1. **自然地理与行政区划**

**第一节**  **[自然地理](http://www.ningde.gov.cn/cms/cmsWebapp/jsp/nd/list.jsp?siteunid=32D45577036335AE4017B5FF8CFEE2E3&id=5C6CFC8E846B4F849FABC95901932236" \o "自然地理)**

**一、地理地貌**

宁德俗称闽东，是海峡西岸经济区东北翼正在崛起的一座新兴滨海城市，位于长江三角洲、珠江三角洲、台湾省三大经济区的中间位置，地处东经118°32′～120°43′，北纬26°18′～27°40′之间。东望台湾，西邻南平，南连福州，北接浙江省温州市。东西横距235公里，南北纵距153公里。全市陆地面积1.35万平方公里，海域面积4.46万平方公里。海岸线长1046公里，居全省各设区市之首。

宁德市在福建省地层区划中属华南地层区东南沿海地层分区。境内除福鼎大部和柘荣一部地域属温州地层小区外，其余均属青田漳州地层小区。在地质构造带中，宁德位于闽东燕山火山岩断裂带北部，处在东南沿海火山岩带。其地貌基本轮廓形成于燕山运动末期，在福建省地貌区划中属闽中火山岩系中山地貌区和东部沿海花岗岩丘陵与平原地貌区。境内西北部有洞宫山、鹫峰山两大山脉，千米以上山峰697座，最高峰山尖海拔1649米；中北和中南部有太姥山和天湖山两条山脉，千米以上山峰189座，最高峰山尖海拔1479米；东面濒临太平洋，海域内港湾岛屿众多，构成区内地势陡峻，其间杂有山间盆地，沿海一带夹滨海堆积平原。

**Chapter 1 Natural Geography and Administrative Divisions**

**1.1 Natural Geography**

**1.1.1 Natural Geography**

Ningde, traditionally called Mindong (East Fujian) is a fast emerging and thriving coastal city in the northeast of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone. It is situated in the central area of the three major economic regions of the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and Taiwan with its geographical location between 118° 32' " ~120° 43 ' east longitude, and 26° 18 ' ~ 27° 40 ' north latitude. It overlooks Taiwan in the east and borders Nanping Municipality in the west, Fuzhou Municipality in the south, and Wenzhou Municipality of Zhejiang Province in the north. Its east-west span reaches 235 kilometers and the north-south span is 153 kilometers, with a land area of 13,500 square kilometers and a sea area of 44,600 square kilometers. Its coastline is 1046 kilometers long, topping that of all the cities in Fujian Province.

In the stratum divisions of Fujian Province, Ningde is a part of the southeastern coastal sub-zone of the southeast stratums of China. Within Ningde, most of Fuding City and a part of Zherong County belong to Wenzhou Stratum, and the rest are a part of Qingtian Zhangzhou Stratum. As to the geological belt, Ningde is located in the north of the broken volcanic belt of Yanshan Mountain of East Fujian, and in the volcanic rock belt of the southeast coast of China. Ningde’s landform basically came into shape at the end of the Yanshan Mountain Movement. In the landform divisions of Fujian Province, Ningde is a part of the mountain landforms of the volcanic rock areas of Fujian as well as a part of the plain landform zone and the coastal granite hills of East China. In Northwest Ningde, there are Donggong Mountain Range and Jiufeng Mountain Range, within which there are 189 mountains over 1000 meters high. The highest mountain peak is at 1479 meters. Ningde is on the Pacific Ocean in the east with many ports, bays, islands and islets. As a result, steep landforms are created. Among them, there are basins among mountains and along the coast lie accumulated plains.

**二、气候条件**

宁德属亚热带海洋性季风气候，冬少严寒，夏少酷暑；气候湿润，雨量充沛；夏季最长，秋季最短；无霜期235～300天，年日照时数1711.7～1916.0小时，由于有4个高海拔山区县，气象要素的地理差异较大。全市年平均气温17.8°C，年极端最高气温出现在8月上旬，以福安的40.4°C为最高，全市极端气温除蕉城区出现在11月9号外，其余均出现在12月28号，山区各县寿宁最低-5.8°C，沿海各县、市福鼎最低-1.7°C.年降水量1811.1毫米,降水集中两个时段，即5～6月的雨季（前汛期）和7～9月的台风季（后汛期）。年平均有3.5个台风影响，暴雨日数年平均5.7天。特大暴雨和台风来临之际，给沿海渔民近海养殖，船泊作业及生命财产带来严重影响和巨大的损失，最佳旅游季节为4－12月。

**1.1.2 Climatic Condition**

Ningde has a marine, subtropical, monsoonal climate. In winter there are few extremely cold days and in summer, few extremely hot days. Summer here is the longest season, and autumn is the shortest. The frost-free period lasts 235--300 days and the amount of sunny hours ranges 1711.7～1916.0 hours. Because of the four high-altitude counties, the climate in each is very different. The average temperature of the city is 17.8℃; the extremely high temperature occurs at the beginning of August, at 40.4°C, the highest in Fu’an City. The lowest temperature in Ningde is on December 28 each year except Jiaocheng District which is on November 9. The lowest temperature among the mountainous counties is at --5.8°C in Shouning County. Along the coastal counties, the lowest temperature is -1.7°C in Fuding City.

The annual precipitation averages 1811.1 millimeters and falls mainly during two periods: the May to June rainy season (first flood period) and the July to September typhoon season (second flood period). There are 3.5 typhoons and 5.7 extremely stormy days a year on average. The extreme storms and typhoons severely affect the coastal sea farming and shipping operations, causing huge losses as well as damaging life and property. The best months for tourism in Ningde are from April to December.

**三、自然资源**

**（一）土地资源**

宁德市素有“八山一水一分田”之称。全市土地面积 13452平方公里，其中山地面积8522.3平方公里，占全区总面积的63.6%，主要分布境内的西、西北部和中北部、中南部地域，丘陵面积3699.5平方公里，占全区总面积的27.6%，主要分布在山地边缘，平原面积5106平方公里，占3.8%，主要分布在溪河两岸和丘陵地下部，沿海溪河入海口，山间盆谷面积224.8平方公里，占全区总面积的1.7%，零星分布在山地之间和溪谷之中，滩涂面积439.7平方公里，占全区总面积的3.3%，分布于沿海岸线一带(即潮间带)。

 2013年，根据年度土地利用变更调查结果，土地总面积2014.80万亩，其中：农用地面积1761.29万亩，占土地总面积的87.42％；建设用地面积79.59万亩，占土地总面积的3.95%；未利用地面积173.91万亩，占土地总面积的8.63%。

**1.1.3 Natural Resources**

1.1.3.1 Land Resources

Ningde is well-known for its geographic features of 80% mountains, 10% waters and 10% paddy fields’. The total land area of the city is 13,452 square kilometers, of which the mountainous land takes up 8522.3 square kilometers. This accounts for 63.6% of the whole area of the city. The mountainous land is mainly distributed to the west, northwest and central north and south of the city. The hill areas covers 3699.5 square kilometers, taking up 27.6% of the whole area of the city, mainly distributed in the mountainous land margins. The plain area is 5106 square kilometers, which accounts for 3.8% of the total area of the city. It is mainly distributed along the banks of rivers, the lower reaches of hills, and the mouths of the rivers to the sea. The basin area is 224.8 square kilometers, which accounts for 1.7% of the total, sporadically distributed between the mountainous land and the valleys. The inter-tidal beach covers 439.7 square kilometers, which takes up 3.3% of the total area of the city, mainly distributed along the coast (i.e. the inter-tidal zones).

According to the annual survey of land change in 2013, Ningde had a total usable land area of 20,148 million Mu, of which the agricultural land area was 17.6129 million Mu, which took up 87.42% of the total land area, and the land area for infrastructural construction was 795,900 Mu, which covered 3.95% of the total land area, and the unexploited land area was 1.7391 million Mu, which accounted for 8.63% of the total land area.

**（二）物产资源**

宁德物产丰富，粮食作物主要有水稻、甘薯、马铃薯、大麦、小麦、大豆、杂粮等。经济作物主要有：蔬菜、水果、茶叶、食用菌、水产品等众多名优特产已形成规模与特色。其中蕉[城区](http://shop.bytravel.cn/produce/index2327.html" \t "_blank)飞鸾、三都镇一带，独特的地理、气候条件，成就了晚熟荔枝、龙眼、水蜜桃、四季柚、油奈、刺葡萄和脐橙等优质水果。

宁德拥有辽阔个海域，沿海岛屿众多，水产资源600多种。有鱼类500多种，常见的海水鱼类约72种，淡水鱼类约38种。经济价值较高的有鳗鱼，石斑鱼、梅童鱼、大黄鱼、黄菇鱼、凤尾鱼、草鱼、鲢鱼、鲤鱼、鲫鱼、香鱼等30多种。其中官井洋大黄鱼、东吾洋对虾、二都蚶、沙塘剑蛏、沙江牡蛎等闻名海内外。

虾、蟹类：约有60多种，以热带、亚热带沿岸虾蟹类为主。经济价值较高的虾、蟹类有长毛对虾、中国对虾、日本对虾、斑节对虾、新对虾、仿 对虾、管鞭虾、鹰爪虾、毛虾、锯缘青蟹、梭子蟹、河蟹、日本眼蟹等10多种。

贝类：约有70多种，以瓣鳃类和复足类占优势。经济价值较大的种类有缢蛏、牡蛎、近江牡蛎、菲律宾蛤子、杂色蛤子、泥蚶、结蚶、文蛤、厚壳贻贝、紫贻贝、翡翠贻贝、泥东风螺、栉孔扇贝、寻氏肌蛤等20多种。

水果：宁德市适宜种植的果树品种达200余种。福安、古田的水蜜桃、福鼎的四季柚、福安的芙蓉李、焦城区、霞浦的晚熟荔枝和晚熟龙眼、屏南的无核柿、寿宁的板栗、周宁的雪梨等等，居水果之上乘。

食用菌：全市有真菌类上百种，已被开发利用的食用菌有银耳、香菇、蘑菇、草菇、金针菇、凤尾菇、茯苓、竹荪、猴头菇、灵芝等。

茶叶：宁德茶叶种质资源丰富，拥有国家级良种11个，省级良种19个，全市无性系良种普及率达95%以上，每年繁育良种茶苗2.5亿株，市内的福建省茶叶研究所保存茶树种质资源达2000多份。

宁德特产有：大黄鱼、剑蛏、二都珠蚶、紫菜、三都澳晚熟荔枝、晚熟龙眼、[古田](http://www.techanonline.com/fujian/ningde/items_2289_1.html" \t "http://www.techanonline.com/fujian/ningde/_blank)银耳、茶 叶、红曲、柘荣太子参。惠泽龙黄酒、穆阳线面、福鼎槟榔芋、水蜜桃 、油柰、福安葡萄、魔芋、金丝扣等。

1.1.3.2 Local Products

Ningde is abundant with agricultural products. The main plants are rice, sweet potato, potato, barley, wheat, bean and millet etc. The main economic plants are of a large scale, including vegetables, fruits, teas, mushrooms and edible fungi, aquatic products, etc. The unique geography and climate in Feiluan Township and Sandu Township of Jiaocheng District help grow excellent fruits like late-in-season lychees, longans, honey peaches, four-season pomelos, younai plums, thorny grapes, and tangerines etc.

Ningde enjoys a wide sea area with many coastal islands and islets. There are over 600 kinds of aquatic products with more than 500 kinds of fishes. There are about 72 sea water fishes and 38 fresh water fishes. Those with high economic values are over 30 kinds, such as eels, rudds, baby croakers, larger yellow croakers, nibea albiflora, anchovies, grass carps, chubs, carps, crucians, ayus, especially well-known at home and abroad are the large yellow croakers from Guangjingyang Bay Area, the pair-prawns from Dongwuyang Sea Area, the cockles from Erdu Township, the mussels from Jiantang Area, and the oysters from Shajiang.

There are over 60 kinds of shrimps and crabs, mainly of tropical and subtropical coastal ones.　Those with high economic values are hairy shrimps, Chinese shrimp, Japanese shrimp, monodon, Metapenaeus, etc. and crabs and mud crabs and Japanese crabs of more than 10 kinds. Shellfish: There are over 70 species of shellfishes in Ningde. The shellfishes with lamella gills and gastropoda are the main kinds . There are over 20 kinds with higher economic value, namely: razor clams, oysters, Jinjiang oysters, Philippine clams, parti-colored clams, mud blood clams, striped clams, thick-shell mussels, purple mussels, snails, scallops, and musculus senhousei, etc.

Fruits: Ningde is suitable for growing over 200 fruits. The honey peaches grown in Fu’an and Gutian counties, the pomelos in Fuding, the plums in Fu’an, the late-in-season lychees and longans in Jiaocheng District and Xiapu County, the seedless persimmons in Pingnan, the nuts in Shouning, the pears in Zhouning all are considered to be higher quality fruits.

Edible fungi: There are over 100 kinds of fungi in Ningde. The grown edible fungi are tremella (ear-shape fungi), fragrant mushrooms, mushrooms, grass mushrooms, gold-needle shaped mushrooms, phoenix-tail shape mushrooms, poria cocos, monkey-head shaped mushrooms, ganoderma and so on.

Tea: Ningde is abundant with tea germplasms, boasting 11 fine national strains of tea, 19 of which are recognized at the provincial level. The clonal fine breeding rate has reached 95% and each year 250 million fine tea sprouts are cultivated. The Fujian Provincial Tea Research Institute, located in the city, keeps over 2000 fine species of tea germplasm resources.

The specific unique local products in Ningde are as follows: yellow croaker, cockles in Erdu Village, nori, late-in-season lychees and longans in Sandu Bay, fungi, tea, and red yeast rice in　Gutian County, Taizi Ginseng in Zherong County, Huizelong-Brand rice wine, thread noodles in Muyang Township, taros, honey peaches, and plums in Fuding, grapes in Fu’an, magic taros, sweet potato starch noodles etc.

(三**)森林资源**

境内森林资源丰富，植物有189科，2163个种，其中孢子植物27科，67个种；种子植物162科，2094个种。在地形、气候、土壤等环境因素的综合影响下，垂直分布与水平分布比较明显，大致可分为三个带：东南部海拔500米以下滨海丘陵平原地带；西北部和西南、东北部海拔800米以上中山地带；中部海拔500—800米的低山地带。全市典型的森林植被类型有：常绿阔叶林、常绿针叶林、针阔叶混交林、山地常绿矮林、竹林、荒草山植被、海岸植被七种。其中常绿阔叶林是重要的水源林和特种用材林。常绿针叶林是本市主要的用材林和薪炭林。

常绿阔叶林：乔木层优势树种以壳斗科的甜槠、米槠、丝栗栲、青岗栎为主，其次为樟科、山茶科、杜英科、冬青科等；林下灌木有黄瑞木、柃木、乌药等，草本有狗脊、地念等，层外植物有猕猴桃、金花、葛藤等。

常绿针叶林：遍布全区各地，有纯林、混交林。主要有马尾松、杉木、柳杉、黑松、黄山松等。针、阔叶混交林　有原生天然针阔混交林和人工营造的混交林。人工混交林中有杉木与檫木、杉木与油桐、杉木与松木、柳杉与马尾松等混交林。

山地常绿矮林：主要种类有青岗栎、石栎、丝栗栲等，林冠层低，仅3～4米，一般残存于山谷或陡坡上。

宁德市还有许多奇特的而且价值连城的森林资源,也是珍贵的旅游资源。有国家公布的珍稀濒危保护古树12种，占省内分布的保护树种的26.7%，其中有被誉为“活化石”的银杏，有距今200多万年的濒危树种水松、桫椤树、鹅掌楸、香果树、半枫荷、福建柏、凹叶厚朴、天女花、沉水樟、天竺桂、红豆杉等，还有分布在宁德、福鼎县部分海湾内的红树林，主要为秋茄，树高一般为6～7米，被誉为“海底森林”。

荔枝王：霞浦县沙江镇涵江村东吾洋有棵荔枝树，高7米，主干直径1米多，树龄400多年，年产果千余斤。

四季杜鹃：屏南县棠口乡龙源村有株杜鹃花，已有400多年树龄，高4米，冠幅5平方米，如今枝叶繁茂，生机盎然，一年四季开花。

红花油茶:　霞浦县水门畲族乡八斗丘有一片150亩的红花油茶林，树龄120年，仍花红果硕。

古罗汉松：古田县大甲乡前桃村岩富，现存一株约3000年的古罗汉松。树高5米，胸径134厘米，为全国之最。

四季千年桐：霞浦县溪西水库旁有株千年桐，树高5.5米，雌雄同株，一年开花4次，结果2次。

枫香吊莲：柘荣县宅中乡所在地村口有一株生命力旺盛的大枫香，树高27米，胸围4.65米，冠幅21平方米，相传植于清同治年间(1862～1874年)。树干顶部寄生一棵大吊莲，闻名方圆百里。群众采莲煎水为药，清凉退火，治疗小儿麻疹效果颇佳，现由村委会保护。

榕抱樟竹：福鼎县硖门乡石兰村水库边有一株古榕树，树龄达800多年，树高22.7米，树围9人合抱。树叉中生一株竹子和一株樟树，树围2.5米，高7.5米，树中有树，抱为一体。

秃杉巨树：古田县杉洋镇楼下村村头和平湖镇南岭村南阳小学旁边，有11株国家一级重点保护树木——秃杉，其中胸径1米以上的巨树有7株。

榕抱银杏：宁德市九都镇扶摇村有株大榕树，树干旁长出一株银杏，外为榕树根，内为银杏身，冠为榕、杏混合交叉，苍劲挺拔。

据统计，2013年全市林业用地面积1491.56万亩，林地面积1309.73万亩，活立木总蓄积量4371.61万立方米，重点生态公益林510.8万亩，森林覆盖率66.99%，林地绿化率90.94%。拥有国家级森林公园2个(宁德支提山、屏南天星山)、省级森林公园13个，国家级湿地公园1个(东湖)。

1.1.3.3 Forest Resources

Ningde is abundant with forest resources. There are 189 families and 2163 species of plants, of which there are 27 families and 67 species of spore plants; there are 162 families and 2094 species of seed plants. Under the comprehensive influences of topography, climate and soil, there are distinctively vertical and flat distribution of forests. Roughly, they can be divided into three belts: the coastal hills and plains below 500 meters in the southeast of China; the medium mountainous belts over 800 meters high in the northwest, southwest and northeast as well as the low mountainous belts ranging 500-800 meters in the central area. The seven typical forest vegetation types in Ningde are: evergreen broad-leaf forest, evergreen coniferous forest, mixture of the coniferous and broad-leaf forests, mountainous evergreen dwarf forests, bamboo forest, wild mountain grassland vegetation and coastal vegetation, of which evergreen broad-leaf forests are the important water sources and special timber sources. The evergreen coniferous forests are the main timber and charcoal sources.

Evergreen broad-leaf forest: the beneficial species of this category are mainly Castanopsis eyrei, carlesii, Castanopsis fargesii, and oaks of the Fagaceae; these are followed by the Lauraceae, Theaceae, elaeocarpaceae, and Ilex. After these there are shrubs such as yellow Ramu, Eurya aggregata; for the herbaceous there are Woodwardia, and Dinian herb, and so on. The in-between plants are kiwis, Golden flowers, kudzu, etc.

The evergreen coniferous forest: grows all over the city. There are pure woodlands and mixed ones. The main trees are horse-tail pines, firs, Japanese cedars, black pines, Yellow Mountain pines and so on. Beside that, there are coniferous and broad-leaf forests mixed together with both natural and artificial ones. The artificial mixed forests are of firs and Sassafras, firs and Tung trees, firs and pines, Japanese cedars and horse-tail pines.

Mountainous evergreen dwarf forest: the main types are Green oaks, rock oaks, and Castanopsis. The canopy layer is low, just 3 to 4 meters high, generally remaining on the valleys or steep slopes.

Ningde boasts many unique and priceless forest resources，which are also precious tourism resources. There are 12 rare and endangered ancient species that are listed by the National Government for protection, which account for 26.7% of that of Fujian Province. Of them, ginkgo is known as a “living fossil”. There are other endangered species that are over 2 million years old, like water pines, Cyathea, Liriodendron, Emmenop-teryshenryi, Semi liquidambar cathayensis, Fujian cypress, Magnolia officinalis, sieboldin, micranthum, Cinnamomum pedunculatum, Chinese yew, and candels of the mangroves mainly with a height of 6 to 7 meters, known as “seabed forests” growing in some bays of Jiaocheng and Fuding.

King of Lychees : In Dongwuyang, Hanjiang Village, Shajiang Town, Xiapu County, there is a “Lychee King” which is 7 meters high with a diameter of over 1 meter. It is over 400 years old and bears more than 500 kilos of fruit annually.

Four-season azalea: in Longyuan Village, Tangkou, Pingnan County, there grows an azalea which is over 400 years old. It is 4 meters high and covers an area of five square meters. It is lively and full of vigor and blossoms during all seasons.

Camellia trees with red flowers: in Baidouqiu She Ethnic Village, Shuimen of Xiapu County, camellia trees with red flowers cover an area of 150 Mu. These trees are over 120 years old, yet they still blossom red and bear fruit.

Ancient Yacca Tree: In Yanfu, Qiantao Countryside, Dajia Village, Gutian County, there survives an ancient yacca tree of over 3000 years old. It is five meters high with a circumference of 1. 34 meters, which exceeds that of any other in the whole country.

A unique Tung tree, which is over 1000 years old and blossoms for four times per annum: By Xixi Reservoir of Xiapu County there grows a Tung tree of 5.5 meters. It is of male and female genders and blossoms four times annually and bears fruit twice a year.

A Fragrant Maple Tree with a Live-on Lotus: In Zazhong Village of Zherong County lives a vigorous maple tree, 27 meters high and with a circumference of 4.65 meters. Its top branches extend over 21 square meters. It is said to have been planted in the Tongzhi Period of the Qing Dynasty (1862～1874). At its top lives a hanging lotus which is famous in the surrounding villages. The residents there used to pick its leaves to boil herbal water to rid the body of heat or to cure a child’s rash with pleasant results. It is now protected by the Village Committee.

A Banyan Hugging a Camphor and A Bamboo: By Shilancun Reservoir in Xiamen Village of Fuding City lives an ancient banyan tree, more than 800 years old and 22.7 meters high. It takes nine people to encircle it. On its bough lives a bamboo tree and a camphor tree, 2.5 meters wide and 7.5 meters high. Two trees live on another tree and mingle together.

T. Flousiana Gausse: By Nanyang Primary School in Nanling Village of Pinghu Township and at the entrance of Louxia Village of Shanyang Township of Gutian County grow 11 firs (T. Flousiana Gausse), which are under Grade-One National Protection. Seven of them have a circumference of over 1 meter.

A Banyan Tree Hugging an Apricot: In Fuyao Village of Jiudu Township of Ningde City grows a huge banyan, by which grows an apricot. Outside are the roots of the banyan and inside is the apricot. At their tops the banyan and apricot branches co-exist together and grow vigorously.

As of 2013, there were 14.9156 million Mu of land for forestry-related purposes in Ningde. The forest land alone covered 13.0973 million Mu with a total timber reservation of 43.7161 million cubic meters. There were 5.108 million Mu of key ecological forests. The forest coverage was 66.99% . The forestation rate was 90.94%. In the city there are two national forest parks (of Zhiti Mountain and Tianxing Mountain of Pingnan), 13 provincial forest parks, one national wetland park(of Donghu Lake).

（四）矿产资源

宁德市非金属矿比较丰富，金属矿次之，能源矿产贫乏。截至2014年底，境内已发现矿产资源51种，其中能源矿产3种（铀、钍、泥煤），金属矿产18种，非金属矿产20种，水气矿产2种（矿泉水、地热水）。列入福建省矿产资源储量表的固体矿产有银、钼、铅、锌、镉、铁、铜、金、钨、锰、高岭土、叶蜡石、明矾石、冶金用白云岩、冶金用脉石英、硫铁矿、饰面石材等；优势矿种为银、钼、饰面石材。探明固体矿产矿床（非建筑砂石粘土类）120处，其中饰面石材81处、银矿7处、钼矿5处。当年，发现飞鸾地热。全市探矿权总数62个，主要勘查银、钼、金、铁、铜、锰（多金属）等矿产。采矿权总数108家，开采钼、银、铁、饰面石材、建筑石料、叶蜡石、矿泉水等矿产。

1.1.3.4 Mineral Resources

Ningde is comparatively rich in non-metal mineral resources followed by metal mineral resources, but poor in energy resources. As of 2014, 51 minerals had been found, of which there are three energy minerals (uranium, thorium, and mud coal), 18 metal minerals, and 20 non-metal minerals. The solid minerals listed on The Table of Mineral Reserves in Fujian Province are as follows: silver, molybdenum, lead, zinc, cadmium, iron, bronze, gold, wolfram, manganese, kaolin, pyrophyllite,

alunite, metallurgic quartz and pyrite, decorative stone etc.

Surveyed solid mineral beds (non building sand and clay) reached 120, of which 81 are decorative stones, 7 silver minerals, 5 molybdenum minerals. In 2014, geothermal heat was found in Feiluan. The total number of the prospecting miners in the city was 62, mainly in exploration of silver, molybdenum, gold, iron, copper, manganese (polymetallic) and other minerals. There are a total of 108 mining companies in the city that are entitled to deal with mining of molybdenum, silver, iron, stone, building stone, pyrophyllite, mineral water and other minerals.

1. 海洋资源

全市海洋水域总面积44565.8平方千米，占全省海洋总面积的35.6%。大陆岸线北起福鼎市沙埕镇的虎头角，南至蕉城区三都镇的大沙头，长达1046千米（不包括岛屿岸线），大陆岸线长度在全省地市级中最长，占27.88%，可利用岸线222.9千米，其中天然良港三都澳是世界少有、全国唯一可全天候靠泊50万吨级巨轮的优良港湾。区域内有大小岛屿307个，占全省岛屿总数的21.3%。岛、礁、沙滩、岬角、水道、河口共1215个，大小港湾29个，40～100米等深线近海区面积12113.7平方千米，40～100米（大陆架）等深线外海区面积26603.5平方千米。有四个港区，分别为：三都澳、赛江、三沙和沙埕港区，共十六个作业区。

三都澳港区属半封闭海湾，湾内大小岛屿星罗棋布，四周为海拔300米以上的山脉环抱，外海波浪难以直接进入湾内，形成大风浪。澳内主航道水深30—115米，且口小腹大，避风条件好，可规划12个10米以上水深的理想锚地（现已有5个）。随时可供锚泊大吨位巨轮，河床为泥质，锚着力强，终年不冻不淤50万吨级巨轮可全天候进港，符合世界航运船舶大型化、航道深水化的趋势。在我国18000多公里的海岸线上很难再找到这样一个深水港湾，在全世界都不多见。

赛江港区：位于福安市赛岐镇至下白石镇的赛江沿岸。水路至上海438海里、至香港554海里。1982年赛江港区成为外贸起运点，1984年为国轮外贸物资装卸点，1985年与香港正式通航。目前为宁德港重要的船舶修造基地。

三沙港区： 三沙港区位于福宁湾北端，地处霞浦县三沙镇东北3公里外的小古镇，陆路距霞浦县城35公里，是我省最大的渔港，对台直接小额贸易点，霞浦台湾水产品集散中心，2007年5月三沙港区口岸对外开放。

沙埕港区： 沙埕港区位于福建省沿海最北端闽浙交界处的沙埕湾内，水路至温州81海里、至福州马尾125海里、至台湾基隆142海里，外海货运远及香港、上海、山东、浙江沿海。

1.1.3.5 Ocean Resources

Ningde has a total ocean area of 44,565.8 square kilometers, accounting for 35.6% of that of Fujian Province. Its coastline starts in Hutoujiao of Shacheng Township in Fuding City in the north and extends to Dashatou of Sandu Township of Jiaocheng District over 1046 kilometers (excluding the coastlines of islands and islets). Its coast length is the longest among the cities and counties in Fujian, taking up 27.88% of the province and with an exploitable coastline over 222.9 kilometers. Of them, Sandu Bay is a super fine harbor, rare in the world and unique in China, that can berth 50,000 ships all the year round. In Ningde there are 307 islands and islets of various sizes accounting for 21.3% of those in Fujian.

There are in total 1215 islands, reefs, beaches, capes, water courses, river mouths and 29 harbors and bays. The offshore isobathic area ranging from 40 to 100 meters deep covers 12113.7 square kilometers and the external isobathic sea area ranging from 40 to 100 meters( continental shelf) takes up 26603.5 square kilometers. There are four ports, respectively: Sandu Bay Port, the Saijiang River Port, Sansha Port and Shacheng Port with a total of sixteen operation zones.

Sandu’ao Port Zone is largely a enclosed bay with many islands and islets of various sizes inside. Its surrounding areas are mountains over 300 meters high and serve to protect the bay from large waves. The main navigation routes are from 30 to 115 meters deep. What is more, the bay is huge inside with a small exit with excellent sheltering conditions that can accommodate approximately 12 ideal anchoring docks over 10 meters deep. So far five have been planned. Huge ships can berth anytime in a year. The bay bed is of mud with strong anchoring capacity and will not freeze so 500,000-ton super ships can operate all the year round. Therefore, the area can meet the shipping development trend of huge ships and deeper navigation routes. It will be hard to find such a deep-water zone along the 18,000 kilometer coast in China or even in the world.

Saijiang Port Zone: It is located along the banks of Saiqi Township to Xiabaishi Township of Fu’an City. It is 438, and 554 nautical miles respectively to Shanghai and Hong Kong. In 1982 it was officially designated as a shipping port for foreign trade. In 1984 it was a loading and unloading port for national foreign trade ships. In 1985 it was officially open to shipping from Hong Kong. It is now an important ship repairing and building base in Ningde City.

Sansha Port Zone: it is located in the north part of Funing Bay, 3 kilometers away from Sansha Township, an ancient town in the northeast of Xiapu County. It is 35 kilometers away from Xiapu County proper. It is the largest fishing port of Fujian Province, a direct and small trial trading spot with Taiwan, as well as a distribution center of aquatic products of Taiwan and Xiapu. In May 2007 it was open to the outside world.

Shacheng Port Zone: it is located in Shacheng Bay in the northeast sea areas between Fujian and Zhejiang provinces. It is 81, 125 and 142 nautical miles to Wenzhou City, Mawei of Fuzhou City and Jeelung Port of Taiwan respectively. Its shipping scopes reach Hong Kong, Shanghai, Shandong and Zhejiang etc.

**（六）水利资源**

境内水系发达，河流密布，较大的河流有24条，流域总面积1.19万平方公里，其中最大的交溪和霍童溪两条水系和干流及其10条较大的支流，控制面积0.78万平方公里，占全市流域总面积的65.5%；地下水资源约占水资源总量的14%左右，分布于全市各地，特别是西部、北部和中部地区。全市的水资源总量在丰水年204.35亿立方米，平水年为144.69亿立方米，偏枯年117.84亿立方米，枯水年98.45亿立方米。水能资源理论蓄存量191.64万千瓦，可开发利用装机容量131.09万千瓦，占蓄存量的68.87%。降水是本市水资源的主要来源，由于季风气候以及地质、地形、植被等的影响，境内水资源在时间和空间上的分布同降水量大致吻合，但很不均匀，地表径流形成了高值区和低值区。

交溪(原名长溪)是福建省第五大河流，宁德市最大河流，发源于洞宫山脉和鹫峰山脉，由14条较大的河流组成，其中穆阳溪、东溪、双溪、斜滩溪、管阳溪、柘荣溪、茜洋溪、七步溪是其中8条较大支流。交溪流经11个县，流域面积5549平方公里，占全市河溪流域总面积的46.63%，河流总长868公里，年均径流量69.69亿立方米。多年平均水资源量56.5亿立方米，水能理论蕴藏量为94.94万千瓦。可开发量为89.28万千瓦，平均年电能为29.08亿千瓦时。

霍童溪是宁德市第二大河流，发源于鹫峰山脉，上游自北而南有后垅溪、棠白溪、金造溪和黛溪4条水系，流域面积 2244平方公里，占全市诸河流域总面积的18.86%，河流总长225公里，年均径流量27.25亿立方米。天然落差815米，可利用水头676.5米，多年平均水资源34.45亿立方米。水能理论蕴藏量为37.81万千瓦时，可开发的水力资源为61.09千瓦，平均年电能17.82亿千瓦时。市内除交溪和霍童溪外，自成系统的河流还有古田溪、霍口溪、赤溪、水北溪、七都溪、杯溪、罗汉溪、柏源溪、长桥溪、大金溪、溪头溪、百步溪、武步溪等14条溪河，流域面积共4107平方公里，占全区诸河流域总面积的34.5%，河流总长539公里，多年平均产水量52.1亿立方米。水能理论蕴藏量58.89万千瓦，可开发量108.57万千瓦。多年平均电能17.62千瓦时。

1.1.3.6 Water Resources

Ningde boasts many rivers. There are 24 larger rivers here that flow over an area of 11,900 square kilometers, of which the largest Xiaoxi River and the Huotongxi River and other 10 larger branches flow an area of 7800 square kilometers accounting for 65.5% of all the watercourses of the city.

The underground water resources take up 14 % of the total water resources, and are distributed all over the city especially in its west, north and the central area.

The total amount of the water resources of the city in an abundant year is 20.435 billion cubic meters while the number is 14.469, 11.784 and 9.845 billion cubic meters in a rich year, a slightly drought year and a drought year respectively.

The theoretical reserve of water resources in the city is 1.9164 million kilowatts, of which 1.3109 million kilowatts can be exploited for installed capacity which accounts for 68.87% of the reserve. Rainfall is the main source of the water resources in the city. Because of the influence of the monsoon climate, geology, landforms and vegetations, the amount of water resources in Ningde goes in time and space with rainfall roughly, but very unequally so that there are high value and low value zones of the flowing areas.

The Jiaoxi River (formerly also known as the Changxi River) is the fifth largest river in Fujian Province and the largest in Ningde. It originates in the Donggong Mountains and the Jiufeng Mountains and consists of 14 major rivers, of which 8 major ones are the Muyangxi River, the Dongxi River, the Shuangxi River, the Xietangxi River, the Guanyangxi River, the Zherongxi River, the Qianyangxi River and the Qibuxi River. It flows through 11 counties. At its upper reaches there are the Dongxi River and the Xixi River, crossing each other at Hutangban. It then flows through Fu’an City, later through Xibing Town and joins the Qianyangxi River all the way to Lianshou Village of Saiqi Township to be a part of the Muyangxi River, and from there on it is called the Saijiang River. After passing Gantang Township, it is named the Baima River. It then flows out of Baima Port and the Baima Exit to enter Sandu’ao Bay. The Jiaoxi River flows through an area of 5549 square kilometers, equal to 46.63% of the total flowing area of rivers in Ningde City. It is 868 kilometers long with a flowing quantity of 6.969 billion cubic meters. For many years its annual average flowing quantity is 5.65 billion cubic meters. Its theoretical hydro power in reserve is 949,400 kilowatts and its exploitable amount is 892,800 kilowatts with an average annual electric power of 2.908 billion kilowatt hours.

The Huotongxi River, originating in the Jiufeng Mountains, is the second largest river in Ningde. Its upper reaches flow from north to south with four water systems of the Huotongxi River, the Tangbaixi River, the Jinzaoxi River and the Daixi River with a flowing area of 2244 square kilometers accounting for 18.86% of the total flowing areas in the city. The total length of the river is 225 kilometers with an annual flowing amount of 2.725 billion cubic meters. Its natural fall is 815 meters with a usable water head of 676.5 meters high. Its annual average flowing quantity is 3.445 billion cubic meters for many years. Its theoretical hydro power in reserve is 378,100 kilowatts. Its exploitable hydro resource is 610,000 kilowatts with an annual average electric power of up to 1.782 billion kilowatt hours.

Beside the Jiaoxi River and the Huotongxi River, there are 14 other complete water systems, like the Gutianxi River, the Huokouxi River, the Chixi River, the Shuibeixi River, the Qibuxi River, the Beixi River, the Luohanxi River, the Baiyuanxi River, the Changqiaoxi River, the Dajinxi River, the Xitouxi River, the Baibuxi River, and the Wubuxi River. They flow over an area of 4107 square kilometers which accounts for 34.5% of that of the city, with a total length of 539 kilometers. Its annual average potential hydro power quantity is 5.21 billion cubic meters, with a theoretical hydro power in reserve of 588,900 kilowatts/ hours. Their exploitable quantity is 1.0857 million kilowatts/ hours with an annual hydro power potential of 176,200 kilowatts/ hours.

**（七）其它能源**

宁德市海岸线长，蕴藏着丰富的潮汐能源和风电能源。可开发总装机容量潮汐能源245.96万千瓦，其中三沙湾潮汐可开发利用129.34万千瓦，为省之最。

霞浦大京风电，位于霞浦县长春镇大京至斗米的沿海山地上，此处风力资源丰富，风向稳定，该项目安装28台并网型风力发电机组，单机容量1500千瓦，装机容量达4.2万千瓦，自2011年建成投产至今年9月已累计发电2.2亿千瓦时，成为霞浦重要的绿色能源基地,同时也是该县沿海岸线上的一道美丽风景线。

大唐国际宁德发电公司是第一家落户宁德市的中央直属企业，投产总装机容量252万千瓦，2014年1月，完成[发电量](http://news.bjx.com.cn/zt.asp?topic=%b7%a2%b5%e7%c1%bf" \o "发电量新闻专题)10.7亿千瓦时，实现利润数千万元，该企业已经连续5年上榜福建省纳税百强企业，今年至今已纳税3.86亿元，预计全年可纳税近5亿元。

宁德核电站，项目规划总容量为6台百万千瓦级机组，是目前国内自主化程度和国产化比例最高的在建核电项目之一。2014年，已投产的1号、2号机组全年实现上网电量108．02亿度，(相当于福建省全社会年用电量的5．96％)。电运营安全标准化达到7级（世界先进水平），工程安质环标准化达6级（世界良好水平），已通过国家能源局电力安全生产标准化一级评审。2015年3月8曰12时30分，宁德核电3号机组成功首次临界，标志着３号机组反应堆正式进入运行阶段。

1.1.3. 7 Other Resources

Ningde has a long coastline which stores abundant tidal and wind resources. The amount of the exploitable tidal resources for installed capacity is 2.4596 million kilowatts, of which Sanshan Bay takes up 1.2934 million kilowatts, which is No. 1 in Fujian Province.

Dajing Wind Power Farm in Xiapu, located on the coastal hills from Dajing to Doumi of Changchun Township, enjoys abundant wind resources and stable wind directions. The farm has 28 wind power generators of grid-connections with a single unit capacity of 1500 kilowatts and an installed capacity of 42,000 kilowatts. Since its operation from 2011 to September 2015, the farm generated a total of 220 million kilowatts hours of electricity. It has become an important green energy base and at the same time it is also a beautiful scene along the coast in Xiapu.

Ningde Power Company of Datang International Group was the first affiliated enterprise settled locally to the central government with a total installed capacity of 2.52 million kilowatts. The total electric output reached 12.826 billion kilowatts in 2013. In January, 2014, it generated 1.07 billion kilowatts hours of electricity with a profit of over millions of yuan. The company has been listed on the 100 Enterprises that Pay the Most Tax in Fujian for five years in a row. So far it had paid 386 million yuan and it was predicted that it would pay 500 million yuan of tax in the same year.

Ningde Nuclear Power Station: The project was planned with 6 sets of million-kilowatt generators, being one of the most autonomous and localized stations under construction. So far, the station had an installed capacity of 2.178 million kilowatts in operation. In 2014, an output of 10.802 billion kilowatts had generated( equivalent to 5.96% of the total electric consumption of Fujian Province the same year). Its generation safety standard has reached Class 7(the advanced level in the world). And its engineering safety standard was up to Class 6(Good in the world) and passed Class-I appraisal test of electric power production by National Energy Bureau. At 12:30 am March 8, 2015, Generator 3 successfully reached its first critical point, indicating its installed capacity of electric generation reached 3.267 million kilowatts, taking up 7.3% of the total installed capacity of that of Fujian Province. In addition to the hydropower, wind power, and solar power and other clean energy, the green power generation in Fujian province had been increased to 41.5% of the total installed capacity. Ningde Nuclear Station not only relieved the power shortage and transmission in the southeast coast of China, but also optimized the power structure and grids of energy in Fujian so as to help save energy and reduce emission and push forward the development of beautiful Fujian, since the inception of the operating its reactor.

**第二节 行政区划**

**一、建置沿革**

先秦时期宁德为闽越族驻地，晋太康三年（282年）开始设县，设温麻县，属晋安郡。 隋开皇九年（589）撤温麻县入原丰县。 唐武德六年（623年）改为长溪县，属泉州（州治今福州）；唐开成年间（836～840年），将长溪县的宁川和古田县东北划为感德场。 后唐长兴四年（933年）升场置县，取宁川之“宁”、感德之“德”为之命名，而有宁德县，属长乐府。 宋淳佑五年（1245）增设福安县，与长溪、宁德皆属福州。

元至元二十三年（1286年）长溪县升为福宁州，辖福安、宁德两县，属福州路。 明洪武二年（1369）福宁州降为县，成化九年（1473）恢复福宁州。清雍正十二年（1734年），福宁州升为福宁府，隶属福建闽浙总督府，辖福安、宁德、霞浦、寿宁4县。乾隆四年（1739）增设福鼎县，共辖五县。民国元年（1912年），废府、州厅建置，实行省、道、县3级地方政制，区内古田、屏南、霞浦、福鼎、宁德、福安、寿宁7县并东路道。民国3年，东路道改称闽海道，区内7县并闽海道。民国14年废道，区内7县属省政府。民国22年福建划分为4省2市，区内7县同属闽海省。民国23年，福建省政府实行政督察区制，闽东划为第二行政督察专员公署；民国24年，闽东并入第一行政督察专员公署；民国32年，闽东被划为第八行政督察专员公署；民国36年，闽东又被划为第一行政督察专员公署。期间，闽东所辖境域几经变动。

1949年6月—12月，区内各县相继解放。解放后设福安专区，专署驻福安城关，辖福安、福鼎、宁德、霞浦、寿宁、周宁、柘荣七县。1956年划进原属闽侯专区的长乐、连江、罗源三县，撤柘荣县。1959年划长乐、连江二县归闽侯专区，增进原属南平专区的松溪、政和二县。1961年恢复柘荣县。1962年划罗源归福州市，撤销松政县，恢复政和、松溪二县。1970年专署迁驻宁德城关，改称宁德地区，同时划松溪、政和二县归建阳地区，增进原属闽侯地区的连江、罗源、古田、屏南四县，再次撤销柘荣县。1975年重新恢复柘荣县，1983年划连江、罗源为福州市管辖。1988年原宁德县改设为宁德市。1989年福安县改设为福安市。1995年福鼎县改设为福鼎市。1999年11月14日，国务院批准宁德撤地设市，成立宁德市人民政府，2000年11月14日正式挂牌。宁德市人民政府驻新设立的蕉城区，全市辖9个县（市区）。

**1.2 Administrative Divisions**

**1.2.1 Evolution of Organizational Systems**

Before the Qin Dynasty, Ningde was already a settlement for the Minyue people. In the third year (282 AD) of Emperor Taikang’s reign of the Jin Dynasty, Wenma County was established in Ningde and a part of Jin’an Prefecture. In the ninth year(589AD) of Emperor Kaihuang of the Sui Dynasty, Wenma County was abolished and joined with Yuanfeng County. In the sixth year (623 AD) of Emperor Wude’s reign of the Tang Dynasty, it was changed to Changxi County and was a part of Quanzhou(Fuzhou today).

During the years(836-840AD) of Emperor Kaicheng of the Tang Dynasty, Ning Chuan Township of Changxi County and the northeast of Gutian County were joined together to be Gan De Chang Township. In the fourth year(933AD) of Emperor Changxi of the latter Tang Dynasty, Ning in Ningchuan Township and De in Gan De Chang Township were taken out to name Ning De(Ningde) which was a part of Changxing Prefecture. In the fifth year(1245AD) of Emperor Chunyou of the Song Dynasty, Fu’an County was added to counties of Changxi and Ningde, all under administration of Fuzhou. From the first year to the 23rd year(1286AD) of the Yuan Dynasty, Changxi County was promoted to Funingzhou Prefecture in charge of Fu’an and Ningde counties, both a part of Fuzhou. During the second year (1369AD) of Emperor Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty, Funingzhou Prefecture was lowered to county administration and in the ninth year (1473AD) of Emperor Chenghua, Funingzhou Prefecture was restored. In the twelfth year (1734 AD) of Emperor Yongzheng’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, Funingzhou Prefecture was promoted to Funing Larger Prefecture, directly under jurisdiction of Fujian and Zhejiang Governor Administration in charge of counties of Fu’an, Ningde, Xiapu and Shouning. Fuding County was added in the fourth year(1739AD) of Emperor Qianlong so five counties were under jurisdiction of Funing Larger Prefecture. In the first year(1912AD) of Republic of China, Fu, Zhou and Ting administrations were abolished and Provincial, Prefectural and County Administration was implemented for the local areas. The seven counties of Gutian, Pingnan, Xiapu, Fuding, Ningde, Fu’an, Shouning were under jurisdiction of Donglu Prefecture. In the third year of Republic of China, Donglu Prefecture was changed to Minhai Prefecture, all the seven counties were put under its administration. In the 14th year of Republic of China, Minhai Prefecture was abolished, and all the seven counties were put under jurisdiction of Fujian Provincial Government. In the 22nd year of Republic of China, Fujian was divided into 4 provinces and 2 municipalities. The seven counties in Ningde were put under jurisdiction of Minhai Province. In the 23rd year of Republic of China, Fujian Government implemented Administrative Inspection Zone System and Ningde was put under jurisdiction of the Second Administrative Inspection Zone. In the 24th year of Republic of China, Ningde was joined with the First Administrative Inspection Zone. In the 32nd year of Republic of China, Ningde was put under jurisdiction of the Eighth Administrative Inspection Zone. In the 36th year of Republic of China, Ningde was put under jurisdiction of the First Administrative Inspection Zone. During this time, Ningde’s jurisdiction changed again and again.

From June to December of 1949, all the counties in Ningde were liberated from the rule of the ROC one by one. After the liberation, Fu’an Special Prefecture was established with its location in Fu’an having jurisdiction over the counties of Fu’an, Fuding, Ningde, Xiapu, Shouning, Zhouning and Zherong.

In 1956 the three counties of Changle, Lianjiang, Luoyuan formerly under jurisdiction of Minhou Special Prefecture were added to Ningde and Zherong County was abolished. In 1959, Changle and Lianjiang Counties were put back under jurisdiction of Minhou Special Prefecture while Songxi County and Zhenghe County of Nanping Prefecture were included. In 1961, Zherong County was reestablished. In 1962, Luoyuan County was put back under Fuzhou Municipal Government’s administration, and Songzheng County was abolished, Zhenghe County and Songxi County were restored again. In 1970 the location of Fu’an Special Prefecture was moved to Ningde County and promoted to Ningde Prefecture. Meanwhile, Songxi County and Zhenghe County were put back under administration of Jianyang Prefecture, and four counties of Lianjiang, Luoyuan, Gutian and Pingnan of former Minhou Prefecture were put back under jurisdiction of Ningde Prefecture. Zherong County was abolished again. In 1975, it was restored again. In 1983, Lianjiang and Luoyuan were put back under Fuzhou’s administration. In 1988 Ningde County was promoted to Ningde City. In 1989 Fu’an County was promoted to Fu’an City. In 1995 Fuding County was promoted to Fuding City. On November 14, 1999 Ningde Prefecture was abolished and Ningde Municipal Administration was set up with the approval by the State Council. On November 14th, 2000 Ningde Municipal Administration was formally launched. It has been located in the newly established Jiaocheng District and has jurisdiction over 9 counties (cities).

**二、行政区划**

宁德的意思，来自唐朝中期划长溪县宁川及古田县东北部设感德场。后唐长兴四年（933年）升场置县，取宁川之“宁”、感德之“德”为之命名，而有宁德县。 广义的闽东指福建东部地区,包括福州、宁德两市,两地方言同属闽东语。狭义的闽东是福建省宁德市的俗称,位于福建省东北部。

如今（2014年），宁德市总面积1.3452万平方公里，市人民政府住蕉城新设立的东侨开发区。下辖蕉城区、东桥开发区和福安、福鼎、古田、霞浦、周宁、寿宁、屏南、柘荣8个市县、47个乡、65个镇、13个街道，183个居委会，2138个村委员会。

截止2014年全市户籍总人口为3522387万人，户数为1033624**，**常住人口为285万人，人口密度227人/平方公里。人口自然增长率7.0%。全市有36个少数民族16.87万人，其中畲族人口15.4711万人，约占全省畲族人口的二分之一，全国的四分之一。少数民族千人以上的村镇58个，占乡镇总数的47.2％，少数民族人口占全村总人口30％以上的民族村235个；民族自然村986个。全市设1个畲族经济开发区（福安畲族经济开发区）、9个畲族乡。

**1.2.2 Administrative Divisions**

The name of Ningde ( Ning De) County was coined from Chinese character Ning in the name of Ning Chuan Township of Changxi County and the other character De in the name of Gan De Chang Township in the northeast of Gutian County in the mid-period of the Tang Dynasty. In the fourth year of Emperor Changxing in the latter Tang Dynasty, county administration was established and its name was a combination of Ning in Ning Chuan and De in Gan De Chang and that is how the name of Ning De came into being. The general meaning of Min Dong (East Fujian) refers to the east area of Fujian including Fuzhou and Ningde cities. Their dialects both are of the Min Dong dialect. The narrow meaning of East Fujian refers to Ningde City located in the northeast of Fujian Province.

Nowadays (by 2014)， Ningde covers an area of 13452 square kilometers with its municipal government located in newly established Jiaocheng District in jurisdiction of Jiaocheng District, Dongqiao Development Zone, Fu'an City, Fuding City, Gutian County, Xiapu County, Zhouning County, Shouning County, Pingnan County, Zherong County and administrates 47 villages, 65 townships and 13 sub-districts and 183 residential committees and 2138 village committees. By 2014,

By 2014, Ningde had a registered population of 3.522387 million and 1. 033624 million households. Its permanent population was 2.85 million with a population density of 227 persons per square kilometer and a natural population growth at 7%. There are 36 ethnic minorities in the city with a population of 168,700, of which the number of the She ethnic people account for 154,711 making up half of that of Fujian Province. and one fourth of the nation. There are 58 villages or townships that have a She ethnic population over 1000 and that number amounted 47.2 % of that of the City. There are 235 villages with the ethnic people exceeding 30%. Besides there are 986 ethnic sub-villages and one She Ethnic Economic Development Zone(in Fu'an) and 9 She ethnic villages in Ningde.

1. **蕉城区**

蕉城区是宁德市政府所在地，是闽东的政治、经济、文化中心。位于北纬26°31′—26°58′，东经119°08′—119°51′。全区总面积1709.96平方公里，土地面积1537平方公里，海域面积172.96平方公里，海岸线总长211公里，户籍总人口为457492人，户数为140680，常驻人口44.09万人，人口密度274人/平方公里，人口自然增长率7.3%，辖2个街道，4个乡（其中1个民族乡）10个镇、41个居委会、281个村委会。

蕉城区地处闽东山地北部，地势西高东低，自西向东呈阶状下降，大部地区海拔500米以上，为沿海地势最高的县市。全区最高峰第一旗海拔1479米，岛屿20多个。主要河流有霍童溪，干流长126千米（境内68千米），流域2244平方千米（境内517.5平方千米），支流有赤溪等；流域334平方千米。主要湖泊东湖，面积3平方千米；人工湖金涵水库面积72公顷。

区内有沈海高速公路、温福铁路、宁武高速公路及104国道等公路,铁路穿境而过,宁德火车站是温福铁路（福建段）最大的旅客站。有漳湾等码头,三都澳城澳港作为国家一类口岸可泊10─50万吨的轮船，外轮海面交货可全天候作业。

另外，花岗石、高岭土等非金属矿产丰富。林、果、茶、牧、山场别具特色；溪河密布、水量充足，水电资源丰富；海域滩涂辽阔，水产养殖品种繁多。

区内沈海高速公路、104国道纵贯区境东部，下甘公路与飞礁公路横穿市境南端。有漳湾等码头，花岗石、高岭土等非金属矿产丰富。林、果、茶、牧、山场别具特色；溪河密布、水量充足，水电资源丰富；海域滩涂辽阔，水产养殖品种繁多。

旅游资源有省级重点风景名胜区——[支提山](http://baike.baidu.com/view/479756.htm" \t "_blank)，被佛教界视为"海山第一禅林"，----华严寺是国家级重点佛教寺院，[霍童溪](http://baike.baidu.com/view/175947.htm" \t "_blank)被誉为"福建第一水"。"[中华畲族宫](http://baike.baidu.com/view/3790668.htm" \t "_blank)"是中国畲族同胞朝圣地，有被著名诗人郭沫若誉为"三都良港举世无、水深港阔似天湖"的[三都澳](http://baike.baidu.com/view/34947.htm" \t "_blank)。

**2014年蕉城区，东侨开发区、街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 居委会（行政村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| 城南镇  漳湾镇  七都镇  八都镇  九都镇  霍童镇  赤溪镇  洋中镇  飞鸾镇  三都镇  金涵乡  洪口乡  石后乡  虎坝乡  东侨开发区（东侨新区，享有县一级的经济、行政管理权限） | 34  55  78  105  90  166  168  163  102  162  62  104  60  155  19.7 | 13376  14592   6904  4696   2405  7481  4979  6517  7386  7753  7934  923  2536  3284  8522 | 45143  53204  21557  12248  6211  23285  12158  13255  24108  29553  29746  2105  6846  13154  21844 | 3+12  1+ 25  1+ 19  1+ 25  13  1+ 25  1+ 26  33  2+19  2+27  16  11  14  17  8 |

**1.2.2.1 Jiaocheng District**

It is the location of Ningde Municipal Government and also the centers of politics, economy and culture of Ningde. It lies between a latitude of 26°31′—26°58′ north, and a longitude of 119°8′—119°51′ east, covering a total area of 1,709.96 square kilometers with a land area of 1,537 square kilometers and a sea area of 172.96 square kilometers as well as a coastline of 211 kilometers.

Its total population was 457,492 with a registered household number of 140,680 with a permanent population of 440,900. Its population density was 274 persons per square kilometer and its natural population growth at 7.3%. It administrates 2 sub-districts, 4 villages(one of them is of ethnic people), 10 townships,41 residential committees and 281 village committees.

Jiaocheng District is located in the northeast mountainous areas of Ningde and its topology is high in its west and low in its east, gradually declining from west to east. Most of its areas are about 500 meters above the sea level and it is the highest coastal county in China. The highest peak in the district is Diyiqi Peak at 1479 meters. There are also over 20 islands and islets. The main river is the Huotongxi River, with its main stream flowing over 126 kilometers, of which 68 kilometers flow through Jiaocheng District with a flowing area of 2244 square kilometers of which 517.5 square kilometers flow inside Jiaocheng District. Smaller rivers are the Chixi River and others with a flowing area of 334 square kilometers. The main lake is the Donghu Lake of 3 square kilometers, and also there is an artificial Jinhan Lake of 72 hectares.

Through the district run Shengyang-Hainan Expressway, Wenzhou- Fuzhou Railway, Ningde-Wuyi Mountain Expressway and No. 104 National Highway, etc. Ningde Railway Station is the largest station between Wenzhou and Fuzhou cities. There are also ports, such as Zhangwan Port, and Cheng'ao Port of Sandu Bay which is a national Class A harbor and allows 100,000 to 500,000-ton ships to berth there and the foreign ships can operate all the year round.

Resources of non-metals like granite and kaolin are very rich. The forests, fruits, teas, and husbandry and mountainous farms are unique; the rivers here supply abundant water and hydro power resources; in addition, its mud flat area is wide with many aquatic products.

Jiaocheng is also rich in tourism resources. There are: Zhiti Mountain, a key provincial level scenic spot; the Huayan Temple, a key national level temple regarded as "No. 1 Temple by the Coast Mountain" in the Buddhist circles; the Huotongxi River is regarded as "No. 1 River" in Fujian Province; China She Ethnic Palace, a pilgrimage place for the She ethnic people; Sandu Bay which was praised by Guo Moluo, a modern literature giant in a poem that goes “Sandu Bay finds no match in the world. It is deep and wide like a sky lake”.

Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Jiaocheng District and Dongqiao Development Zone

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Sub-districts / Towns | Area  (square kilometers) | Population | | Number Of Neighborhoods  (Village) |
| No. Of Households | No. Of Residents |
| Jiaonan  Jiaobei  Chengnan  Zhangwan  Qidu  Badu  Jiudu  Huotong  Chixi  Yangzhong  Feiluan  Sandu  Jinhan  Hongkou  Shihou  Hubei  Dongqiao | 5  6.8  34  55  78  105  90  166  168  163  102  162  62  104  60  155  19.7 | 13341 11800  6513 4675  2391  7648 6987 6602 7381  7501 6954  935 2450 3245 39248 | 50000  35000  45038  42600  20141  11189  6122  23220  12177  14869  23967  28542  28264  2112  5362  12962  7322 | 11  7  12  25  19  25  13  125  26  33  19  27  16  10  14  17  8 |

**(二）福安市**

福安，是[宁德](http://baike.baidu.com/view/43078.htm" \t "_blank)市辖市，1989年撤县设市，1993年被列为沿海开放城市，地处闽东地理中心，位于北纬26°41′—27°24′，东经119° 23′—119°51′，全市总面积1795平方公里，海岸线长145公里,总户数195645，总人口670912万人。常住人口56.85万人，人口密度318(人/平方公里)，其中畲族人口6万多人，是全国最大的畲族人口聚居地，下辖2个开发区、4个街道，5个乡、13个镇、46个居委会、439个村委员会、108个少数民族村，素有“中国中小电机之都”、“全国第二大民间船舶修造基地”、“中国茶叶之乡”、“南国葡萄之乡”等之誉。

境内沈海高速公路、温福铁路、宁武高速公路、湾坞半岛铁路支线、规划中的福泰高速公路和宁衢铁路交叉贯穿全境，构成铁路、公路、港口三位一体的交通体系。水力资源丰富，全省五大水系之一的交溪从南北贯穿全境，流域面积5638平方公里，水能资源蕴藏量34.1万千瓦。

全市探明金属和非金属矿15种，其中钼矿储量6500吨。森林植被类型多样化，有刺桫椤、水松等60多种珍稀树种。白马港为国家一类开放口岸、货物吞吐量居闽东之首，是福建开发最早的深水良港之一。

旅游资源丰富，有世界地质公白云山、第四纪古冰川遗迹——冰臼群是我国低纬度地区保存最多、最好和发育最典型的地区之一，保存完整的廉村宋代古城堡建筑群、古朴奇特的柏柱洋明清古民居、别具风情的溪塔葡萄沟、绚丽多彩的仙岫畲族风情以及闽东苏埃旧址。

**2014年福安市，街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 居委会（行政村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| 赛岐镇  穆阳镇  甘棠镇  下白石镇  溪柄镇  上白石镇  社口镇  潭头镇  晓阳镇  溪尾镇  溪潭镇  湾坞镇  城阳镇  范坑乡  松罗乡  坂中(畲族乡）  穆云(畲族乡)  康厝(畲族乡) | 77  13  91  117  130  79  102  168  96  65  115  116  161  114  87  76  119  114 | 15924  3629  9072  7820  5943  4701  4828  7505  1721  3305  5785  7216  8827  4880  5064  8026  3873  5300 | 53206  14110  36279  30505  23163  17980  18830  30192  6831  10730  20818  28318  34628  13660  10790  31287  15103  20846 | 7+24  6+2  1+32  1+41  1+24  1+21  24  29  10  1+14  1+34  24  4+31  17  19  3+19(8个畲村）  33（14个畲村）  32（7个畲村 |

1.2.2.2 Fu'an City

Fu'an City, under jurisdiction of Ningde Municipality, was established in 1989 after its county administration was abolished. In 1993 it was put on the list of the opening coastal cities to the outside world. Its geographical location is between a latitude 26°41′—27°24′ north and a longitude 119° 23′—119°51′ east with an area of 1,795 square kilometers and a coastline of 145 kilometers long. Its total household number was 195,645 and its total population was 670,912 with a permanent population of 568,500. Its population density was 318 persons per square kilometer. Of the permanent population, 60,000 are the She ethnic people who make Fu’an the largest residential area for the She ethnic people in China. Fu'an has jurisdiction over 2 development zones, 4 sub-districts, 5 villages, 13 townships, and 439 village residential committees, 108 ethnic villages. It has gained such reputations as “Capital of Medium & Small Motors in China”, “Second Largest Private Ship Repairing and Building Base in China”, “Hometown of Teas in China” and “Hometown of Grapes in South China”, etc.

Through Fu'an City run Shenyang-Hainan Expressway, Wenzhou-Fuzhou Railway, Ningde-Wuyishan Expressway, Branch of Wanwu Peninsula Railway, Fu'an-Taishun Expressway and Ningde-Quzhou Railway. A traffic hub of railways, expressways and ports has been formed.   
Fu’an enjoys rich water resources. One of the five major rivers in Fujian runs through it from north to south with a flowing area of 5638 square kilometers. There is a hydro power reserve of 341,000 kilowatts.

In the city 15 metal and non-metal mines have been surveyed, of which molybdenum ore reserve reaches 6,500 tons. Its forest vegetations are various with over 60 rare species such as Alsophila Spinulosa Tryon and glyptostrobus, etc. Baima Port here is a national Class-I open port. Its handling capacity is top in Ningde City and is one of the earliest and finest deep water ports constructed in Fujian.

Fu'an City is abundant with tourism resources: There are White Cloud Mountain, a global geopark; the Moulin Clusters, ancient glaciers of the Quaternary Age that are well kept in the lower latitude areas of China and one of the best and the most typical areas; the well preserved ancient castle buildings of the Song Dynasty in Liancun Village; the unique and ancient residential buildings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Baizhuyang Village; the exotic Xita Grapes Brook; and the colorful She ethnic traditions as well as the remaining site of the former Soviet-style government, of the Red Army, etc.

Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Fu’an City

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Sub-districts / Towns | Area  (square kilometers) | Population | | No. Of Neighborhoods /Villages |
| No. Of Households | No. Of Residents |
| Saiqi Township  Muyang Township  Gantang Township  Xiabaishi Township  Xibing Township  Shangbaishi Township  Shekou Township  Tangtou Township  Xiaoyang Township  Xiwei Township  Xitang Township  Wanwu Township  Chengyang Township  Fankeng Village  Songluo Village  Banzhong(She Village）  Muyun(She Village)  Kangcuo(She Village) | 77  13  91  117  130  79  102  168  96  65  115  116  161  114  87  76  119  114 | 15924  3629  9072  7820  5943  4701  4828  7505  1721  3305  5785  7216  8827  4880  5064  8026  3873  5300 | 53206  14110  36279  30505  23163  17980  18830  30192  6831  10730  20818  28318  34628  13660  10790  31287  15103  20846 | 7+24  6+2  1+32  1+41  1+24  1+21  24  29  10  1+14  1+34  24  4+31  17  19  3+19(8 She Villages）  33（14 She Villages）  32（7 She Villages） |

**（三）福鼎市**

福鼎，是[宁德市](http://baike.baidu.com/view/32629.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)下辖的一个县级市，1995年撤县设市，地处福建省东北部。位于北纬26°52′-27°26′，东经119°55′-120°43′。全市土地总面积1526.3平方公里,海域面积14959.7平方公里，海岸线长432.7公里，有大小港湾41个,大小岛屿81个，最大为嵛山列岛，陆地面积25.65平方公里。台山渔场是闽东的主要渔区。最高峰青龙山海拔1141.3米，太姥山主峰覆鼎峰海拔917.3米。辖3个乡、10镇，3个街道、34个居委会、251个村委会。总户数163275，总人口597965万，常住人口53.5万人，人口密度350(人/平方公)，福鼎先后荣获“中国白茶之乡”、“中国化油器名城”、“中国合成革名城”等称号。

境内104国道、沈海高速公路和温福铁路纵贯全境，水陆交通便捷。溪河纵横，主要河流有水北溪、赤溪、溪头溪、百步溪、照澜溪等5条溪流，主河道总长158.5公里，流域面积达978.3平方公里，鱼类有500多种，可供海洋捕捞的经济鱼达100多种。蕴藏有丰富的潮汐能,国家水电部专家曾到八尺门考察，并拟在此建造年发电量可达1亿千瓦时，在世界排名第二、亚洲排名第一的潮汐电站。

境内已探明主要矿产有14种。其中白琳大嶂山的玄武岩储存量5000万立方米，矿石裸露地表，呈墨黑色、色调凝重高雅，是中国罕见的高级建筑板材，属中国建筑石材基地之一，被国务院建材总局命名“福鼎黑”，是全国十大石板材出口基地之一。

福鼎市，主要景点有[太姥山](http://baike.baidu.com/view/32585.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、管阳[雁溪](http://baike.baidu.com/view/654498.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[九鲤溪](http://baike.baidu.com/view/3300670.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[小白鹭](http://baike.baidu.com/view/365417.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[翠郊古民居](http://baike.baidu.com/view/4475666.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)等。其中太姥山成功入选世界地质公园、国家自然遗产和5A级景区，并与[嵛山岛](http://baike.baidu.com/view/34922.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)同时获评“中国青年最喜爱的海西旅游目的地”，管阳雁溪入选“海西之美十佳景点”

**2014年福鼎市，街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 居委会（行政村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| 管 阳 镇  贯 岭 镇  前 岐 镇  点 头 镇  白 琳 镇  店 下 镇  沙 埕 镇  太姥山镇  磻 溪 镇  嵛 山 镇  叠 石 乡  佳 阳 乡  硖 门 乡 | 198  79.45  99.4  120  130.33  155  38.12  114.4  224  26  80  73  56 | 9367  6488  14856  11529  11130  18319  9862  21396  7364  1548  5639  4923  4324 | 29980  21965  38953  34760  30175  53058  23954  56931  20965  3588  13210  10661  17250 | 27  12  2+19  3+18  1+20  2+22  3+19  5+26  18  5  14  12  9 |

1.2.2.3 Fuding City

It is a county-level city under jurisdiction of Ningde Municipality. Its city administration was established after its county establishment was abolished in 1995. It is located in the northeast of Fujian province between the latitude of 26°52′-27°26′ north and a longitude of 119°55′-120°43′ east. Its total land area is 1,526.3 square kilometers with a sea area of 14，959.7 square kilometers and a coastline of 432.7 kilometers long. There are 41 bays and 81 islands of various sizes. The largest island is Yushan Island with an area of 25.14 square kilometers. Taishan Fishery is a major one in Ningde. Qinglong Mountain, with an altitude of 1,141.3 meters, is the highest in the local, and Fuding Peak, a major peak of Taimu Mountains, is 917.3 meters. Fuding City governs 3 villages, 10 townships,34 residential committees, 251 villages. The total household number is 163,275 with a population of 597,965 and a permanent population of 535,000. The population density is 350 persons per square kilometer. And Fuding City has been awarded honors like “Hometown of White Tea”, “Famous City for Carburetors in China”, “Famous City for Leather Products in China”.

National Highway 104, Shengyang-Hainan Expressway, and Wenzhou-Fuzhou Railway run through the city with convenient land and sea transportation. There are also many rivers intersecting Fuding City. The major ones are the Shuibeixi River, the Chixi River, the Xitouxi River, the Baibuxi River and the Zhaolanxi River, etc, with a total length of 158.5 kilometers and a total flowing area of 978.3 square kilometers. There are over 500 kinds of fish and more than 100 are economic fishes. There reserve abundant tidal powers. The experts from the National Hydro Power Ministry once inspected Bachimen and planned to build a tidal power station there that annually produces 100 million kilowatts/hours, and will rank the second in the world and the first in Asia.

Fuding is abundant with mineral resources and 14 of them have been surveyed, of which the mine of the over 50 million cubic meters of the granite in Dazhang Mountain in Bailin Township is shallow and the granite can be seen and looks black and elegant. It is a high-grade building stone known as “Fuding Black Granite”, according to the National Ministry of Construction. The city Fuding is one of the top ten major national stone export bases.

Fuding City is abundant with its tourism resources. The main scenic spots are Mount Taimu, the Yanxi River in Guanyang, the Jiulixi River, Xiaobailu Beach, Cuijiao Ancient Residence and so on, of which Mount Taimu successfully was enrolled onto the list of Global Geoparks, the national natural heritage list, and 5A scenic spot list. Yushan Island was honored “the most popular tourism destination in the Western Taiwan Strait by the national youths”. Besides, the Yanxi River of Guanyang was enrolled onto one of “Ten Best Scenic Spots along the Western Taiwan Strait”.

Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Fuding City

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Sub-districts / Towns | Area  (square kilometers) | Population | | No. Of Neighborhoods /Villages |
| No. Of Households | No. Of Residents |
| Guanyang Town  Guanling Town  Qianqi Town  Diantou Town  Bailing Town  Dianxia Town  Shacheng Town  Taimushan Town  Panxi Town  Yushan Town  Dieshi Village  Jiayang Village  Xiamen Village | 198  79.45  99.4  120  130.33  155  38.12  114.4  224  26  80  73  56 | 9367  6488  14856  11529  11130  18319  9862  21396  7364  1548  5639  4923  4324 | 29980  21965  38953  34760  30175  53058  23954  56931  20965  3588  13210  10661  17250 | 27  12  2+19  3+18  1+20  2+22  3+19  5+26  18  5  14  12  9 |

**（四）霞浦县**

霞浦县是[闽东](http://baike.baidu.com/view/658790.htm" \t "_blank)最古老的县份，是福建最早开放的对台贸易口岸，地处福建省东北部，介于北纬26°25′—27°9′，东经119°46′—120°26′之间，全县土地面积1716平方公里，海域面积29592.6平方公里。浅海滩涂面积 104万亩，大小岛屿194个，海岸线长480公里，大小岛屿196个，港口138个,辖6个乡、6镇（含3个畲族乡）、2个街道、23个社区居委会、292村委会。总户数162632，总人口554597万，常住人口46.3万人，其中畲族人口4.4万，人口密度270(人/平方公) ,是福建省畲族人口数量第二位的县份，国内著名滩涂摄影基地，，素有“中国海带之乡”、“中国紫菜之乡”“海滨邹鲁”之誉。

境内河流自成流域，自北向南入海。七都溪，罗汉溪，杯溪，三河，长溪等五大河流蕴藏着丰富的水力资源，总流域面积635.2平方公里，河流水能理论蕴藏量7.42万千瓦，地下水年蕴藏量近亿万立方米，潮汐能量巨大，开发条件优势

境内交通条件较好，水路四通八达，内河、内海水道与外海航道贯通，东至台湾，北达沪宁，南抵港澳。福宁高速公路和[温福铁路](http://baike.baidu.com/view/274703.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)横贯全境，军用机场已投入使用、民用机场建设已启动，三沙港并入宁德港扩大开放，凸现闽东北“陆、海、空”立体交通网络的雏形。

境内海拔多在700米以上；最高峰目海尖，1192.4米，东南港湾岛屿众多，主要有“两洋三湾四港”（东吾洋、官井洋，三沙湾、福宁湾、牙城湾，三沙港、东冲港、吕峡港、盐田港），海洋鱼类700多种，滩涂生物200余种。

非金属矿产品种众多，硅石、石岗岩、沸石、蛭石、高岭土、紫砂土和石英砂、矿泉水等均占有一定优势。

霞浦县旅游景点富有地方特色，有（唐[贞观](http://baike.baidu.com/view/276161.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)12年日本[空海](http://baike.baidu.com/subview/84420/7716420.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)高僧入唐求法的登陆点）──[赤岸](http://baike.baidu.com/view/606534.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)；人称“海国桃源”的[杨家溪](http://baike.baidu.com/view/74146.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)，省级文物保持单位[大京城堡](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2388584.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)，名列《中国名胜词典》的塔岗[虎镇塔](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2643592.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)；全国十大最美海岛之一，“海上明珠”-------嵛山岛 ，佛教沩仰宗创立者灵佑禅师的“出家修行之地”东关[建善寺](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2662825.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)；“闽东小普陀”之称的[三沙留云洞](http://baike.baidu.com/view/479767.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)；“中国道教名山之一”[葛洪山](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2351713.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)；“摄影宝地”——[北岐](http://baike.baidu.com/view/5186898.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)滩涂；“[畲族](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2739.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)小说歌发祥地”白露坑以及沿海天然沙滩、岛屿、港湾各具特色。

**2014年霞浦县，街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 居委会（行政村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| 三沙镇  牙城镇  溪南镇  沙江镇  下浒镇  长春镇  柏洋乡  海岛乡  北壁乡  盐田(畲族乡）  水门(畲族乡)  崇儒(畲族乡) | 66  115  149  137  101  202  173  31  72  154  150  142 | 12596  8189  9876  10678  10049  15688  5039  2680  5246  7850  5094  5131 | 36210  26893  38303  32113  26966  41727  10058  7035  13842  18371  10188  10557 | 27  1+25  1+24  1+20  1+21  27  28  6  11  1+22  23  27 |

1.2.2.4 Xiapu County

It is the oldest county in Ningde Municipality, and also the earliest trading port with Taiwan. It is located in the northeast of Fujian between a latitude of 26°25′—27°9′ north and a longitude of 119°46′—120°26′ east with a total area of 1,716 square kilometers. Its land area is 1,489.6 square kilometers and its sea area is 29,592.6 square kilometers with 1.04 million mu of shallow mud flat. There are 194 islands of various sizes and 138 ports with a coastline of 480 kilometers long. It governs 6 villages, 6 towns/townships (including 3 She ethnic minority villages), 2 sub-districts, 23 residential committees, and 292 village committees, with total households of 162,632 and a total population of 554,597 and a permanent population of 463,000, with a population density of 270 persons per square kilometer, of whom 44,000 are the She ethnic people, which makes Xiapu second in number of the She ethnic people in the province. Xiapu is a popular place to take photos for its shallow mud flats, and enjoys honors like “Hometown of Kelp”, “Hometown of Laver (Seaweed)” and “Coastal Hometown to Scholars”.

The rivers inside the county are complete with their systems flowing from north to south into the sea. The five rivers: the Qiduxi River, the Luohanxi River, the Beixi River, the Sanhe River and the Changxi River, contain rich hydro power resources with a flowing area of 635.2 square kilometers. Their theoretic hydro power reserve is 74,200 kilowatts and the underground hydro power reserve annually reaches nearly hundreds of millions cubic meters. In addition Xiapu has huge tidal power and enjoys advantages for development.

Xiapu enjoys well developed transportation routes. The water routes reach out in all directions. The rivers and the bay routes and the outer navigation channels are well connected and can reach Taiwan in the east, Shanghai and Ningbo in the north, and Hong Kong and Guangzhou in the south. Fuzhou-Ningde Expressway and Wenzhou-Fuzhou Railway run through the county. A military airport is operational and the other civil airport is under construction. Sansha Port has been integrated with Ningde Port, which highlights the early shape of the dimensional traffic networks by “land, sea and air” in northeastern Fujian.

Most of Xiapu is over 700 meters above the sea level with Mount Muhaijian being the highest at 1,192.4 meters. In its southeast, there are many ports, bays and islands and reefs. They are mainly Dongwuyang Bay, Guanjingyang Bay, Sansha Bay, Funing Bay, Yacheng Bay, Sansha Port, Dongchong Port, Lvxia Port, and Yantian Port. There are over 700 kinds of fish in the sea there and 200 species of the shallow mud flats.

Xiapu is abundant with non-mental ores. There are some advantages here for developing silica, zeolite, vermiculite, kaolin, purple clay, quartz sand and mineral water, etc.

Xiapu enjoys unique local tourism resources. They are: Chi’an, the landing spot by Kukai, a famous Japanese monk coming to China to learn Buddhism scriptures in the 12th year of Emperor Zhenguan’s reign of Dang Dynasty; the Yangjiaxi River, a Shangrila by the coast; Dajing Fort, a provincial level protected scenic spot; Yushan Island, one of the ten most beautiful islands in China as well as a bright pearl at sea; Jianshan Temple, a pilgrimage place for Buddhist monks; Liuyun Cave in Sansha, a mini Putuo Temple of Xiamen City; Gehong Mountain, one of the famous Taoist mountains in China; Beiqi Shallow Mud Flats, a photographer’s precious designation and Bailukeng Village, a birthplace for the She ethnic novels and songs. In addition there are other unique coastal beaches, islands and bays.

Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Xiapu County

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Subdistricts / Towns | Area(square kilometers) | Population | | Number Of Neighborhoods  and Villages |
| No. Of Households | No. Of Residents |
| Sansha Township  Yacheng Township  Xinan Township  Shajiang Township  Xiahu Township  Changchun Township  Baiyang Village  Haidao Village  Bibi Township  Xiantian(She’s)  Shuimen(She’s)  Congru(She’s) | 66  115  149  137  101  202  173  31  72  154  150  142 | 12596  8189  9876  10678  10049  15688  5039  2680  5246  7850  5094  5131 | 36210  26893  38303  32113  26966  41727  10058  7035  13842  18371  10188  10557 | 27  1+25  1+24  1+20  1+21  27  28  6  11  1+22  23  27 |

1. **古田县**

古田是千年古县,是闽东土地面积第一山区农业大县、地处闽中部偏东北方，位于北纬26°26′-26°63′，东经118°，全县土地总面积2377平方公里，总户数131241,总人口432112，常住人口为32.67人,人 口 密 度170(人/平方公里).下辖2个街道、8个镇、4个乡，12个居委会，275个村委会。旅外华侨、外籍华人达20多万人、 古田溪水电站为全国第一个地下电站,食用菌生产居世界第一、曾分别被评为全国体育先进县和全国文化模范县,素有“水电之乡”、“食用菌之乡”、“华侨之乡”、“体育之乡”之称。

境内矿藏种类有金属矿和非金属矿20多种。经开发利用的金属矿有铁砂矿、铝、钨、锌及银等；非金属矿有砖瓦粘土、砂、石及高岭土和近年正在开发的花岗岩岩石板材、叶腊石等，有外福铁路、闽江航道，316国道和203省道贯穿境内,合肥高铁，京台高速公路等。

水力资源人均占居全国之首，除闽江主干流外，还有古田溪、霍口溪和武步溪，主要溪河25条，主河道长301公里，流域面积1498.7平方公里。水能理论蕴藏量33.13万千瓦，可开发水力资源12万千瓦。

旅游资源十分丰富， 有1200多年历史，国内外临水宫的祖殿 国家3A级旅游景区——翠屏湖,杉洋白溪草场，“八闽第一药泉”----- 卓洋廖厝温泉，是休闲度假的好去处。

**2014年古田县，街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 居委会（行政村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| [平湖镇](http://baike.baidu.com/view/929880.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [大桥镇](http://baike.baidu.com/view/411309.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [黄田镇](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1566960.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [鹤塘镇](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2289906.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [杉洋镇](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1566987.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [凤都镇](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1566995.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [水口镇](http://baike.baidu.com/view/400795.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [大甲镇](http://baike.baidu.com/view/831918.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [吉巷乡](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1567005.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [泮洋乡](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1851320.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [凤埔乡](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1567008.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)  [卓洋乡](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1567014.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank) | 147  202  212  261  259  164  122  111  201  145  196  95 | 9516  9198  6666  9286  7993  6207  2601  4421  8941  2536  4227  4097 | 33083  31094  21512  30871  24286  20140  8203  13960  27330  8102  14035  12220 | 29  36  2+16  23  22  17  2+6  16  24  15  13  16 |

1.2.2.5 Gutian County

It boasts a history of county establishment over 1,000 years and also No. 1 agricultural county as the mountainous area is concerned. It is located in the middle and a bit toward the northeast of Fujian Province between a latitude of 26°26′-26°63′ north and a longitude of 118° east with a total land area of 2,377 square kilometers. There are total households of 131,241 with a total population of 432,112 and a permanent population of 326,700 with a population density at 170 persons per square kilometer. Gutian County governs two sub-districts, eight towns/townships, 4 villages and 12 residential committees, 275 village committees with over 200,000 overseas Chinese. Gutianxi Hydro Power Station is the first national underground station. The production of mushrooms and fungi is the highest in the world. Gutian was awarded many honors like “National Advanced County for Sports” and “National Model County of Culture”, “Hometown of Hydro Power”, “Hometown of Edible Fungi”, “Hometown of Overseas Chinese”, “Hometown of Sports” and so on.

There reserve over 20 mental and non-mental ores. Those exploited metal ores include iron, aluminum, tungsten, zinc, and silver, etc. And the non-mental ones are clay for bricks and tiles, sand, stone, kaolin and so on. Recent years have seen much exploitation of all kinds of granite and pyrophyllite, etc. Traffic-wise, Waiyang-Fuzhou Railway, the shipping route of the Minjiang River, National Highway 316, and Provincial Highway 203, Hefei-Fuzhou High-speed Railway and Beijing-Taiwan Expressway all run through Gutian.

Gutian County is abundant with hydro power resources and tops that of the nation per person on average. The Minjiang River flows through it beside the Gutianxi River, the Huokouxi River and the Wubuxi River. There are 25 major rivers. Their main shipping routes are 301 kilometers long with a flowing area of 1,498.7 square kilometers. The theoretic hydro power reserve is 331,300 kilowatts and the exploitable amount is 120,000 kilowatts.

Gutian is also rich in tourism resources. There are Cuiping Lake, a national AAA scenic spot; Baixi Grassland of Shanyang Township; Miaocuo Hot Spring at Zhuoyang Village, boasting to be “No.1 Hot Spring with Medical Effect in Fujian”, a nice resort for leisure and vacation.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Sub-districts/ Towns | Area  (square kilometers) | Population | | No. Of Neighborhoods and Villages |
| No. Of Households | No. Of Residents |
| Pinghu Town  Daqiao Town  Huangtian Town  Hetang Town  Shanyang Town  Fengdu Town  Shuikou Town  Dajia Town  Jixiang Village  Banyang Village  Fengpu Village  Zhuoyang Village | 147  202  212  261  259  164  122  111  201  145  196  95 | 9516  9198  6666  9286  7993  6207  2601  4421  8941  2536  4227  4097 | 33083  31094  21512  30871  24286  20140  8203  13960  27330  8102  14035  12220 | 29  36  2+16  23  22  17  2+6  16  24  15  13  16 |

Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Gutian County

**（六）屏南县**

[屏南县](http://baike.baidu.com/view/758501.htm" \t "_blank)位于[福建](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2812.htm" \t "_blank)省东北部，地理坐标为北纬26°44—27°10′，东经118°41′—119°13′，全县土地面积1485平方公里,总户数57595,总人口190665，常住人口为13.67,人 口 密 度114(人/平方公里)，下辖7个乡，4个镇、7个居委会，152个村委会， 海外约有8万华人华侨，其中以旅居[东南亚](http://baike.baidu.com/view/20086.htm" \t "_blank)的为主，是福建省26个重点苏区和林区县之一、典型的山区农业县、省定26个重点[侨乡](http://baike.baidu.com/view/677931.htm" \t "_blank)之一、全国唯一的省级鸳鸯猕猴自然保护区。

全县平均海拔830米，大小山峰300余座，千米以上山峰达265座。岭下乡东峰尖海拔1627米，为境内最高峰。有大小溪流186条，分霍童溪、古田溪两大水系，流域面积60平方公里以上，主要溪流有7条。已知的矿产资源主要有铅锌、铁、铜锌、硫磺、锰、高岭土、镁、花岗石、稀土等。

交通便捷，203省道穿境而过，屏宁二级公路,宁武高速公路,的通车更大程度上方便了屏南这个小山城与外界的交流，也把如斯美景带入更多人的眼眸。

旅游资源十分丰富,有鸳鸯溪、白水洋5A级国家重点风景名胜区，世界唯一的鸳鸯猕猴自然保护区，每年有数千对鸳鸯来此越冬，有第六批国家重点文物保护单位-----万安桥为五墩六孔木拱廊屋桥等。

**2014年屏南县，街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 居委会（行政村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| 古峰镇  双溪镇  黛溪镇  长桥镇  屏城乡  棠口乡  甘棠乡  熙岭乡  路下乡  寿山乡  岭下乡 | 20  183  150  142  143  164  117  102  166  106  152 | 14488  2656  4500  3308  2428  3799  2556  2489  1847  1396  2161 | 45801  9378  14687  11305  7938  12762  8520  8177  6334  4484  7314 | 5  1+14  22  18  1+12  17  17  16  11  14  11 |

1.2.2.6 Pingnan County

It is located in the northeast of Fujian Province, with a latitude of 26°44—27°10′ north and a longitude of 118°41′—119°13′ east. Its total area is 1,485 square kilometers. Its household number is 57,595 with a total population of 190,665, of which 136,700 are permanent residents with a population density at 114 persons per square meter. It governs 7 villages, 4 towns, 7 residential committees and 152 administrative villages. There are over 80, 000 overseas Chinese from here, mainly settling in southeastern Asia. It is one of the key red army bases and forest counties. It is also a typical mountainous agricultural county and a hometown for overseas Chinese designated by Fujian province. It is a unique natural reserve at the provincial level for mandarin ducks and macaques in China. The average altitude of the county is 830 meters with about 300 mountains of various sizes, of which 265 are over an altitude of 1,000 meters. Peak Dongfengjian within Lingxia Village is 1,627 meters, the highest one in Pingnan County. There are 186 rivers of various length in Pingnan within two major water systems of the Huotongxi River and the Gutianxi River, of which 7 main ones flow over an area of more than 60 square kilometers. Besides, the surveyed mineral resources include lead, zinc, iron, bronze, sulfur, manganese, kaolin, magnesium, granite and rare earth, etc.

Pingnan enjoys convenient traffic condition. Provincial Highway 203, Pingnan-Ningde grade-II Highway, Ningde-Wuyishan Expressway run through. It is also abundant with tourism resources. There are five-A national scenic spots like Mandarin Duck River Scenic Spot and Baishuiyang River Square etc. The only nature reserve in the world for mandarins and macaques locates here and attracts thousands of mandarin ducks in winter. There is also Wan’an Bridge with its 5 columns, 6 arches and covered top which was enrolled onto the 6th Batch of the National Key Cultural Relics for Protection.

Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Pingnan County

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Subdistricts / Towns | Area  (square kilometers) | Population | | No. Of Neighborhoods and Villages |
| No. Of Households | No. Of Residents |
| Gufeng Town  Shangxi Town  Daixi Town  Changqiao Town  Pingcheng Town  Dangkou Town  Gantang Town  Xiling Town  Luxia Town  Shoushan Town  Lingxia Town | 20  183  150  142  143  164  117  102  166  106  152 | 14488  2656  4500  3308  2428  3799  2556  2489  1847  1396  2161 | 45801  9378  14687  11305  7938  12762  8520  8177  6334  4484  7314 | 5  1+14  22  18  1+12  17  17  16  11  14  11 |

**（七）周宁县**

周宁县，位于闽东北山区，介于北纬 26°53′-27°19′，东经119°06′-119°29′之间。全县土地面1047平方公里，总户数60334，总人口212477万，常住人口11.29万，人口密度156(人/平方公里)。辖3乡、6镇、7个居委会、140个村委会。全平均海拔800米，县城海拔880多米，居全省之冠，森林覆盖率达72％，空气质量达到国家一级标准,县城夏无酷暑，气候凉爽宜人,被誉为“天然空调城”,素有“高山明珠”之称。

境内主要溪流18条，最大的[龙亭溪](http://baike.baidu.com/view/9975581.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)境内流长56公里,水系发达，天然落差大，可开发利用水能达57.13万千瓦，已开发和正在开发的水能资源达53.87万千瓦。交通方便，有宁武高和[宁上两条高速公路](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2092324.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)贯穿境内。公路以302省道为主干。已探明的矿藏有16种，矿藏地27处，其中：中小型矿床7个，矿石20个，各类矿化点28个。

旅游资源丰富，境内有省级风景名胜区九龙漈瀑布群、中华奇观鲤鱼溪、“八闽首景”滴水岩、省级森林仙风山、人工高山湖泊芹山湖、佛教圣地方广寺、千年古刹灵峰寺，闽东的西双版纳后垄大峡以及蝙蝠洞。纪念地有中共闽东特委旧址、大前坪红军修械所旧址等一批闻名遐迩的旅游景点。

**2014年周宁县县，街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 社 区（村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| 狮城镇  咸村镇  浦源镇  七步镇  李墩镇  纯池镇  泗桥乡  礼门乡  玛坑乡 | 58  164  106  115  89  208  100  134  73 | 15312  6700  8128  5229  3682  6386  4860  4168  4485 | 24645  14451  16290  10382  9649  13446  9322  7500  7186 | 6+8  1+23  17  20  10  18  12  17  15 |

1.2.2.7 Zhouning County

Zhouning County, located in the mountains of the northeast of Fujian between a latitude of 26°53′-27°19′ north and a longitude of 119°06′-119°29′ east, covers a land area of 1,047 square kilometers. Its total number of households is 59,686 with a total population of 208,470 and a permanent population of 110,900 at a population density of 156 persons per square kilometer. It governs 6 townships, 3 villages, 141 countryside committees, 7 neighborhoods and 2 residential committees. Its average altitude is 800 meters above the sea level with its county proper being the highest in Fujian province. Its forest coverage rate is 72% with its air quality up to Class I National Standard and the climate is pleasant with no extremely hot summers. It has been praised as “A Natural Air-conditioning County in summer” and “A Mountainous Pearl” etc.

There are 18 major rivers inside Zhouning. And the Longting River is the largest and flows over 56 kilometers powerfully and with huge natural falls. The exploitable hydro power quantity reaches 571,300 kilowatts and that the amount developed or under development has been up to 538,700 kilowatts. In addition, Zhouning has convenient access to. Provincial Highway 302 and Ningde-Shangrao Expressway.

Zhouning is abundant with mineral resources. Sixteen have been surveyed and 27 mines have been found, of which 7 are medium and small mineral beds, 20 are stone mines and 28 are mineral and chemical ones.

There are abundant tourism resources in Zhouning. They are Jiulongji Waterfalls; Carps Stream, a wonder in China; Dripping Rock, regarded as No 1 View in Fujian; Xianfengshan Mountain, a provincial evaluated forest farm; Qinshan Lake, an artificial reservoir; Fangguangshi Temple, a pilgrimage site for Buddhists; Lingfeng Temple, with a history of over 1,000 years old; Houlong Canyon and the Bat Cave, a tropical Shangarila in Ningde; former sites of the Mindong Special Committee of the CPC, and Daqianping Weapons Factory for the Red Army and others alike.

Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Zhouning County

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Subdistricts / Towns | Area  (square kilometers) | Population | | No. Of Neighborhoods and Villages |
| No. Of Households | No. Of Residents |
| Shicheng Township  Xiancun Township  Puyuan Township  Qibu Township  Lidun Township  Chunchi Township  Siqiao Village  Limen Village  Makeng Village | 58  164  106  115  89  208  100  134  73 | 15312  6700  8128  5229  3682  6386  4860  4168  4485 | 24645  14451  16290  10382  9649  13446  9322  7500  7186 | 6+8  1+23  17  20  10  18  12  17  15 |

**（八）寿宁县**

寿宁县，地处闽东北部,位于北纬27°11′—27°41′，东经119°14′—119°44′，闽浙两省交界，素有“两省门户，五界通衢”及“九山半水半分田”之称。全县土地面积1425平方公里，辖8乡、6镇、9个居委会、196个委会村，总户数79664，总人口275090万，常住人口17.63万，人口密度162(人/平方公里)。全县夏季均温只有20—25℃，被誉为福建夏季最凉爽的避暑胜地，盛产花菇且产量居全国首位，由此被誉为“中国花菇之乡”、拥存有较完好的明清时代贯木拱廊桥19座，被誉为“世界木拱廊桥之乡”；有传承三百多年的北路戏，被称为“戏剧孤本”，列入中国国家非物质文化遗产名录。

境内还蕴含着丰富的[水力](http://baike.baidu.com/view/385167.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)资源。全县大小溪流170多条，其中流域面积在100平方公里以上的河流5条，水能蕴藏量27万千瓦，可开发利用的水力资源达21万千瓦，有水电装机容量4万千瓦，年发电量达1.5亿千瓦时，跻身福建省“水电十强县”之列。 

已探明金属和非金属矿产21种，其中，[叶腊石](http://baike.baidu.com/view/423575.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[石英石](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1559479.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[明矾](http://baike.baidu.com/view/106574.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、白云石储量丰富，南阳镇铁场、坝头的白云石矿是省内最大的炼镁用白云石矿，储量达561万吨；平溪乡湖潭叶腊石矿、坑底乡杨梅州石英石矿、下党乡七宝岗钨矿等，都具有较高的开采价值。

境内有福寿和福泰两条高速公路贯穿境内，公路密度居全省前列，主要公路干经有省枫湖线，县道寿泰线、斜镇线、竹洋线，形成了连接浙江庆元、泰顺、景宁，沟通[福安](http://baike.baidu.com/subview/119105/11020557.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[周宁](http://baike.baidu.com/subview/19925/6304161.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[政和](http://baike.baidu.com/subview/702235/6229992.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)等地的公路网络。

寿宁县著名的旅游景区有：“世界贯木拱廊桥之乡”----- 寿宁廊桥，“海西十佳魅力乡村”--- [西浦村](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1762606.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、芎坑原始森林，[杨梅洲](http://baike.baidu.com/subview/326910/10605758.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)风、[仙岩](http://baike.baidu.com/view/20220.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、南山风等。

**2014年寿宁县，街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 居委会（行政村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| 鳌阳镇  斜滩镇  南阳镇  武曲镇  犀溪镇  平溪镇  大安乡  坑底乡  清源乡  竹管垄乡  芹洋乡  托溪乡  凤阳乡  下党乡 | 48  157  122  60  130  124  111  192  79  40  86  122  86  68 | 15887  4955  5759  2603  3119  2503  4278  2689  3751  5551  1575  2650  2896  1935 | 53007  15596  19124  8360  8658  6632  14222  6766  10332  10195  4416  7880  8762  2350 | 6+3  1+15  20  12  12  18  16  20  16  9  17  15  13  10 |

1.2.2.8 Shouning County

Shouning County is located in the northeast of Fujian Province along the border with Zhejiang Province between the latitude of 27°11′-27°41′ north and a longitude of 119°14′-119°44′ east. It is well known for being “Gates to two provinces and hubs for five counties” and for its geographic features of “90% mountains, 5% rivers and 5% fields”. Its total land area covers 1,425 square kilometers. It governs 8 villages, 6 townships, 9 residential committees, 196 village committees. Its number of households is 78,664 and its population was 275,090 with 176,300 permanent residents at a population density of 162 persons per square kilometers. The average summer temperature is between 20-25℃, so it has been praised to be the coolest summer resort in Fujian. Because of its abundant output of flora mushrooms, the largest quantity in the country, Shouning has been honored to be “Hometown of Flora Mushrooms in China”. There are 19 well preserved wooden arch bridges of the Ming and Qing dynasties in Shouning, so it is also named “The Hometown of the Covered Wooden Arch Bridges in the World”. The Northern Road Play, sometimes called “the Unique Play” has been performed for over 300 years, and has been listed onto the national intangible cultural heritage catalog of China.

Shouning County stores rich hydro power resources in the county with more than 170 rivers of various sizes, of which five major rivers flow through an area of 100 square kilometers each. The hydro power reserve reaches 270,000 kilowatts, of which the exploitable amount is up 210,000 kilowatts. The installed capacity of hydro power is 40,000 kilowatts with an annual output of 150 million kilowatts/hours, so Shouning has become one of the “Ten Strongest Counties in Hydro Power in Fujian”.

There are 21 metal and non-metal ores that have been surveyed in Shouning, of which the reserve of pyrophyllite, dolomite, quartz and alum is abundant. The “White Cloud Ore” in Tiechang Village and Batou Village of Nanyang Township is the largest mines of magnesium in Fujian with a reserve of 5.61 million tons; the pyrophyllite ore in Hutang of Pingxi Village, the quartz ore in Yangmeizhou of Kengdi Village and the tungsten ore in Qibaogang of Xiadang Village etc, all deserve exploitation.

The density of highways in Shouning ranks top in Fujian. The major highways are Fengyang-Hutangban Highway, a provincial line; Shouning-Taishun Highway, Xietang-Zhenqian Highway, Zhuguanlong-Yangtou Highway and all county lines. They form a road network linking Qingyuan, Taishun, Jingning of Zhejiang Province, and Fu’an, Zhounning and Zhenghe, etc. There are buses in Shouning riding to cities like Shanghai, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Shaowu, Rui’an and Yiwu, etc.

The famous scenic spots in Shouning are: Shouning Covered Wooden Arch Bridge; Xipu Village, one of the most glamorous villages in the West Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone; the Primitive Forest in Gongkeng; Yangmeizhou Shangrila; Xipu Village; Immortal Rock and Nanshan Peak, etc.

　 Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Shouning County

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Subdistricts / Towns | Area  (square kilometers) | Population | | No. Of Neighborhoods and Villages |
| No. Of Households | No. Of  Persons |
| Yaoyang Town  Xietang Town  Nanyang Town  Wuqu Town  Xixi Town  Pingxi Town  Da’an Village  Kengdi Village  Qingyuan Vil.  Zhuguanlong  Qingyang Vil.  Tuoxi Village  Fengyang Vil.  Xiadang Vil. | 48  157  122  60  130  124  111  192  79  40  86  122  86  68 | 15887  4955  5759  2603  3119  2503  4278  2689  3751  5551  1575  2650  2896  1935 | 53007  15596  19124  8360  8658  6632  14222  6766  10332  10195  4416  7880  8762  2350 | 6+3  1+15  20  12  12  18  16  20  16  9  17  15  13  10 |

**（九）柘荣县**

柘荣县是闽东北的内陆山区县，为于北纬27°05′-27°19′，东经119°43′-120°04′全县总面积544平方公里，总户数34036，总人口109233万，常住人口8.9万，人口密度168(人/平方公里)，辖7个乡、2个镇、4个居委会、112委会村。是全省人口最少，区域面积最小的一个县，是闽浙两省边界贸易点、国务院批准对外开放的全国55个县、市之一，是国家级生态示范区，有“中国太子参之乡”、“中国民间文化艺术之乡”的美誉。

境内大部分地区海拔在400－1000米之间，城关海拔668米，平均海拔600米左右，水力资源,主要溪流有[龙溪](http://baike.baidu.com/view/448500.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[交溪](http://baike.baidu.com/view/175996.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、西溪和东溪等，全县可开发的水资源有216处，总装机容量为10万千瓦，已开发利用4.26万千瓦。

境内蕴含的矿产资源,有铁、石英、铅锌、明矾、[硫磺](http://baike.baidu.com/view/25809.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)。已探明的矿产有高岭土、紫砂陶土、明矾、石英、花岗岩、辉绿岩等10多个品种，尤其是紫砂蕴藏量高达260万吨，其品质可与江苏宜兴紫砂相媲美，素有“北有宜兴，南有柘荣”之称；辉绿岩、花岗岩成材率较高，年开采量分别可达1万立方米。

柘荣县著名的旅游景区有省级风景名胜----[东狮山](http://baike.baidu.com/view/114052.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)和九龙井景区，也是泛太姥山旅游度假区、闽东北亲水游线路的重要组成部分。此外还有[仙屿公园](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2685001.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、明[游朴墓](http://baike.baidu.com/view/3092904.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[凤岐古民居](http://baike.baidu.com/view/10336013.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、袁天禄纪念馆，纪念地有闽东独立师兵工厂旧址、闽东苏维埃政府主席马立峰殉难地等。

**2014年柘荣县县，街道（乡镇）基本情况一览表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 街道（乡镇） | 面 积  （平方公里） | 人 口 | | 社 区（村）  个 |
| 户数（常住） | 人口数（常住） |
| 双城镇  富溪镇  城郊乡  乍洋乡  东源乡  黄柏乡  宅中乡  楮坪乡  英山乡 | 11  48  72  80  123  76  35  49  52  52 | 12665  2048  3155  1945  3217  1611  1394  2184  1288 | 40023  5855  10860  5120  9945  4894  3541  6120  3676 | 4+1  11  15  13  18  16  9  15  14 |

1.2.2.9 Zherong County

Zherong is a mountainous hinterland county between a latitude of 27°05′-27°19′ north and a longitude of 119°43′-120°04′ east with a total land area of 544 square kilometers. Its total household number is 34,036 with a total population of 109,233 and a permanent population of 890,000 at a population density of 168 persons per square kilometer. It governs 7 villages, 2 townships, 112 village committees. It is a county that has the smallest population and area in Fujian. It is also an experimental trading spot on the border between Fujian and Zhejiang, one of the 55 counties or cities approved the earliest by the State Council to be open to the outside world, as well as a national model of ecological development. It won honors like “Hometown of Taizi Ginseng in China” and “Hometown of Civil Arts and Culture in China”.

Most of Zherong is between 400-1,000 meters above the sea level with its county proper at 668 meters and an average altitude of 600 meters. It is abundant with hydro power resources. The major rivers are the Longxi River, the Jiaoxi River, the Xixi River, and the Dongxi River, etc. There are 216 spots in Zherong that are worth developing for hydro power. Its total installed capacity is estimated at 100,000 kilowatts and 426,000 kilowatts have been developed.

There is a reserve in Zherong of rich mineral resources such as iron, quartz, lead, zinc, alum and sulphur. Those surveyed are kaolinite, purple sand clay, alum, quartz, granite, diabase and so on, more than 10 ores, especially the purple clay reserve was up to 2.6 million tons, with high quality comparable to that of Yixing, hometown of clay in Jiangsu province, China. Therefore there has been a saying "Yixing is famous for its purple clay in the north, so is Zherong in the south ". Its raw diabase and granite yield higher output with an annual production reaching 10,000 cubic meters.

The famous scenic spot for tourism in Zherong is Dongshi Mountain and Jiulongjing Scenic Spot, both at a provincial level. They are an important part of the extended Taimu Mountain Resort Area and the Waterside Travel Routes in the Northeast of Fujian. In addition, there are other sites like Xianyu Park; Graveyard of Scholar You Pu of the Ming Dynasty; Ancient Residence in Fengqi; Memorial Hall to Yuan Tianlu etc. There are also some red army memorial sites like the Former Weapon-making Site for the Independent Division of East Fujian and the Sacrifice Place of Ma Li, former Chairman of the Soviet-style Government of East Fujian and so on.

Table of Basic Data of Sub-districts and Towns/Townships in Zherong County

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Subdistricts / Towns | Area  (square kilometers) | Population | | No. Of Neighborhoods and Villages |
| No. Of Households | No. Of Residents |
| Shuangcheng Town  Fuxi Township  Chengjiao Village  Zayang Village  Dongyuan Village  Huangpai Village  Zazhong Village  Chuping Village  Yingshan Village | 11  48  72  80  123  76  35  49  52  52 | 12665  2048  3155  1945  3217  1611  1394  2184  1288 | 40023  5855  10860  5120  9945  4894  3541  6120  3676 | 4+1  11  15  13  18  16  9  15  14 |

1. **历史与时政**

**第一节 历 史**

**一、宁德的历史发展**

宁德属东南沿海印纹陶文化系统，历史源远流长,早在旧新石器时期，就有人类活动，新石器时代已有一定规模的闽越族在这里劳动生息，他们主要靠渔猎为生，并从事原始农耕。

历史上宁德在 夏、商、周时属古扬州，周为七闽地；春秋属越，战国属楚；秦属闽中郡；汉初属闽越国，汉武帝时归会稽；三国时属吴国。晋太康三年(282年)，划侯官县(今福州)温麻船屯设温麻县(治所在今霞浦县沙江镇古县村)，属晋安郡。唐武德六年（623年）改为长溪县，属泉州（州治今福州）；唐开成年间（836～840年），将长溪县的宁川和古田县东北划为感德场。 后唐长兴四年（933年）升场置县，取宁川之“宁”、感德之“德”为之命名，而有宁德县，属长乐府。宋淳佑五年（1245）增设福安县，与长溪、宁德皆属福州。

秦汉时期，闽越族先民曾两次被迫迁往江淮一带，中原汉族则不断迁居境内。三国时期，东吴从建安元年开始，至257年，为了加强对闽中的统治，吴国于260年实现了以文治代替武人统治的局面。此时，江南汉族居民分别由海路和陆路入境，尤其是闽东和闽北，他们带来的语言奠定了闽东和闽北方言的基础。约公元3世纪中叶，孙吴政权在今霞浦沿海开设了造船工场“温麻船屯”，建造了许多海船，它的创办为闽东沿海的开发集聚了一大批精干劳动力和技术人才，开通了沿海航线，辽阔的福宁湾成了闽东人走向海洋的第一站。伴随着迈向海洋，闽东便揭开了有志可考的历史。

宋元时期，王审知入闽时，曾经充当其向导的一支畲族先民也跟随着从闽西经闽南迁入闽东，在今天的福鼎落户。他们在有水源的地方“开山为田”，在“高山无水之处，栽种山苗”，胼手胝足，开发了大量水、旱梯田。闽东农作物出现了不少优良品种。随着流入大量北方移民，人口的大幅度增加，一部分原来从事粮食生产的农民，转而以经济作物为主。如：油麻，可以织布的葛，荔枝、龙眼，茶业、杉木等，促进了宁德农业发展。

**Chapter 2 Ningde: Past and Present**

**2.1 Past of Ningde: Facts and Figures**

**2.1.1 Historical Development of Ningde**

Ningde belongs to the stamped pottery cultural category of the southeast coast in China with a long history. As early as in the Paleolithic Age, there were human beings living here. In the Neolithic Age there were quite many people of the Minyue Clan living and working here already. They mainly lived on fishing and hunting and started some primitive farming. In history, Ningde was a part of Ancient Yangzhou during the dynasties of Xia, Shang and Zhou. During the Spring and Autumn Period, it was a part of Kingdom Yue. In the Warring States Period, it was a part of Kingdom Chu. During the Qin Dynasty, it was a part of Minzhong Kingdom. At the beginning of the Han Dynasty, it belonged to Minyue Kingdom. During the reign of Emperor Wudi of the Han Dynasty, it was a part of Huiji. In the period of the Three Kingdoms, it was a part of Kingdom Wu. In the third year(282AD) of Emperor Taikang of the Jin Dynasty, Wenma County was established (its government now at Guxian Village, Shajiang Township, Xiapu County), and became a part of Jin’an. During the sixth year(623AD) of the reign of Emperor Wude of the Tang Dynasty, Wenma County was changed to Changxi County, under jurisdiction of Quanzhou(now Fuzhou). During the reign of Emperor Kaicheng (836-840AD) of the Tang Dynasty, Ningchuan Township of Changxi County and the northeast of Gutian County were rezoned together to become Gan De Chang Township. During the fourth year(933AD) of the reign of Emperor Changxing, Gan De Chang Township was promoted to county administration. Therefore Ning in Ning Chuan and De in Gan De Chang were joined together to name NingDe County, which was under jurisdiction of Changle Prefecture. In the fifth year(1245AD ) of the reign of Emperor Chunyou of the Song Dynasty, Fu’an County was established, which was under jurisdiction of Fuzhou City beside Changxi and Ningde Counties.

During the Qin and Han dynasties, the ancestors of the Minyue Clan were twice forced to immigrate to the regions around the Changjiang and the Huanhe River while the Han nationalities in Central China moved to Fujian. In the period of the Three Kingdoms, Kingdom Wu, from its first year’s reign to 257AD, enforced its rule of Central Fujian. In 260 Kingdom Wu made it realized that intellectuals instead of army men governed. At this time the Han nationalities from the south of the Changjiang River arrived at East and North Fujian through the sea and land. The languages they brought became the foundation of the dialects in East and North Fujian. In about the mid period of the third century AD, Kingdom Wu established a shipbuilding yard called “Wenma Shipyard” in coastal Xiapu now and built a lots of ships. The establishment attracted lots of able laborers and technological talents. They opened coastal routes. Since then the wide Funing Bay became the first stop for the people in East Fujian to reach the oceans and Min Dong (Ningde )began to open a new page with a recorded history.

During the Song and Yuan periods, when Wang Shenzhi came to Fujian, his guides of a She ethnic group, migrated from West Fujian to South Fujian and finally came to Fuding of Min Dong (Ningde). They opened up the land where there was water to be rice paddies. They planted mountainous water-friendly seedlings where there was no water. They toiled and moiled to open up lot of rice paddies and dry terrace land. After that they cultivated many fine agricultural species in the local places. With the coming of many northerners, the population increased rapidly. Some farmers who grew grains shifted to cultivation of economic products like camellia trees, kudzu vines, lychees, longans, teas and firs etc so that agriculture in Ningde was promoted.

唐末五代时期，王审知上任伊始，就致力于黄岐港的开凿、疏浚，历时6年，904年竣工。唐昭宗赐名“甘棠港”。甘棠港的开辟，有利于加强福建与中原的联系，改善了福建尤其是闽东地区的交通条件，促进了福建海外贸易的发展，从而推动了福建特别是闽东的开发。甘棠港开通后，海运蒸蒸日上，对外贸易盛况空前，黄岐一跃而成福建名镇，其经济繁荣持续了200多年，明代时改称下白石。

光绪二十五年(1899年)清廷在三都成立福海关，三都澳正式开放为对外贸易港口，英、美、德、日、俄,葡萄牙、西班牙、荷兰、瑞典等十三个国家的21家公司,建立贸易关系,在此开办洋行或分公司三都澳由此繁荣起来，到了清光绪二十六年(1900年)，经三都口岸进口的货物种类有日本、印度的棉纱，有香港产的各色布匹、英国羽毛、煤油、火柴及铁丝、铁钉等。清宣统三年(1911年)当时进口的货物主要是火柴、煤油、铁钉、铁丝、铅块以及卷烟、棉布、棉纱等。

元至元二十三年（1286年）长溪县升为福宁州，辖福安、宁德两县，属福州路，清雍正十二年（1734年），福宁州升为福宁府，隶属福建闽浙总督府，辖福安、宁德、霞浦、寿宁4县。辛亥革命后，1913年府废，闽东先后属东路、闽海道、第二、第一、第八行政督察区。

1949年9月30日，闽东区成立第三行政督察专员公署，辖福安、宁德、福鼎（11月划入）、霞浦、寿宁、周宁、柘荣等7县，隶属福建省人民政府。1999年11月14日，国务院批准宁德撤地设市，成立宁德市人民政府，2000年11月14日正式挂牌。宁德市人民政府驻新设立的蕉城区，全市辖9个县（市区）。

At the end of the Tang Dynasty and the Five-Dynasty Period, when Wang Shenzhi was appointed, he devoted himself to opening up and smoothing the navigation routes of Huangqi Port for 6 years. The project was completed in 904 AD. Emperor Zhaozong of the Tang Dynasty named it “Gantang Port”. With its launch, the connectivity with Central China was strengthened and the communication condition in Fujian, especially in Min Dong was improved so that outbound trade in Fujian was boosted as a result the opening and development of Min Dong was pushed forward. After Gantang Port was open, the shipping industry prospered and the outbound trade boomed. Huangqi Town where the port was shortly rose up and became famous in Fujian with its economy booming for over 200 years. During the Ming Dynasty, its name was changed to its present name : Xiabaishi.

In the 25th year (1899 AD) of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty, Fuhai Customs was set up in Sandu Island . Since then Sandu Port had been opened formally to trade with 21 companies from 13 countries like UK, USA, Germany, Japan, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and Sweden and so on. They ran foreign banks or branches here. Since then Sandu Island became prosperous. Till the 26th year (1900 AD) of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty, the imported goods by Sandu Port included the cotton yarn from Japan and India as well as all kinds of cloth from Hong Kong and those pinions, kerosene, matches, wires and nails etc from UK. in the 3rd year (1911 AD) of Emperor Xuantong of the Qing Dynasty, the main items of import were matches, kerosene, nails, wires, lead chunk, cigarettes, cotton cloth and yarn etc.

From the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty to the 23rd year (1286), Changxi County was promoted to Funingzhou Prefecture administering Fu’an and Ningde, two counties which were parts of Fuzhou. During the 12th year(1734AD) of Emperor Yongzheng’s reign, Funingzhou Prefecture was promoted to Funing Fu(Mega Prefecture), affiliated to General Administration of Fujian and Zhejiang administering four counties of Fu’an, Ningde, Xiapu and Shouning. After the 1911 Revolution and in 1913, the Fu Administration was abolished. Min Dong in time sequence was governed by Donglu Prefecture, Menhaden Prefecture, the Second, the First, and the Eighth Administrative Inspection Zones etc.

On September 30, 1949, the Third Administrative Inspection Bureau was set up in Min Dong in administration of Fu’an, Ningde, Fuding(joined in November), Xiapu, Shouning, Shooing, Zherong. The 7 counties were under jurisdiction of the People’s Government of Fujian. On November 14, 1999, approved by the State Council, Ningde Prefectural Administration was abolished and Ningde Municipal Administration was established with Its government location Jiaocheng District. Ningde Municipality administers 9 counties and cities.

以下是宁德市各行政区划的名称及人民政府所在地：

宁德市辖1个市辖区、6个县，代管2个县级市。

蕉城区：(区人民政府驻八一五中路)

东侨开发：（东侨新区）（直属于宁德市） 管委会驻地闽东路。[1]

福安市：市人民政府驻城北街道

福鼎市：市人民政府驻桐山街道

寿宁县：县人民政府驻鳌阳镇

霞浦县：县人民政府驻松城街道

柘荣县：县人民政府驻双城镇

屏南县：县人民政府驻古峰镇

古田县：县人民政府驻城东街道

周宁县：县人民政府驻狮城镇

The following are the names and locations of the administrative divisions of Ningde Municipality.

Jiaocheng District: with its government located at 815 Mid Road;

Dongqiao Development Zone: Dongqiao New Zone, under direct administration of Ningde Municipality, with its location on Mindong Road;

Fu’an City: with its government located in Change Sub-district;

Fuding City: with its government located in Tangshan Sub-district;

Shouning County: with its government located in Loyang Town;

Xiapu County: with its government located in Songcheng Sub-district;

Zherong County: with its government located in Shuangcheng Town;

Pingnan County: with its government located in Gufeng Town;

Gutian County: with its government located in Hangdog Sub-district;

Zhouning County: with its government located in Shicheng Town.

**二、宁德九个县市名称的由来**

（一）宁德/焦城/蕉城

唐朝中期划长溪县宁川及古田县东北部设感德场。 933年五代闽国升场为县，取宁川、感德各一字定名。1988年底撤县改市，市政府驻地设在蕉城。蕉城区的前身是原县级宁德市。从宋朝到明朝期间，屡遭匪寇毁城。嘉靖四十二年（公元1563年）五月，知县林时芳“召良工，采巨石”，重建县城。这次由“纯石”筑成的，故曰“焦城”，“焦”通“礁”，含有“固若礁石”的意思。在1939年拆除焦县城后，翌年又在原城里城外置立一个镇，也叫做“蕉城”。从1943年绘制的宁德县《地籍图》来看，它似乎“呈现南北长，东西狭的”“芭蕉叶式”。然而，这个“蕉城”并不是“城”名，而是“镇”名。1991年撤消镇建制，分设蕉南、蕉北两个街道办事处时，“蕉城”这个名字被取消。1999年11月14曰，宁德地区撤地设市，新设立的蕉城区为市政府驻地，，“蕉城”这个名字被正式起用。

**2.1.2 Origins of the Nine Counties/ Cities/Districts**

2.1.2.1 Ningde/Jiaocheng

In the Mid Tang Dynasty, Ning Chuan Township of Changxi County and the northeast of Gutian County were rezoned to be Gan De Chang Township. In 933 AD the Township was promoted to County administration and named Ning De with Ning in Ning Chuan and De in Gan De Chang. That was how Ningde originated. Ningde County remained till 1988 and was promoted to Ningde City(at county level) with its government now located in Jiaocheng District. Its predecessor was Ningde City at a county level. What about the origin of Jiaocheng then? From the Song Dynasty to the Ming Dynasty, Ningde proper was often invaded by coastal pirates and bandits. In the 42nd year of Emperor Jialing’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, that was May 1563 AD, Lin Shebang, magistrate then, called upon the talented masons to gather huge rocks to reinforce the county proper with reef rocks so the county proper was called Jiaocheng , meaning it was as solid as reef rocks, because in Chinese Jiao can sound another meaning of reef rocks. In 1939, Jiaocheng was abolished. The next year, another town was established in the place of former Jiaocheng area, which was also called Jiaocheng. There was another story about its origin. From the Maps of Ningde proper printed in 1943, the town looked like a banana leaf that was long north and south-wise and narrow east and west-wise. Therefore it was called Jiaocheng, meaning a place like a banana leaf. On November 14, 1999, Ningde Prefecture administration was promoted to Ningde Municipal Administration with its government located in Jiaocheng District which came into official use.

1. 霞浦县   
    据《霞浦县志》，“清置霞浦县，县境西南有霞浦江，东流入海。又有霞浦山，海中有青、黑、元、黄四屿，日出照映，江水如霞彩，这是山以江名，县以江名。”

2.1.2. 2 Xiapu County

It was recorded in *The Annals of Xiapu* that “ When the Government of the Qing Dynasty established Xiapu County, it got its name from the Xiapu River flowing along its southeast into the East Sea. Besides there was Xiapu Mountain there by the sea with four islets of Qing, Hei, Yuan and Huang scattered around. When the sun rose, the river looked sun-setting colors on its surface with radiations. That was how a mountain was named after a river and the county named after a river”.

1. 福安市

公元1245年，乡人殿中御史郑采献诗理宗：“韩阳风景世间无，堪与王维作画图，四顾罗山朝虎井，一条带水绕龟湖。形如丹凤飞衔印，势似苍龙卧吐珠，此处不堪为县治，更于何处拜皇都”县治因而议定。理宗御批“敷赐五福，以安一县。”析长溪县西北二乡、九里建福安县，福安因而得名。

2.1.2. 3 Fu’an City

In 1245 AD, Zheng Cai, a local scholar succeeded becoming a royal historian in the imperial exams. He wrote a poem to then Emperor Li Zong suggesting Fu’an County Administration should be established: “ The scenes in Hanyang(Fu’an now) are rare in the world and can be compared to the paintings by Wang Wei. Looking around the Chaohu Well in Luoshan Mount, one can see the river like a ribbon surrounding the Tortoise Lake as if a flying phoenix carrying a royal seal in its mouth and a lying dragon bursting out pearls (all very auspicious scenes). If such a place cannot be a county location, where can one find a place to bow to the emperor?” As a result, the county establishment was settled. So Emperor Li Zong replied with “ Five Blessings(Fu) and Safety(An) For Thy County”. Therefore two villages in the northeast of Changxi County and Jiuli area were rezoned together to be Fu’an County and its name was coined with Fu and An on the reply of the emperor. That was how Fu’an came into being.

1. 福鼎市

据《福鼎通志》中记载：“福鼎山，在县东,县命名以此”。另外，福鼎山是为闽浙界山，按上北下南的方位惯例，福鼎县位于闽之上，亦为福建之“顶”，取福鼎之名，一为福气之鼎，二为福建之顶，即祥瑞，又明示方位与闽地属性。

2.1.2. 4 Fuding City

According to *the Chronicles of Fuding* “There is Fuding Mountain in the east of the county so Fuding County was named after the mountain.” Another explanation goes, Fuding Mountain is a boundary mountain between Fujian and Zhejiang provinces. Based on the common geographical divisions that the upper part is the north and the lower the south, so Fuding is located in the upper area and the top(Ding) of Fujian Province. Therefore FU from Fujian and Ding( top) were coined together for its county name, firstly for being the happiest place and secondly for being the upper part of Fujian, both auspicious and indicative of geographical locations in Fujian.

1. 古田县

古田历史悠久，早在殷周时代，境内已有先民繁衍生息。唐以前为峒豪所据，开元二十九年（741年）置县，因谢能等人在此垦辟古田定居而得名。

2. 1.2. 5 Gutian County

Based on The Annals of Fujian, the geographical location of Gutian County is by the Gutian River therefore the county was named after the river. Another story goes: Before the Tang Dynasty, the area was occupied by Tonghao folks. In the 29th year(741AD) of Emperor Kaiyuan of the Tang Dynasty, county administration was established and Xie Neng, and his folks “ explored the ancient plowed fields(Gu Tian) there and settled down”. That was how they got the name.

1. 屏南县

据《屏南县志》，清置屏南县，以位于古屏山之南而得名。

2.1.2. 6 Pingnan County

Based on *The Annals of Pingnan,*, the Government of the Qing Dynasty established county administration here. They named it after its location. It happens that the county is located in the south of Mount Gu Ping Shan so it was named Ping Nan, meaning the south of Mount Gu Ping Shan.

1. 寿宁县

明景泰六年（1455）析福安县西北地、政和县东北地置寿宁县，据《今县释名》，因歼平矿贼置县，取安宁之义。

2.1.2. 7 Shouning County

In the 6th year(1455) of Emperor Jingtai of the Ming Dynasty, the northwest of Fu’an County and the northeast of Zhenghe County were rezoned for establishing Shouning County. Based on *The Notes on the Names of the Counties,* the county was established after many mine bandits there had been wiped out so the name of the county Shou Ning (longevity and security) indicate happiness and peace.

1. 周宁县

明嘉靖三十五年（1556年）于宁德县境建周墩城。清雍正十三年(1735年）设县丞驻治。1935年析宁德县西北地置周墩特种区。1945年设周宁县，取周墩、宁德首字为县名。1945年设周宁县，取宁德县之宁字，周墩特种区的周字为县名。

2.1.2. 8 Zhouning County

In the 35th year (1556 AD) of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty, Zhou Dun Cheng(Town) was established in Ningde area. In the 13th year (1735AD) of Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty, magistrate administration was established in Zhou Dun Cheng. In 1935, the northeast of Ningde County was rezoned for establishing Zhou Dun Special District. In 1945, Zhou Ning County was set up with the first character of Zhou Dun and Ning De as its county name of Zhou Ning.

1. 柘荣县

原名柘洋，因在东狮山下的一大片山间小平洋上，生长大量柘树（在南方极为罕见的北方树种）而得名。1945年10月1日撤销柘洋特种区建制，设柘荣县，取木石尔雅，欣欣向荣之意，是福建所有县城中，唯一以树命名、与树共荣的县城。

2.1.2. 9 Zherong County

Its former name was Zheyang( Cudrania Wide Area). Because at the foot of the Dongshi Mountain, there grew a wide area of cudrania trees(which is a northern tree and rare in the south) and that was how the county got its name. Zherong County was established on October 1,1945 after Zheyang Special Zone was abolished. Zhe Rong means the trees and the rocks there are beautiful and the cudranias grow vigorously and prosperously indicating prosperity. Zherong County is the only one in Fujian Province that was named after a tree and seeks to be prosperous with trees.

**三、宁德历史大事记**

（一）温麻船屯与温麻县的设立:

三国时期，约公元3世纪中叶，孙吴政权在今霞浦沿海开设了造船工场“温麻船屯”，建造了许多海船，为吴国壮大水上力量和发展海运提供支撑。

温麻船屯，是孙吴官办的造船工场，它的创办为闽东沿海的开发集聚了一大批精干劳动力和技术人才，开通了沿海航线，辽阔的福宁湾成了闽东人走向海洋的第一站。伴随着迈向海洋，闽东便揭开了有志可考的历史。

晋太康三年(282年)，在温麻船屯基础上设置温麻县，辖区包括现宁德市大部及政和、连江、罗源的部分。辖区多属山区，但县治却设于海滨，即今霞浦沙江。

温麻县是闽东历史上第一个县级政区，也是福建省内较早设立的县之一。福建历史上最早设置的县是汉代公元前85年设立的冶县(后改称侯官，今福州地)。此后过了一百多年，至282年时福建共设有15个县，温麻乃其中之一。

**2.1. 3 Historical Events in Ningde**

**2.1. 3.1** Establishment of Wenma Shipyard and Wenma County

During the Three Kingdoms Period, about the mid third century AD, Emperor Sunqian of Kingdom Wu set up shipyards called “Wenma Shipyards” in today’s coastal Xiapu County. Many ships were built there and helped Kingdom Wu strengthen its marine forces and provided great support for its shipping business.

Wenma Shipyard, a state-owned yard run by Kingdom Wu, helped gather many capable labor forces and technological talents along the coast of Mindong. The opening of the coastal navigation routes made the wide Funing Bay the first stop for the people in Mindong to go overseas. With the march towards the ocean, the recorded history of Mindong came into being.

In the third year(282AD) of Emperor Taikang of the Jin Dynasty, on the base of the Wenma Shipyard, Wenma County was established administering most of Ningde today and also some parts of Zhenghe County, Lianjiang County and Luoyuan County. Wenma County administered mostly mountainous areas, but its county proper remained ever by the coast, i.e. Shajiang, Xiapu today.

Wenma County was the first county-level administrative zone in Ningde, and also was one of the few counties that were established early in Fujian. The earliest county set up in the history of Fujian was called Ye County in 85AD of the Han Dynasty. Later Ye County was changed to Houguan, now Fuzhou. After more than 100 years till 282 AD, there were in total 15 counties established in Fujian and Wenma County was one of them.

（二）霍童山被列为道教“三十六洞天”之首

据史书、方志记载，自三国起，左慈、葛玄、邓伯元、王玄甫、禇伯玉、陶弘景、司马承祯、白玉蟾等著名道士均曾在此修道或仙逝。被列为道教“三十六洞天”之首。

唐代以前将华夏大地的名山列为“十大洞天”、“三十六小洞天”等。:“三十六洞天中之第一霍桐(即霍童山)，又名霍林洞天”。明代《闽都记》:闽境之山，西则武夷，东则霍童。“不到霍童不为仙”之说。

**2.1. 3. 2** Huotong Mountain on the top of the List of “36 Taoist Mountains” by Taoists in China

According to the historical books and the local annals, since the Three Kingdoms Period, famous Taoists like Zuo Ci, Ge Xuan, Deng Boyuan, Wang Xuanfu, Zhu Boyu, Tao Hongjing, Ci Ma Chengzhen, Bai Yuchan etc, practiced Taoism in Huotong Mountain or passed away there. Therefore Huotong Mountain was listed on the top of the 36 Taoist Mountains in China. Before the Tang Dynasty, all the famous mountains were classified into “10 Most Famous Mountains” and “36 Less Famous Mountains” in China. Among the 36 less famous mountains in China, Huotong Mountain stood out on the top of the list. Huotong Mountain was also called Huolin Mountain. According to *The Historical Records of Capital Fuzhou of Fujian, “*Of all the mountains in Fujian, Wuyi Mountain is the most famous in its west while Huotong Mountain is in its east”.　Therefore there is a saying “Whoever has not been to Huotong Mountain fails to be a Taoist”.

（三）王审知开辟黄岐港:

唐末五代时期，王审知(“闽王”)从898-925年统治福建近30年，为促进福建的繁荣作出重大贡献。王审知治闽的主要举措之一就是大力发展福建的对外联系与对外贸易，为此他十分重视海港与航道建设。黄岐港的开辟就是王审知的一个大手笔。黄岐港当年属长溪县管辖，是闽国北部最大的港口，但因有礁石当道，航路不畅。王审知上任伊始，就致力于黄岐港的开凿、疏浚，历时6年，904年竣工。唐昭宗赐名“甘棠港”。甘棠港的开辟，有利于加强福建与中原的联系，改善了福建尤其是闽东地区的交通条件，促进了福建海外贸易的发展，从而推动了福建特别是闽东的开发。甘棠港开通后，海运蒸蒸日上，对外贸易盛况空前，黄岐一跃而成福建名镇，其经济繁荣持续了200多年。明代时改称下白石。

**2.1. 3 .3** Wang Shenzhi opened Huangqi Port

At the end of the Tang Dynasty and the Five-Dynasty period, Wang Shenzhi(King of Fujian), reigned Fujian about 30 years from 898 AD to 925 AD and made great contribution to the prosperity of Fujian. His main measure of governance of Fujian was sparing no efforts in developing outbound relations and foreign trade. Therefore he attached great importance to the construction of ports and navigation routes. The opening of Huangqi Port was one of his great projects. Huangqi Port was under jurisdiction of Changxi County that time and was the largest port in the north of Kingdom Min (Fujian). Because there were lots of reefs in the sea area, the navigation routes were not so smooth. When Wang Shenzhi took office, he was committed to the development of Huangqi Port. After 6 years, the port was open in 904AD. Emperor Zhaozong  of the Tang Dynasty named it “Gantang Port”. With its opening, connectivity between Fujian and Central China was greatly boosted so that the traffic condition of Fujian, especially East Fujian was improved and foreign trade of Fujian also grew strongly. As a result, the development of East Fujian was greatly pushed forward. After the opening up of Gantang Port, the shipping business boomed and foreign trade prospered. Huangqi also became a famous town in Fujian. Its economic prosperity lasted for over 200 years. During the Ming Dynasty, its name was changed to Xiabaishi.

（四）三都澳的开埠

光绪二十五年(1899年)5月成立福海关，三都口岸与英、法、美、日、俄、葡萄牙、西班牙、荷兰、瑞典等13个国家建立贸易关系。1898年清廷将三都澳辟为福建的三个商埠之一(前两个是福州、厦门)。1899年，清廷在三都成立福海关，三都澳正式开放为对外贸易港口，英、美、德、日、俄],葡萄牙、西班牙、荷兰、瑞典等十三个国家的21家公司,建立贸易关系,在此开办洋行或分公司，英国修建杂货泊位、石油泊位各一个，美国建油泊位一个、油库两个。三都澳由此繁荣起来，光绪三十三年(1907年)三月二十二日，英国海军上将阿塞·摩理乘“阿拉克里提”号舰到三都澳访问。光绪三十四年(1908年)多国集资在福鼎县七星岛修航海指示灯塔，1万支光，每10秒钟闪亮两次，民国14　三月二十二日，英国海军上将阿塞·摩理乘“阿拉克里提”号舰到三都澳访问。同年，福鼎沙埕与日本、英国、新加坡、台湾、香港、澳门相继通航通商，成为闽东又一重要外贸港口。顶峰是20世纪30年代初。抗战期间，日军飞机数次轰炸，其海军陆战队又登岛纵火，岛上建筑大多被毁，从此衰落。福海关于1949年关闭。当年三都港输出的货物中以茶叶为最大宗，占其总输出货值的90%以上，其茶叶出口量居福建首位，占全省一半至60%，在全国名列前茅。

**2.1. 3 .4** Opening up of Sandu Bay

During May of the 25th year(1899 AD) of Emperor Guangxu’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, Fuhaiguan Customs was set up on Sandu Island in Sandu Bay, which started the foreign trade with more than 13 countries of UK,USA, Germany, Japan, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Holland, Sweden etc.

In 1898, the Qing Government opened Sandu Bay as one of the three trading ports(the other two were Fuzhou and Xiamen). In 1899, the Qing Government set up Fuhai Customs, indicating the formal opening of Sandu Bay for foreign trade with 21 companies of the above countries. They set up their banks or branches. UK built one cargo berth and one oil berth. USA built one oil berth and one oil tank After that Sandu Bay gradually prospered. During March 22nd of the 33rd year of Emperor Guangxu’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, British Admiral Arthur Mori in his ship Alan Kriti visited Sandu Bay. In the 34th year (1907) of the reign of Emperor Guangxu, many countries raised money in Fuding County to build a beacon tower on Qixing Island with 10,000 light radiations and flashed twice every 10 seconds. On March 22nd , 1914 of the Republic of China, British Admiral Arthur Mori in his ship visited Sandu Bay again. In the same year, Shacheng Port of Fuding opened its shipping route with Japan, the UK, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau so that it became an important port in East Fujian. Its heydays were in the 30’s of the 20th century. During the Anti-Japanese War period, the Japanese planes carried out several bombings on the island and the Japanese coast guards stepped on the island and. set fires so most of the buildings on the island were destroyed. Ever since Sandu Bay declined. Fuhai Customs were shut down in 1949. Those years Sandu Bay Port mainly exported tea, taking up 90% of the total exported value of goods. The amount of the exported teas topped that of Fujian province and took up at least a half or 60% and stood at the top in the county.

1. 沙埕港与郑成功

明清时沙埕港曾是东南沿海的重要经济贸易口岸，后成为郑成功抗清部队的重要物资补给地。郑成功于清初在东南沿海抗清，为解决士卒众多、地方狭窄、粮饷不足的困难，遂依托港口，积极推行海内外贸易，首先同日本通好，接着与菲律宾、泰国、越南等交易。这是郑成功以海外弹丸之地、养兵十余万，而用财不匮的根本原因。对此，沙埕港发挥了巨大作用。此外，张煌言(1620—1664年)号苍水，浙江鄞县人。1645年起兵，奉鲁王朱以海监国，在浙东组织抗清多年，曾经“三度闽关”，在沙埕设立过战时指挥部。从1649年底到1651年，舟山群岛成为朱以海浙东抗清武装活动的中心，牵制了东南地区的大量清军，这就为郑成功在福建沿海的扩展，创造了有利的条件。

**2.1. 3 .5** Shacheng Port and Zheng Chenggong

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, Shacheng Port was an important economic and trade port in the southeast of China. Later it became a key material supplier for the anti-Qing government forces led by Zheng Chenggong. He at the beginning of the Qing Dynasty carried out fights again the Qing Dynasty. In order to solve the problems of many solders, small areas, short supply of grains and so on, he relied on the ports and took active measures to boost trade at home and abroad. Firstly he conducted friendly relations with Japan, and then carried out trade with the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam and so on. That was why Zheng Chenggong sustained with a small overseas place to keep going his tens of thousands soldiers without being broken. In addition, Zhang Huangyan(1620-1664AD), with Changshui as his alternative name, a native of Jin County of Zhejiang Province, up rose in 1645 and under the leadership of Acting Emperor Zhu Yihai of Kingdom Lu, carried out many battles against the Qing Government for many years. And he three times came to Fujian and set up his headquarters in Shacheng Port. From 1649 to 1651, the Zhoushan Islands became the central battle fields for Zhu Yihai to fight against the Qing forces so that a large amount of the Qing armies were pinned down, which created a favorable condition for Zheng Chenggong to expand his forces in Fujian.

（六）余仁椿创办古田县蓝田书院

闽东最早的书院，可以追溯到南唐晚期古田县的蓝田书院。蓝田书院旧址在今杉洋乡北门外，是当地人余仁椿于955年前后创办的。据说南宋著名理学家朱熹晚年在闽东讲学授徒约五年时间，直接推动了理学在闽东的传播，据史料记载，全国朱子门人共511人，其中福建省171人，闽东籍的有17人，形成“闽东理学群贤”，使闽东在理学发展史上占有一定地位。

**2.1. 3 .6** Yu Renchun Established Lantian Private College of Gutian County

The earliest private college of Liantian Private College of Gutian County dated back to the final period of the South Tang Dynasty. Its site is located in Beimenwai in Shayang Village today. Mr. Yu, a local, helped set up the college in 955 AD. It is said that Zhu Xi, the most famous Confucian scholar in his final life taught here for five years, which directly boosted the spread of Confucianism in East Fujian. According to the historical records, there were about 511 students of Zhu Xi, of whom 171 came from Fujian and 17 from Ningde so that an elite group of Confucianism scholars in Ningde came into being as a result Ningde occupies one seat in the development of Confucianism in history.

（七）黄鞠兴修水利工程

隋代黄鞠所修隧道水利工程，是闽东现存年代最早、规模最大、最富特色的一个水利工程。黄鞠组织民众在南岸挖断山岩，凿石渠引水，利用落差安装多级水碓；开日、月、星三湖蓄水，水先环绕村中民房再流入田里，既便于村民洗涤、防火，又提高了水的养分，有利于肥田。水渠回转九曲，每曲都镇一块石蛤蟆，用来缓阻急流，提高水位。工程设计相当巧妙。

在霍童溪北岸，则从十五里外的堵坪湖引水灌溉，沿途有几处山岩阻隔，必须开凿隧道，也由黄鞠主持，灌溉受益面积达数百顷。现在，位于湖头村岩角以西仙莱岩下的溪边，还保存一条长千余米的古代灌溉水渠，由明渠和七段涵洞连接而成。。黄鞠所修水利工程，代表了闽东乃至整个福建隋代水利工程的最高成就，也集中反映了当时闽东地区在北方移民和先进技术影响下农业生产的快速进步。

**2.1. 3 .7** Huang Ju Built an Irrigation Project

In the Sui Dynasty, the irrigation project built by Huang Ju still is the earliest, the largest and the most characteristic in Ningde. He led the folks to cut the rocks for a ditch for water. He made use of the falls to build many water receptors and three reservoirs named of the sun, the moon and the star. He then made the water go around the folk houses and then into the fields, which made it convenient for the folks to wash, and firefight. Meanwhile the practice raised the water nutrient and good for farming land. The water turned nine twists and each twist there is a rock frog to soothe the flow of water and to raise the water level. The designs are rather smart.

In the northern bank of the Huotongxi River, water is introduced for irrigation from the Zhuping Lake 7.5 kilometers away. There were several cliffs that needed tunnels to go through, which was also chaired by Huang Qu. As a result several hundreds of hectares of farming land was irrigated. Nowadays, by the riverside under the Xixianlaiyan Rock Conner in Hutoucun Village, there still remains an ancient irrigation ditch over a thousand meter long. It is connected with open ditches and 7 sections of tunnels. The irrigation project by Huang Qu the Sui Dynasty indicated the highest achievement of the irrigation engineering in Ningde or even in Fujian and also highlighted the rapid progress of agriculture under the impact of the coming of the northern immigrants and their advanced technology in Ningde.

（八）戚继光入闽“第一奇捷”

 戚继光---明代抗倭名将、军事家，对练兵、治械、阵图等均有创见;明嘉靖四十一年(1562年)和嘉靖四十二年(1563年)率部先后于宁德横屿、小石岭全歼所在倭寇，为平息闽东倭患立下头功。

明嘉靖三十九年(1560)，一股在浙江受到当地抗倭军民有力打击的倭寇突然流窜并占领了此地，烧杀抢掠无恶不作，致使横屿百姓民不聊生。而朝廷派出的抗倭军队已屡次在此败绩。两年后，戚继光率领他的“戚家军”前来，不负众望，亦应验了其要在一天之内获取攻岛全胜的预言，并收复了被倭寇占据了三年之久的横屿岛。这次歼倭大捷被后人称之为明代抗倭“第一奇捷”。

明代的抗倭斗争距今已400多年，但闽东各地不少抗倭遗址依然存在。福鼎有秦屿古堡和冷城古堡，霞浦有大京古堡和传胪古堡，宁德县城有“继光街”，漳湾镇有“戚公祠”，戚继光“辕门斩子”的传说至今仍在流行。

**2.1. 3 .8** General Qi Jiguang Came to Fujian and his First Surprise Victory

Qi Jiguang, a famous general against the pirates and a military strategist, was creative and smart at training solders, managing weapons and battle formations.

In the 41st year (1562AD) of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty and the following year, he respectively led his army to Hengyu Island and Xiaoshiling to wipe out all the pirates and won the first merit in ridding the pirates in Mindong.

In the 39th year(1560 AD) of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty, a group of pirates who were under forceful attack by the army and the folks in Zhejiang ran away and suddenly came to Hengyu Island and occupied it. They burned down houses, killed people and looted properties without mercy so that the folks there suffered to death. What was more, the army sent by the government lost again and again to the pirates. Two years later, Qi Jiguang led his army here and lived up to the folk expectation and also realized his own prediction that he wanted to overcome the whole island in one day and took back Hengyu Island that was occupied by the pirates for three years. This victory of wiping out the pirates is remembered by the coming generations as the “first surprise victory against the pirates”.

The fights against the pirates already are 400 years away from today, but the fighting sites against the pirates in Min Dong remain for his memory. In Fuding City, there are Qinyu Ancient Fort and Lengcheng Ancient Fort; in Xiapu County, there is Dajing Ancient Fort and Chuanlu Ancient Fort; in Ningde proper there is :Jiguang Street”; in Zhangwan there is “Temple to Lord Qu” and the story that he killed his son to discipline still goes around.

（九）明清畲族入迁

明清畲族入大批移居闽东，则在明、清两代，特别是在明、清之交的150年间，迁入的主要是雷、钟、蓝三姓，合占总数的95％左右，此外还有李、吴、杨以及其他姓氏。有人根据闽东畲村现存宗谱资料统计，在74支畲族移民中，明代迁入30支，清代前期迁入42支，约占总数的97％。

明清畲族大量迁入，闽东成为全国畲族分布最多的地区。清代中叶以后，部分山区畲民向沿海地区延伸，加上早期的沿海畲民，今天沿海畲族村数和人口数均占总数的44％左右，终于形成了闽东畲族村镇的现实分布格局。

**2.1. 3 .9** Immigration of the She Ethnic People to Mindong in the Ming and Qing Dynasties

Their immigration in large quantity took place in the Ming and Qing dynasties, especially in between the interval period over 150 years between the two dynasties. Those immigrated were mainly the folks with surnames of Lei, Zhong and Lan, taking up 95% of the total. Besides there were other folks with surnames of Li, Wu, Yang and others. Someone used the remaining clan chronicles of the She Ethnic Villages to calculate that there were 74 immigration groups. 30 of them came in the Ming Dynasty and 42 of them arrived in the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, taking up 97% of the total.

Their coming in the Ming and Qing dynasties made Mindong the largest area for the She ethnic people in China. After the mid period of the Qing Dynasty, some mountainous She ethnic people moved to the coastal area. Plus the earlier coastal She ethnic people, the number of the She villages and population take up 44% of that of the country so finally the actual distribution and layout of the She villages and town appear as what they are.

（十）中国工农红军闽东独立师的独特贡献

在闽东这块红色土地上，早在1927年（民国16年)就建立了闽东地区第一个中国共产党基层组织——中共古田县特别支部成立，书记陈炳，该支部属中共福州地委领导,开展革命活动，燃起了革命烈火。1931年后，老一辈无产阶级革命家邓子恢、陶铸、叶飞、曾志等来到闽东，与当地党的领导人马立峰、詹如柏、阮英平、范式人等一道，开展了轰轰烈烈的农民运动和武装斗争。1934年成立了中共闽东临时特委、闽东苏维埃政府、中国工农红军闽东独立师，创建了近万平方公里的闽东苏区，成为福建省重要的革命老根据地、中国共产党领导的全国八大主要革命根据地之一。中央红军长征后，闽东红军独立师胜利地进行了艰苦卓绝的闽东三年游击战争。抗日战争爆发后，闽东红军独立师改编为新四军第三支队第六团，开赴苏皖抗日前线。闽东红军独立师和由该师发展壮大起来的老部队，为民族的独立和人民的解放，为保卫社会主义建设事业，作出了重要贡献

**2.1.3.10** The Unique Contributions of the Independent Division of the Red Army of Workers and Peasants in Mindong of China

On the red land of Mindong, as early as in 1927(the 16th of the Republic of China), a CPC grassroots organization of the special branch of Gutian County of China was established in Mindong area. The Party Secretary was Chen Bing. The branch was under the leadership of Fuzhou Prefectural Committee of the CPC and carried out revolutionary activities and lit up the revolutionary fire. After 1931, the senior revolutionaries like Deng Zihui, Tao Zhu, Ye Fei, Zeng Zhi etc. came to Mindong and worked together with the local Party leaders like Ma Lifeng, Zhan Rubai, Ruan Yingping, Fan Shiren etc and carried out vigorous peasants movement and armed struggles. In 1934, the Temporary Special Committee of the CPC of Mindong, and the Soviet-style government of Mindong as well as the Independent Division of the Red Army of Workers and Peasants of Mindong of China were established. They created about 10,000 square kilometers of areas under the Soviet-style governance so Ningde became an important revolutionary base in Fujian and one of the eight major revolutionary bases under the leadership of the CPC. After the Central Red Army started their long march, the Independent Division carried out unprecedented guerrilla warfare. After the breakout of the anti-Japanese war, the Independent Division of Mindong was regrouped to be the sixth regiment of the third branch of the new fourth army and then they went to the anti-Japanese battle front in Jiangshu and Anhui provinces. The Independent Division of the Red Army of Mindong and the senior army growing up there made great contributions to the independence of the nation and the libration of the people as well as to safeguarding the socialist construction causes.

（十一）宁德县人民民主政府成立

1949年8月13日，宁德三都岛解放，8月15日，宁德全境解放，并成立宁德县人民民主政府筹备委员会，9月19日正式成立宁德县人民民主政府

1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，各县(除屏南县外)召开庆祝大会，并将县人民民主政府统一改称县人民政府。同日，专署下令以中国人民银行发行的人民币为区内唯一合法货币，一切公私款项、物价计算、契约债务均以人民币为计算单位。

**2.1.3.11** Establishment of the People’s Democratic Government of Ningde County

On August 13, 1949, Sandu Island of Ningde County was liberated. On August 15, whole Ningde County was liberated and the preparatory committee of the People’s Democratic Government was set up. On September 19, the People’s Democratic Government of Ningde County was established formally.

On October 1, 1949, the People’s Republic of China was founded. Each county（except Pingnan County）held a celebration and changed the People’s Democratic Government of Certain County to People’s Government of Certain County. The same day, the Prefectural Government stipulated that the Renminbi(RMB) issued by the People’s Bank of China as the sole legal currency. All public or private funds, and pricing calculations of goods, deeds and debts all were settled in RMB.

**四、宁德历史名人**

（一）开闽第一进士 ----- 薛令之

薛令之字君珍，号明月先生，唐福建道长溪廉村（今福安市溪潭镇廉村高岑）人，永淳二年（683年）八月十五日生。福建第一个进士“官至太子侍讲。唐神龙二年（706年），24岁的薛令之赴京应试，一举登科，成为福建历史上第一位进士。薛令之留任在长安约30年时间，以清正廉洁而著世，晚年两袖清风告老还乡。在他死后，唐肃宗为薛令之的清廉所感动，赐封他的故乡为“廉村、村前小河为“廉水”，村后山岭为“廉岭”，从此“三廉”名扬远近。薛令之生前所著《明月先生集》和《补阙集》，今已无存。《全唐诗》仅录其《自悼》和《灵岩寺》二诗。

2.1.4 Historical Figures in Ningde

2.1.4.1 Xue Lingzhi(683-756 AD)----the First Jinshi in Fujian Province

Xue Lingzhin, with Junzhen(cherishing gentleman) as his courtesy name and Mr. Bright Moon as his art name, was from Liancun Village, Changxi, Fujian province during the Tang Dynasty, which is now Gaocen, Liancun Village, Xitang Township, Fu’an City. He was born on August 15, of the 2nd year (683 AD) of Emperor Yongchun’s reign. He became the first Jinshi---a successful candidate in the highest imperial exams and was appointed a teacher of the princes. During the 2nd year (706AD) of Emperor Shenlong’s reign of the Tang Dynasty, he went to Chang’an for the imperial exam at the age of 24 and succeeded in the exams and became the first Jinshi in the history of Fujian province. Xue had been working in Chang’an for over 30 years and became known for his honesty and uprightness. At his old age he retired back home with nothing. After his death, Emperor Xiaozong of the Tang Dynasty was touched by his honesty and uprightness and conferred his hometown a title “Honest and Upright Village”, the river in front of his village: honest and upright River; the back range in his hometown “Honest and Upright Range”. Since then the “ three honest and upright places” became well-known near and far. The two books he wrote *Collections of Mr. Bright Moon ,*and *Collections of the Supplements* did not survive. *The Complete Poems of the Tang Dynasty* collects two of his poems: Self Mourning and The Lingyan Temple.

（二）佛教五大禅师之一 ----灵佑禅师

灵祐(771～853年)，俗姓赵，唐代长溪县(今霞浦县)人，大历六年(771年)出生，中国佛教禅宗五宗之一的沩仰宗的创始人。14岁时，灵祐依法常律师出家于长溪县建善寺(在今霞浦)。后在浙江杭州龙兴寺剃发受戒，并在寺中广究大小乘经律。贞元九年(793年)，云游江西，参谒高僧百丈怀海，怀海见他生性颖悟，学佛心专，允其留在身边。从此，灵祐成为参加学佛者的首领，后来又被选为所居洪州(今江西南昌市)百丈山寺的典座。唐元和十五年(820年)，灵祐遵怀海之嘱到沩山(今湖南省宁乡县西)开法。

灵祐敷扬宗教凡四十余年，于大中七年(853年)圆寂。敕谥“大圆禅师”。著有《沩山警策》、《潭州沩山灵祐禅师语录》各1卷传世。

2.1.4.2 Lingyou-----One of the Five Zen Masters in the Buddhist Circle

Lingyou( 771-853), having a worldly surname of Zhao, was from Changxi County(Now Xiapu County) in the Tang Dynasty. He was born in the 6th year (771) of Emperor Dali’s reign. He was the founder of the Weiyangzong Denomination, one of the Five Buddhist Zens. At the age of 14, he became a monk in Jianshen Temple(now in Xiapu). Later he tonsured in the Longxing Temple in Hangzhou, Zhejiang to accept Buddhist doctrines and studied hard the Buddhism scriptures there. In the 9th year (793 AD) of Emperor Zhenyuan’s reign, he travelled to Jiangxi and visited Baizhanhuaihai, a famous monk, who discovered that he was bright and devoted to Buddhism and kept him in the temple. Since then, Lingyou became a leader in studying Buddhism. Later he was chosen director of the Baizhanshan Temple in Hongzhou(now in Nanchang City, Jiangxi). During the 15th year(820 AD), he followed his teacher’s entrust and went to Weishan(now Ningxiang County, Hunan) to promote Buddhism.

Lingyou promoted Buddhism over 40 years. He passed away in the 7th year(853AD) of Emperor Dazhong’s reign and was honored a title “Great Zen Master”. He also published *Alert Countermeasures in Weishan* and *Quotations of Zen Master Lingyou in Weishan, Tangzhou*. Both remain.

（三）开凿隧道水利第一人------黄菊

黄鞠，河南光洲固始县人氏，（569----657年）字玄甫。是一位杰出的农田水利专家，曾任隋朝谏议大夫，以敢言不避权贵而著称于当世。失意庙堂后，在1300年前就在霍童花费几十年的时间，凿出了南北岸两条引水隧道，南岸的隧道一米宽、数米深、一百多米长，北岸的隧道高2.5米、宽1米、长400多米。与闽南洛阳桥相蓖美，堪称当时福建的三大工程之一，至今仍有效益。

2.1.4.3 Huang Ju-------the First Person in Fujian to Have Irrigation Tunnels Built

Huang Ju(569-657), with Xuanpu as his courtesy name, was from Gushi County, Guangzhou, Henan Province. He was an outstanding irrigation expert. Once he worked as an imperial remonstrator for the emperors in the Sui Dynasty. He was well-known for his bold remonstration in front of the influential officials. When he lost favor, he spent tens of years in Huotong, Ningde digging two irrigation tunnels in the northern and the southern banks of a river. The tunnel in the southern bank is one-meter wide, several meters deep, and over 100-meters long. And the tunnel in the northern bank is 2.5 meters high, one meter wide, and over 400 meters long. The irrigation project could match with the Luoyang Bridge in South Fujian in its importance. It was one of the three huge projects in Fujian at that time. It is still in use.

（四）南宋教育家、理学家------陈普

陈普 字尚德，号惧齐，世称石堂先生。宋淳祐四年(1244年)生于宁德二十都石堂(今虎浿乡文峰村)。南宋著名教育家、理学家，其铸刻漏壶为世界最早钟表之雏形。其饱学理学，精通经史，著述颇丰，名闻闽浙。陈普一生著作甚丰，著有《四书句解铃键》、《学庸指要》、《孟子纂图》、《周易解》、《尚书补微》、《四书五经讲义》、《浑天仪论》、《咏史诗断》、《字义》凡数百卷，大多散失。传世之作今可查者有《石堂先生遗集》二十二卷，《石堂先生遗稿》一卷，《武夷棹歌》一卷（朱熹撰，陈普注）。

2.1.4.5 Chen Pu (1244-1315AD)----- An Educationist and Idealist Philosopher of the Southern Song Dynasty

Chen Pu, with Shangde( revere virtue) as his courtesy name and Juqi as his art name and folk name Shitang(name of his hometown), was born in the 4th year(1244 AD) of Emperor Chunyou of the Song Dynasty in Shitang of the 20th village, Ningde, ( now Wenfeng Village, Hubei, Ningde). He was a famous educationist and idealist philosopher in the southern Song dynasty. The drip-vessel he cast was the rudiment of the earliest horologe in the world. He was well learned in idealist philosophy and good at scriptures and history. He wrote many books and was famous in Fujian and Zhejiang. In his life he wrote *Interpreting the Four Books*, *The Essentials of Confucianism, Mencius Thoughts in Pictures, Interpreting the Book of Changes, the Minor Supplement to the Book of History, Lectures on the Four Books and the Five Classics* , *A Study on the Celestial Globe, Poems on History, The Meaning of Words.* In total he wrote hundreds of volumes but most of them were lost. His surviving works include 22 volumes of *The Remaining Collections of Mr. Shitang* and one volume of *The Remaining Scripts of Mr. Shitang* and one volume of *The Fishermen’s Songs of Mount Wuyi*(Written by Zhuxi and annotated by Chen Pu)

（五）南宋诗人----谢翱

谢翱(1249～1295年)，字皋羽，号晞发子。生于宋淳祐九年(1249年)，福建路福安县樟南坂(今福安市晓阳镇)人，后徙浦城。南宋著名爱国诗人，为宋元之交最具代表性的文学家。咸淳元年(1265年)，谢翱赴临安(今杭州)考进士，不第，落魄于漳，泉二州。1276年，遂变买家产，募乡勇数百前往投效，并且担任“咨议参军”等职务。他一生辛勤笔耕，创作丰富，他被誉为“南宋翘楚”、“宋末诗人之冠”。 谢翱生前著书殆百卷，有《晞髪遗集》《晞髪遗集补》一卷及《天地间集》、。其中最著名的有《西台哭所思》、《登西台恸哭记》《许剑录》、《晞发集》。

2.1.4.5 Xie Ao---- A Famous Poet of the Southern Song Dynasty

Xie Ao(1249---1295AD), with Gao Yu as his courtesy name and Xi Fa Zi as his art name, was born in the 9th year(1249) of Emperor Chunyou of the Song Dynasty. He was from Zhangnanban, Fu’an, Fujian province. Later he migrated to Pu Cheng. He was a patriotic poet of the Southern Song Dynasty as well as the most representative writer at the turning time between the Song and the Yuan dynasties. In the first year of Emperor Xuanchun (1265AD), Xie Ao went to Lin’an(now Hangzhou) to sit on the exam to be a successful candidate in the imperial exams, but he failed and became down and out in Zhangzhou and Quanzhou. In 1276, he sold all his property and gathered hundreds of folks to join the army and shouldered a consultant position. In all his life he toiled with his pens and created many works. He was praised to be an outstanding poet in the Southern Song Dynasty as well as the champion of the poets at the end of the Song Dynasty. He wrote over 100 volumes of books. His works include *The Remaining Collections of Poet Xixu, The Supplement to the Collections of Xixu* as well as one volume of *Between the Heaven and the World.* His most famous works include *Thoughts of Crying at Xitai, Records of Crying at Climbing Xitai* and so on.

（六）余复------闽东科举史上第一位状元

余复(生卒年不详)，字子叔，蕉城城关人。闽东科举史上第一位状元(宋绍熙元年，即公元1190年)，初任洪州(今江西南昌)佥判，在任上体恤民情，办事认真，爱民如子，兴农田水利，修名胜古迹，宋庆元元年(1195年)被诏入史馆，参与编纂实录;对儒学经典有一定造诣，著有《礼经类说》、《左氏纂类》、《祭礼》和诗文集子，多未传世。现存清乾隆李拔纂修的《福宁府志》载有余复中状元之时的两篇谢表。

2.1.4.6. Yu Fu----the First Zhuangyuan in the History of Mindong(East Fujian)

Yu Fu(natal and obituary year unknown), with Zishu as his courtesy name, was the first Zhuangyuan--- Top 1 Candidate in the Highest Imperial Exams in the first year of Emperor Shaoxi’s reign of the Song Dynasty (1190 AD). His first official assignment was a judge in Hongzhou(now Nanchang, Jiangxi). During his term there, he sympathized with folks, judged earnestly, treated his folks like his family members, built irrigation projects and repaired historical relics. In the first year (1195 AD) of Emperor Qingyuan of the Song Dynasty, he was called on to work in the national museum participating in compiling historical facts and made quite some attainments in Confucianism Classics and wrote many works such as *On the Varieties of Etiquettes Classics, Compilations of the Zuo’s Clan, Sacrificial Rites,* and other poems collections and so on, but most of which were lost. What survives is the two gratitude articles he wrote when he succeeded being the No. 1 Successful Candidate collected in Funing Annals compiled by Li Bo in Emperor Qianlong’s reign of the Qing Dynasty.

（七）一代忠将 ----- 郑虎臣

郑虎臣(1219～1276年)，字廷翰，又字景兆，南宋嘉定十二年（1219年）生于福建路长溪县柏柱南山（今福安市溪柄南山洋头村）。父郑埙，宋理宗时任越州同知，遭贾似道陷害，流放至死。郑虎臣受株连，被充军边疆，后遇赦放归。后郑虎臣在押解大奸臣贾似道途中将其诛杀，为天下除奸。事迹被载入《闽都别记》。翌年，贾似道的同伙陈宜中逃至福州，拥立赵獉，捕杀郑虎臣。郑虎臣遭害后，葬于南山村的馆园旁，乡人及其后裔在村前建祠纪念他。明朝抗倭名将俞大猷在木棉庵前的石亭中亦立下石碑，并亲书“宋郑虎臣诛贾似道于此”。明代王紫衡也就郑虎臣诛贾一事写诗赞扬他。 郑虎臣曾编《吴都文粹》一书，今犹存。

2.1.4.7 Zheng Huchen----A Loyal General in his Life

Zheng Huchen (1219-1276), with Tinghan and Jingzhao as his courtesy names, was born in the 12th year(1219) of Emperor Jiading’s reign of the Southern Song Dynasty in Nanshan Village, Baizhu, Changxi, Fujian(now Yangtou Village, Nanshan, Xibing, Fu’an City). His father Zhen Yun was an official in Yuezhou during Emperor Lizong’s reign of the Song Dynasty, and was set up by Jia Sidao, a minister and was sent into exile till death. Zheng Huchen was associated with the frame-up by Jia Sidao and was sent to a distant place for penal servitude. Later he was pardoned and allowed to go home. When Jia Shidao was sent away somewhere under armed guard by Zheng Huchen, he killed the traitor on the way and got rid of the wicked for the country. His deeds were recorded in *The Expository Notes of Fuzhou*. The following year, Chen Yizhong, a gang of Jia Shidao, escaped to Fuzhou and supported Zhao Zhen. They arrested Zheng Huzhen and killed him. After Zheng’s death, he was buried by a pavilion in Nanshan Village. His folks and younger generations also built a memorial hall by the gate of the village in his memory. Yu Dayou, a famous general against Japanese pirates in the Ming Dynasty set up a tablet in the stone pavilion in front of the Mumian Temple and wrote himself: Zheng Huchen Killed Jia Shidao here in the Song Dynasty. Mr. Wang Ziheng of the Ming Dynasty also wrote a poem to praise him. Zheng Hucheng also compiled a book *Literary Highlights of Wudu Capital*, which still survives.

（八）元末明初著名文学家-----张以宁

张以宁；字志道，元大德四年（1300年）生于古田县官宦之家。是闽东继谢翱之后又位有全国性影响的诗人。代表了境内元明两代文学创作的最高成就。元泰定四年（1327年），张以宁考中进士，任浙江黄岩县判官，后升江苏六合县尹。因执法不阿，触犯豪门，上任不久便被罢官。此后遂流落江淮、扬州一带达十年。元至元四年(1338年)，元惠宗召其为国子监助教，后累迁翰林侍讲学士，知制诰兼修国史。洪武三年（1370年）秋，张以宁奉旨持节出使安南（时为中国藩属，即今越南），封安南之主陈日煃为国王。洪武四年（1371年）五月，封王礼毕，张以宁回朝复命，因年老体衰，不胜劳瘁，途中于临清病卒。以宁生前著述颇丰，惜多散佚。1990年出版的《全明诗》第一集，收录其不少佚诗。

2.1.4.8 Zhang Yining-----A Famous Litterateur at the Turning of the Yuan and Qing Dynasty

Zhang Yining, with Zhi Dao as his courtesy name, was born in an official family in Gutian County in the 4th year ( 1300 AD) of Emperor Dade ‘s reign of the Yuan Dynasty. He was another nationally influential poet after Xie Ao, both from Mindong. They represented the highest level of literature in this region. During the 4th year (1327 AD ) of Emperor Taiding’s reign of the Yuan Dynasty, Zhang was enrolled as a successful candidate in the highest imperial exams and was appointed a magistrate judge in Huangyan County, Zhejiang. Later he was promoted to magistrate of Liuhe County, Jiangsu. Because of his just execution of laws, he offended the rich and was dismissed from office after a while. He was sent in exile in Jianghuai and Yangzhou over 10 years. In the 4th year (1338 AD) of the Zhiyuan period, Emperor Huizong summoned him to be a royal assistant. Later he was promoted to be a teacher in the Imperial Academy, worked as a drafter of documents and concurrently compiled national histories. In the autumn of 1370， Emperor Huizhong of the Yuan Dynasty, he was called upon to be an ambassador to Annan (now Vietnam) to confer Kingship to Chen Rikui, head of Annan then. In May of 1371, he returned from Vietnam after the ceremony. Because of old age and poor health and fatigue, he died on the way in Linqing. He wrote many books, but regrettably most of them got lost. The first volume of the Complete Poems of the Ming Dynasty published in 1990 collected quite a few of his poems.

（九）首创了“秋后决”朝审制刑法改革----林聪

林聪（1417－1482），字季聪，号见庵，宁德七都浦源人，生于明永乐十三年(1415年)，正统五年（1440年），林聪中进士，正统八年（1443年），拜刑科给事中上任伊始，天顺元年(1457年)，英宗复辟，擢拜林聪为左佥都御史，1447年1453年两次上疏恳请免除宁德不应承受的银课，终为朝廷采纳，解除了闽东、闽北人民繁重的税课负担。天顺二年（1458年），林聪看到在当时的苛刑峻法之下冤狱屡有发生，遂上《乞缓重狱疏》，专题提出"秋后决"的主张：实行春判冬决制度，以延缓死刑执行期来进行死刑复核，使案中属以矜疑者得免死，以减少错杀。英宗纳其言，下诏曰："每岁霜降后，三法司会同廷臣审录重囚，谓之朝审，遂为永制”。成化二年（1466年），擢升右都御史。成化十三年(1477年)，升任刑部尚书加太子太保。成化十八年(1482年)，病逝于任上。林聪卒后，明廷诰授其荣禄大夫太子太保，溢"庄敏"。其灵柩归乡后葬于宁德八都铜镜山。林聪著有《奏议》8卷、《见庵文集》14卷，今民间仍流传其手抄本。

2.1.4. 9 Lin Cong----the First Reformer of Qiuhoujue in the Imperial Criminal Law

Lin Cong(1417-1482), with Ji Cong as his courtesy name and Jian An as his art name, was from Puyuan, Qidu, Ningde. He was born in the 13th year(1415 AD) of Emperor Yongle’s reign of the Ming Dynasty. In the 5th year(1440 AD) of Emperor Zhengtong’s reign, he succeeded being a candidate in the highest imperial exams. In the 8th year(1443AD) of the same period, he became in charge of the criminal affairs. In the first year(1457 AD) of Emperor Tianshun’s reign, ousted Emperor Yingzong staged a comeback and promoted him to an investigating censor. From 1447 to 1453 he twice submitted reports to the emperor to waive the taxes on the people in Ningde, which were finally adopted by the emperor so he helped reduce the heavy taxation burdens on the people in the north and the east of Fujian.

In the 2nd year(1458AD) of Emperor Tianshun’s reign, Lin Cong found out wronged cases often occurred under the severe judicial systems. Therefore he submitted a report *Request for Postponing the Executions of the Death Penalties (Qiuhoujue).* In focus he raised the idea of executing the death penalties in fall after sentencing them in spring. The purpose of postponing the execution was to check the death penalties so that the wronged cases could be corrected so the wronged killings also reduced. Emperor Yingzong accepted his suggestion and ordered: “Each year after Frost’s Descent(in October), the three departments of the judicial administrations recheck the cases of the death penalties, and it is called the imperial check and will become an everlasting practice”. In the 2nd year (1444AD), he was promoted to be a royal historian. In the 13th year (1477 AD) of Emperor Chenghua’s reign, he was appointed to be a judicial minister and in charge of the security for the princes. In the 18th year(1482 AD) of Emperor Chenghua’s reign, he died at his post. After his death, the imperial government conferred him honorable titles. His coffin was buried in the Tongjingshan Mountain in Badu, Ningde. He wrote 8 volumes of *Reports to the Emperors*, and 14 volumes of *Collections of Mr. Jian An*. Nowadays, its manuscripts still circulate among folks.

（十）一代廉吏------游朴

游朴 (1526-1599年)， 字太初，号少涧，柘荣县黄柏乡人。隆庆元年(1567年)中举人，万历二年（1574年）中进士后步入仕途。曾供职于吏部、刑部及四川、广东、湖广等地，政声卓著，在二十余载的为官生涯中，他清理冤狱、惩奸除恶、厉行改革、赈灾济困、兴修水利、清正爱民、政绩卓著，深受百姓敬重和当朝赞许，《福建省志》称赞“三主法司，无一冤狱”。

游朴为官刚直不阿、不畏权势。任广东按察司副使时，总兵李栋勾结城社势力，鱼肉人民，官吏士民敢怒不敢言。他挺身而出，呈文举报，挫其气焰。

万历二十七年(1599年)游朴去世。”为了纪念游朴，颂扬游朴一生为人“智、仁、勇”和为官“清、勤、慎”的高尚品德，在游朴出生地柘荣县黄柏乡上黄柏村建立了富有特色的福建历史名人游朴纪念馆。

游朴著有《藏山集》、《岭南稿》、《满山社草》、《石仓诗选》、《武经七书解》、《浙江恤刑谳书》、《游太初乐府》等，但大多数散佚。后人整理其遗文，编成《游参知文集》二卷传世。日前，发现了新的游朴著作《诸夷考》三卷，这是目前发现唯一的游朴存本专著。

2.1.4.10 You Pu-------An Honest and Upright Official of his Generation

You Pu(1526-1599), with Taichu as his courtesy name and Shaojian as his art name, was from Huangbai Village, Zherong County. In the first year (1567AD) of Emperor Longqing’s reign of the Ming Dynasty, he became a Juren(a successful candidate in the imperial exams at the provincial level). In the 2nd year(1574 AD) of Emperor Wanli’s reign, he succeeded being a Jinshi(a successful candidate in the highest imperial exams at the national level). After that he took up government positions and worked in the National Personnel Ministry, the Judicial Ministry as well as in places like Sichuan, Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei etc. He was outstanding for his political fame. In his official life over 20 years, he corrected wronged cases, punished the wicked, carried out courageous reforms, relieved the people from disasters, built irrigation projects and so on. He was clean and caring for the people with prominent achievements and was greatly respected by them and the imperial government. In the Fujian Provincial Annals, he was highly praised “ to be in charge of the judicial departments for three times without a single wronged case”.

You Pu was upright and outspoken in his post and was not afraid of the influential and powerful officials. When he was a deputy prosecutor in Guangdong, Li Dong, an army chief, colluded with the gangs of the society and cruelly victimized the people. The officials and the people just dared to feel angry, but dared not sue him. You Pu came out boldly, sued him in a report to subdue his arrogance.

In the 27th year(1599 AD) of Emperor Wanli’s reign, You Pu passed away. In order to memorize him and publicize him for his “ wisdom, kindness, bravery” and “cleanness, diligence and caution” as an official, people in his hometown Huangbai Village built distinctively You Pu Memorial Hall of the Famed Historical Figures of Fujian.

You Pu wrote many works such as *Collections of the Mountain Hermit, Manuscripts in Lingnan Ranges, Poem Collections of Shicang, Interpreting the Seven Books on the Martial Arts, Merciful Judgments of the Criminals in Zhejiang, Songs and Poems of the You’s* and so on, but most of the books were lost. His later generations sorted out his remaining works and compiled two volumes of *Collections of Consultant You Pu*, which still survive. At present, three volumes of his works *Explorations into Different Foreign Nations* were discovered and they are the only survived works of You Pu.

（十一）中国第一任华籍主教----罗文藻

罗文藻，明万历四十年（1616－1691），生于福安县罗江罗家巷里巷村，为中国第一任华籍主教。乳名罗才，字汝鼎，福安赛岐罗江人，崇祯六年（1633年）秋由方济各会会士、意大利神甫利安当领洗入教，以"额我略"为洗名，入教后以传道员身份，随利安当到南京传教。顺治七年(1650年），在藤头加入多明我会，成为中国第一位多明我会会士。康熙十二年(1673年），罗马教皇格肋孟多十世颁通谕，命罗文藻为南京主教。康熙二十九年(1690年)，罗马教皇宣布在中国成立北京和南京两个主教区与澳门分立，罗文藻为南京教区主教。同年十月间突患重病，康熙三十年(1691年)病逝，葬于南京雨花台。他被过捕，出过国，足遍10省，为中国天主教的第一位中国籍神甫和第一位中国籍主教。

2.1.4.11 Luo Wenzhao------the first Chinese Bishop in China

Luo Wenzhao(1616-1691) was born in Lixiang Village, Luojiaxiang, Luojiang, Fu’an County. He was the first bishop in China. His birth name was Luo Cai(Talented) and his courtesy name Ruding(top). He came from Luojiang, Saiqi Town. In the fall of the 6th year(1633AD) of Emperor Congzhen’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, he was baptized by the Italian priest Antonio de Santa Maria Caballero of the Dominican Denomination with Gregorio Lopez his baptism name. After his conversion, Luo Wenzhao worked as a missionary in Nanjing area. In the 7th year(1650 AD), he joined the Dominican Denomination in Dengtou and became the first member of the denomination. In the 12th year (1673 AD) of Emperor Kangxi’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, the Pope of Rome Clemente issued an order and appointed him bishop of Nanjing. In the 29th year(1690AD) of Emperor Kangxi’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, the Pope of Rome announced the establishment of two parishes in Beijing and Nanjing and they be independent from Macau. Luo became bishop of the Nanjing Parish. In October of the same year, Luo suddenly fell ill and passed away in the 30th year (1691) of Emperor Kangxi ‘s reign and was buried in Yuhuatai, Nanjing.

（十二）清朝著名虎将 ----- 甘国宝

甘国宝、字继赵，号和庵，祖居古田县二十二都（今屏南漈下村），清康熙四十八年（1709年）生于勤田县二十六都（今塏南小梨洋村）。康熙五十四年（1715年），迁居古田县长岭村。雍正四年(1727年)，复迁福州文儒坊。曾官至福建陆跮提督，兼闽阅操大臣，为清代名将。

雍正七年，中武举。雍正十一年，殿试中二甲八名进士，授御前侍卫。乾隆三年(1738年)，领侍卫内大臣。旋任广东右翼镇标中军游击、参将。乾隆十六年，授湖广洞庭协副将。乾隆二十年至二十四年，相继出任贵州威宁、江南苏松、浙江温州、闽粤、南粤等地总兵。乾隆二十四年(1759年)十月，任台湾挂印总兵，国宝就职后，严疆界，谨斥侯，制总巡、时刻防范来犯之敌；同时深入民间，熟悉风土民情，教台民明礼义，勤耕种，搞好民族团结，从而稳定台湾局势，使“兵安其伍，民安其业”。

乾隆二十六年(1761年)，国宝擢升为福建水师提督。乾隆三十二年(1767年)，升任广东提督。乾隆三十四年(1769年)，任福建陆路提督，兼闽阅操大臣。他致力海防，热心公益。先后倡修古田汤寿桥、朝天桥，厦门天后宫，泉州元庙观。乾隆四十一年，出巡福建八府，途经泉州府邸，忽染重病，医治无效而逝。葬于福州北关外猫头山。六营十郡将校思慕其恩，台湾百姓敬仰其政绩，均建祠设祀。

2.1.4.12 Gan Guobao----A Famous and Brave General of the Qing Dynasty

Mr. Gan, with Jizhao as his courtesy name and He’an as his art name， was born at No.26 Village of Gutian County(now Xiaoliyang Village, Pingnan ) in the 48th year(1709) of Emperor Kangxi’s reign of the Qing Dynasty . In the 54th year(1715 AD) of Emperor Kangxi’s reign, his family moved to Changling Village of Gutian County. In the 4th year(1727 AD) of Emperor Yongzheng’s reign, he removed to the Wenlufang Lane of Fuzhou City. He was appointed chief army general of Fujian and minister in charge of the training of the army. He was a famous general in the Qing Dynasty.

In the 7th year of Emperor Yongzheng ‘s reign, he was a successful candidate in the imperial military exams. In the 11th year of the same period, he became one of the 8 successful candidates in the highest imperial exams of Class II and was awarded by the emperor to be an emperor’s bodyguard. In the 3rd year (1738AD) he was in charge of the imperial bodyguard army. He was once a frontier military commander of a battalion in Guangdong. In the 16th year of Emperor Qianlong’s reign, he was appointed deputy general in charge of Hubei, Guangdong and Dongting areas. In the 20th to 24th year of the same period, he consecutively was appointed general commander in Weining of Guizhou, Susong of Jiangsu, Wenzhou of Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, and Macau etc.

During October of the 24th year(1759AD) of Emperor Qianlong’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, Gan Guobao was appointed army chief of Taiwan. He strengthened the boundary check, frequently reconnoitered and patrolled to be instantly alert against any invasion of the enemies. Meanwhile he mingled with the folks to be familiar with the situations, taught them good manners and emphasized farming as well as harmonized the ethnic relations in order to stabilize Taiwan’s situation so that the solders would serve voluntarily and the folks were satisfied with their business and life.

During the 26th year(1761AD) of Emperor Qianlong’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, Gan Guobao was promoted to the provincial commander-in-chief of the navy of Fujian province. In the 32nd year(1767AD) of the same period, he was promoted to be commander in chief of Guangdong Province. During the 34th year(1769AD) of the same period, he was appointed commander in chief of the army and concurrently minister in charge of the military training in Fujian Province. He spared no efforts in strengthening the coastal defense and was zealous in promoting public welfare. He suggested successively building Tanshou and Chaotian bridges in Gutian County; Tianhou Palace in Xiamen, and Yuanmiao Temple in Quanzhou. In the 41st year of the same period, he toured through the eight prefectures of Fujian province. When inspecting Quanzhou Prefecture, he suddenly fell ill seriously and passed away after some vain medical treatment. He was buried in the Maotou Mountain in the northern gate of Fuzhou City. All the army and the generals in the 6 battalions and ten prefectures missed him and the folks in Taiwan also revered his administrative merits so they all built temples to honor him.

（十三）佛教领袖 ------ 圆瑛

圆瑛  俗名吴亨春，法名宏悟，别号韬光。光绪四年(1878年）生于古田县平湖乡端上村农家。当代爱国名僧。新中国成立后为中国佛教协会首任会长。圆瑛6岁时父母双亡，自幼聪颖，诗文过目成诵，乡人目为“神童”。18岁时考中秀才，萌生出家之念。翌年，决意皈依佛门，遂至福州鼓山涌泉寺拜增西上人为师，后转至雪峰寺为僧。民国3年被选为中华佛教总会参议长。民国17年，他被推为刚成立的中国佛教会主席，并连任七届，成为中国佛教界的领袖人物。民国34年，在上海创立"圆明楞严专宗学院"，自任院长，培养大批高级佛学人才，1953年5月，被推选为中国佛教协会首任会长，为当代爱国名僧，佛教领袖。圆瑛不仅佛学造诣精湛，且擅长诗文、书法，国内的主要禅林都留下他的墨迹。1992年，古田人民在古田极乐寺内修建了圆瑛纪念馆。

2.1.4.13 Yuan Ying--------A Leader of the Buddhist Circle

Yuan Ying , with Wu Xiangchun as his worldly name, Hongwu as his Buddhist name and Taoguang as his art name, was born to a peasant’s family in Ruishang , Pinghu Village, Gutian County. He was a well-known patriotic Buddhist monk at the contemporary times and became the first director of China Buddhism Association after the founding of the People’s Republic of China. When he was only 6 years old, both of his parents died. He was very smart since childhood and could remember all the poems and prose he read once. He was regarded a genius child by his folks. When he was 18, he succeeded becoming a successful candidate in the imperial exams at the county level. However a thought to become a Buddhist struck him. The following year, he decided to be converted to Buddhism. Therefore he went to the Yongquan Temple in Mount Gushan in Fuzhou to be a student of Monk Zeng Xi Shang Ren. Later he was assigned to be a monk at the Xiefeng Temple.

During the 3rd year of the Republic of China, he was selected chief consultant for the General Association of China Buddhism. In the 17th year of the ROC, he was appointed chairman of the newly founded China Buddhism Association. What was more he was reelected 7 times and became the leader of Buddhism in China. In the 34th year of the ROC, he established in Shanghai Yuanming Lengyanzhuan Denomination Institute and acted president himself there and cultivated many high-caliber Buddhism talents. In May 1953, he was recommended to be the first chairman of China Buddhism Association. He was a patriotic monk at modern times and a leader of Buddhism. He was not only expert at Buddhism, but also was good at poems and calligraphy. The main temples in China keep his calligraphy. In 1992, the folks in Gutian built Yuanying Memorial Hall in the Jile Temple for him.

（十四）中国世界语第一人----- 林振翰

林振翰(1884～1932年)，字永修，号蔚文，清光绪十年(1884年)生于宁德蕉城士绅家庭。民国时期著名盐政专家，中国第一部"世界语"教材翻译者。

光绪二十三年(1897年)，振翰入福州格致书院，1902年，振翰以优异成绩被选送到北京的"京师大学堂译学馆"深造。他利用课余时间研读波兰柴门霍夫的《世界语》，并逐一翻译成汉语，编著成《汉译世界语》一书，1911年，经英国学者乌克那博士审校后正式出版。

  林振翰除荐介世界语到中国为世所珍外，在盐政改革上亦业绩卓著。在近代盐政史上他与盐政专家左司勤齐名。其著述百余万言，在当时曾被盐政人员奉为圭臬。其著今仍行世者有《中国盐政史》、《盐政辞典》、《精盐调查录》、《川盐纪要》、《淮盐纪要》、《汉译世界语》、《英文正字》等。

2.1.4.14 Lin Zhenhan--------the First Person to Introduce Esperanto to China

Lin Zhenhan(1884-1932), with Yongxiu as his courtesy name and Weiwen as his art name was born into a gentry’s family in Jiaocheng District of Ningde. He was a well known expert on salt and a translator of the first Esperanto textbook.

During the 23rd year(1897AD) of Emperor Guangxu’s reign of the Qing Dynasty, he was enrolled by Fuzhou Gezhi College. In 1902, he was sent to Translation Department of Beijing Imperial School to receive further education. He made use of his spare time to study *Esperanto* compiled by Zamenhof of Poland and sentence by sentence translated it into Chinese and compiled into *Chinese Version of Esperanto*. In 1911, it was formally published after proofreading by Wu Kena, a British scholar.

Mr. Lin Zhenhan was highly thought of for his introduction of Esperanto to China. In addition he was well achieved in the reforms of the salt administration and was as famous as Mr. Zuo Siqin, an expert in the same field in the modern history. He had published over millions of words which were regarded masterpieces by the salt administrators. His works in circulation are: *The History of the Salt Administration in China, , The Dictionary of the Salt Administration, The Investigation of the Refined Salt, The Memoir of the Salt Business in Sichuan, The Memoir of the Salt Business in the Huai River Areas, Esperanto in Chinese Version,* and *English-Chinese Dictionary* etc.

（十五）著名易学专家 ----- 黄寿祺

黄寿祺 字之六，号六庵，一度自号巢孙，[霞浦县](http://baike.baidu.com/view/190752.htm" \t "_blank)盐田人。民国元年生于清末秀才家庭。曾任[福建师范大学](http://baike.baidu.com/view/35746.htm" \t "_blank)教授、副校长，著名易学专家。

　民国17年，考入省立[福州](http://baike.baidu.com/view/4813.htm" \t "_blank)第一高级中学。翌年，赴北平考入私立中国大学文科预科。两年后升入本科国学系。又四年毕业，获文学士学位。民国26年，撰写《易》类提要30篇，《礼》类提要60篇，并整理《易类提要目录》一册。民国29年，著有《汉易条例》、《六庵易话》、《六庵读礼录》、《历代易学目录考》、《尚氏易要义》、《丧服浅说》、《宋儒学说讲稿》、《明儒学说讲稿》等计42卷，以及《六庵读书札记》100余册。

民国30年冬，他先在福建省立师范专科学校（下称师专）、继在国立海疆学校任副教授，后又重返师专任教授兼国文科主任，直至1949年8月福州解放。

1972年秋，任福建师范大学教授兼中文系主任。1979年，升任副校长。兼任硕士研究生导师。1981年，加入中国共产党。所著有《六庵诗选》、《易学群书平议》、《楚辞全译》、《周易译注》、《周易研究论文集》1-4辑（后三书系与人合著或合编）等专著和《从易传看孔子的教育思想》、《论易学之门庭》等专稿。

2.1.4.15 Huang Shouqi------------A Famous Expert on *The Book of Changes*

Mr. Huang, with Zhiliu as his courtesy name and Liu’an as his art name and Caosun as his self-calling name, was from Xiantian, Xiapu County and was born in the first year of the ROC to a scholar family from the Qing Dynasty. He was a professor, and an associate president of Fujian Normal University as well as a well-known expert on *The Book of Changes*.

During the 17th year of the ROC, he was admitted to Fuzhou No. 1 High School of Fujian Province. The next year, he went to Peking for the entrance exams and was admitted to the preparatory class of social arts of China Private University. Two years later, he was enrolled into the National Classical Studies Department at the undergraduate level. 4 years later he graduated and received a bachelor degree. In the 26th year of the ROC, he wrote 30 summaries on *The Book of Changes,* 60 summaries on *The Book of Courtesy* and compiled and edited one volume of *the Catalog of* *the Main Ideas on The Book of Changes*. In the 29th year of the ROC, he wrote *The Ordinances of the Book of Changes*, *Thoughts on the Book of Changes by Liu An*, *Notes on Reading The Book of Courtesy by Liu An*, *A Survey of the Catalogs of the Studies on The Book of Changes over Generations*, *The Summaries of the Studies on The Book of Changes by Mr. Shang, A Brief Talk on the Funeral Uniforms, Lectures on Confucianism in the Song Dynasty, Lectures on Confucianism in the Ming Dynasty,* in total 42 volumes;in addition, he also published over 100 issues of *Reading Notes by Liu An.*

In the winter of the 30th year of the ROC, he worked as an associate professor in Fujian Provincial Teachers College and National Haijiang College respectively. Later he returned to work in the teachers college as a professor and director of the Social Arts Department till the liberation of Fuzhou in August 1949.

In the fall of 1972, he became a professor and dean of the Chinese Department of Fujian Normal University. In 1979, he was promoted to be vice president and a mentor to the postgraduates there and in 1981, he joined the Communist Party of China. In his life he wrote many books like *Poem Collections of Liu An, Comments on the Different Books on the Book of Changes, The Complete Translation of the Ci Prose of the Chu State, Notes on the Book of Change, Essay Collections of the Researches on the Book of Changes(1-4),* as well as *A Glimpse at the Educational Ideas of Confucius on the Book of Changes* and the feature report of *The Research on the Book of the Changes.*

（十六）医学寄生虫学家，医学教育家 -----陈心陶

陈心陶(1904～1977年)，清光绪三十年(1904年)生于古田县松吉乡曹阳村。1925年毕业于[福建协和大学](http://baike.baidu.com/view/441169.htm" \t "_blank)生物学系。1928-1931在[美国](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2398.htm" \t "_blank)[明尼苏达大学](http://baike.baidu.com/view/144948.htm" \t "_blank)攻读寄生虫学，获理学[硕士学位](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1681448.htm" \t "_blank)，在[哈佛大学](http://baike.baidu.com/view/10504.htm" \t "_blank)医学院进修比较病理学，获哲学[博士学位](http://baike.baidu.com/view/766369.htm" \t "_blank)

陈心陶，曾任岭南大学医学院寄生虫学和江西省中正医学院、广州岭南大学医学院，寄生虫学及细菌学教授，福建厦门大学生物学教授、广东省血吸虫病研究所所长、广东省热带病研究所所长、广东省生物学会理事长、广东省寄生虫学会理事长.

还曾担任中共广东省委委员，第三、四届全国人民代表大会代表，中共广州中山医科大学委员会委员、中山医科大学教研室主任，并参加过最高国务会议和政协全国会议，多次受到毛泽东和周恩来的接见。

2.1.4.16 Chen Xintao------ a Medical Expert on Parasites as well as on Medical Education

Chen Xintao(1904-1977) was born in Caoyang Village, Songji Town, Gutian County in the 30th year(1904AD) of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty. In 1925 he graduated from the Biology Department of Fukien Christian University. From 1928-1931, he was doing his master studies in Minnesota University and received his master degree. Then he studied comparative pathology and obtained his doctor degree.

He had been a professor on parasites and bacteria in medical colleges of Lingnan University of Guangdong Province, Zhongzheng Medical University in Jiangxi, Lingnan Medical University in Guangzhou, Xiamen University of Fujian etc. He was also a director of many institutes such as of Schistosoma Research School of Guangdong Province, Tropical Diseases Research Institute, Guangdong Provincial Biology Association and Guangdong Provincial Schistosoma Research Association.

He was also a member of the Party Committee of Guangdong Province, a representative to the third and fourth National People’s Congress, a member of the administrative committee of Zhongshan Medical College of Guangzhou, as well as director of the Teaching and Research Division of Zhongshang Medical College. He also attended the highest State Council meetings and political consultative conferences of the country and was received many times by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai.

（十七）开国少将 闽东第一位将军 ----- 陈挺

陈挺将军( 1911—2005)年出生在于福建福安白石乡山头仔村,两岁随母(改嫁)潭头乡后洋村。少年于福安潭头镇长大。1930年加入中国共产党，1932年参加中国工农红军，历任队长、连长、营长、支队长、团长、副师长、师长，福建军区司令部参谋长、副司令员，福州军区司令部副参谋长，闽北指挥部副司令员，江西生产建设兵团副司令员，江西省军区副司令员、顾问，福建省军区副司令员、 福建省军区顾问（副兵团职待遇）等职。陈挺1961年被授予少将军衔，成为中华人民共和国成立后闽东最早的一位将军。直到2005年2月18日，陈挺因病在江苏省苏州市逝世，享年94岁。

2.1.4.17 Chen Ting---A Major General of PRC and the First General in Mindong ( East Fujian)

General Chen Ting(1911-2005) was born in Shantouzi, Baishi Village, Fu’an City. When he was two years old, he followed his mother who remarried in Houyang, Tangtou Village and grew up there. In 1930 he joined the Party and was a member of the Red Army of the Workers and Peasants in 1932 and consecutively became a team leader and a commander of a company, a battalion, a branch, a regimental, and a deputy commander and commander of a division, as well as a commander of Fujian Military Region, chief of staff , deputy commander, commander, deputy chief staff of Fuzhou Military Region, deputy commander of Northern Fujian Headquarters, deputy commander of the production and construction region, deputy commander and consultant of Jiangxi Provincial Military Region, as well as deputy commander and consultant of Fujian Provincial Military Region. In 1961 he was appointed major general and became the first general in Mindong. On February18, 2005, he passed away because of illness at the age of 94 in Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province. .

**第二节 时 政**

**2.2 The Present Ningde: Facts and Figures**

1. **宁德城市性质与发展目标**

宁德市人民政府在《宁德市城市总体规划（2009－2030）》中提出，宁德城市性质为“海峡西岸经济区东北翼中心城市，沿海重要港口枢纽，能源和临港产业基地，绿色宜居海湾新城”。

城市发展目标: 建设成为海西东北翼中心城市，对接长三角前沿区域、对台交流合作 重要平台、临港先进制造业基地、东南沿海重要港口枢纽、海西特色 文化和生态旅游基地、绿色宜居海湾新城。

宁德作为“海峡西岸经济区东北翼中心城市，除了具有得天独厚的港口资源优势外，还具有良好的区域优势。如今宁德肩负着改革开放的历史使命，发扬“滴水穿石”的闽东精神,人一我十、力求先行，坚定不移地建设“海峡西岸经济区东北翼中心城市”.

**2.2.1 Characteristics of Ningde and Its Goals for Development**

Ningde People’s Municipal Government in its *General Urban Planning of Ningde City (2009-2030)* proposes that the nature of Ningde City is “a central city in the northeast of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone, a key coastal port pivot, an energy and coastal industrial base, a green and livable new city”.

Its goals for developments are: to build itself into a central city in the northeast of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone, to be a front area connected with the Pearl Delta Regions, an important platform for exchanges with Taiwan, an advanced coastal manufacturing base, a key coastal port pivot in the southeast of China, a cultural and tourism base with features of the Western Taiwan Economic Development Zone as well as a new coastal and livable city.

Ningde City, as a central city in the northeast of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone, enjoys advantageous locations and unique port resources. Nowadays Ningde City is shouldering a historical mission of opening up and reforms and striving hard and steadily to construct “a central city in the northeast of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone” with the spirit cultivated Mindong like “Dripping Water Wears Down Rocks”, “Working Ten Times Harder Than Others”; “Strive to take earlier action” and so on.

**二、宁德的城市精神**

“滴水穿石”是习近平同志（主席）在闽东工作期间提出、倡导的工作作风和精神品格。

1988年10月，在接受《经济日报》记者采访时，习近平同志指出，中华人民共和国成立以来, 闽东发生的变化，是“滴水穿石”般的变化，是不简单的。这是他首次提出“滴水穿石”的理念。他指出：“闽东的落后状况是历史形成的，改变闽东的落后面貌不能靠一朝一夕之功，而需要有一股韧劲。没有锲而不舍的毅力，不愿付出艰辛于他人数倍的努力，不靠一点一滴量的积累，涓滴成流，聚沙成塔，是不能做成事业的。”

二十多年来，在“滴水穿石”的闽东精神引领和激励下，经过多年来坚持不懈地打基

础、强配套，闽东人民终于初步实现了“三大梦想”。2000年11月实现撤地设市，现在宁德中心城区已经初具规模，功能逐步完善，建成区面积是建市之初的三倍。2009年9月温福铁路投入运营，以沈海高速、温福铁路、宁武高速为标志的现代化交通基础设施的建成使用，使宁德实现了从山区到沿海的“华丽转身”。2007年，宁德市委提出环三都澳区域发展构想，2008年上升为省委、省政府决策，2009年进入国家规划，促进了宁德发展向海洋拓展、向新型工业化转型，使宁德由全省边缘地区向对接长三角和对台合作的战略前沿转变。这些发展变化就是闽东人民二十多年发扬“滴水穿石”精神的结果。

二十多年来，“滴水穿石”的闽东精神，始终在宁德得到传承、弘扬和发展，始终是振兴闽东的力量源泉和动力。今天，面对“承载新梦想、实现新跨越”的新任务、新要求，我们坚信，“滴水穿石”精神也必将继续鞭策和鼓舞闽东人民实现科学发展、跨越发展，为打造“机制活、产业优、百姓富、生态美”的新福建作出更大贡献。

**2.2. 2 City Spirit of Ningde**

The spirit of “Dripping Water Wears Rocks” or the spirit of perseverance and a type of working style, was proposed, advocated by President Xi when he worked in Eastern Fujian. In October 1988, when having an interview with Economics Journal, President Xi pointed out, since the founding of PRC, great changes had taken place in Eastern Fujian. The changes were the results of Dripping Water Wears Rocks and achieved hard. That was the first time he proposed the concept of “Dripping Water Wears Rocks”. He pointed out “The backward situation in Mindong was a state quote of history. To change the backwardness was not easy or could be done overnight, yet requires perseverance. Without it, or unwilling to work much harder than others, or without accumulation bit by bit like a small brook turning into a river, or like some small amount sand gathering into a tower, nothing can be achieved”.

For over 20 years, driven and inspired by the Mindong Spirit of Dripping Water Wears Rocks, and after many years of perseverance to lay a solid foundation and strengthen the relevant development, the people in Mindong finally realized their three major dreams: in November 2000, the prefectural administration was replaced by municipal administration in Ningde City. Now the central urban area of Ningde City is in quite a shape and its functions improve steadily and its size triples that of Ningde when the municipal administration was established. In September 2009, Wenzhou-Fuzhou Railway was put into operation in addition to the completion of Shenyang-Hainan Expressway, and Ningde-Wuyishan Expressway, which made Ningde have a beautiful turn a mountainous city to a coastal city.

In 2007, Ningde Municipal Party Committee put forward the development ideas for the Sandu Bay regions. In 2008, those ideas were adopted and became the strategies of Fujian Provincial Party Committee and Government and in 2009, the strategies became the national planning which boosted Ningde’s expansion towards the sea, as well as transformed the industrial growth to a new type so that Ningde became a strategic zone which was a mountainous area and now is connected with the Delta and Taiwan regions. All these changes were the results achieved by the people of Mindong with the spirit of “Dripping Water Wears Rocks” over 20 years.

Over 20 years, the spirit of “Dripping Water Wears Rocks” has been passed on, promoted and expanded in Ningde. The spirit has become a power source and momentum for Ningde to rejuvenate. Today with the new task and new requirement of “bearing new dreams and realizing new leaps” in mind, we firmly believe that the spirit will encourage the people in Ningde to carry out balanced and leaping development so as to make greater contribution to building a new Fujian of “Flexible Mechanism, Excellent Industries, Prosperous Citizens and Beautiful Environment”.

**三、宁德市政府工作重点**

2009年5月6日，国务院以国发〔2009〕24号印发《关于支持福建省加快建设海峡西岸经济区的若干意见》。为贯彻落实国务院《意见》，省委八届六次全会审议通过了《福建省贯彻落实，国务院《意见》的实施意见》，讨论并原则通过了《福建省建设海峡西岸经济区纲要(修编)》。国务院《意见》和我省这两份重要文件的出台，为宁德市全面融入海峡西岸经济区建设全局，加快推进环三都澳区域发展提供了千载难逢的历史性机遇，为认真贯彻国务院《意见》和我省这两份重要文件的出台，加快推进环三都澳区域发展，充分发挥宁德在海西建设中的骨干作用，促进宁德在海峡西岸经济区东北翼快速崛起，2009年9月4日，宁德市委、市政府， 制定了市政府的工作重点有：加快建设海西东北翼中心城市，全力推进环三都澳区域发展。

（一）加快建设海西东北翼中心城市

2009年5月6日，国务院以国发〔2009〕24号印发《关于支持福建省加快建设海峡西岸经济区的若干意见》，表明福建省已成为国家重点发展海峡西岸经济区建设的主体，发展战略已从区域战略上升为国家战略，标志着海峡西岸经济区建设站在一个新的起点上,极大地提升了福建在全国格局中的地位,也凸显了宁德的区位、港口、资源和后发优势,为承接国内外产业转移,调整优化经济结构,在更高层次上加速发展创造了条件,今日的宁德,已经进入了一个蓄势而发、加快发展的新阶段。

**2.2.3 Work Focus of Ningde Municipal Government**

On May 6, 2009, the State Council issued the 24th Document (2009)of Decisions on Supporting Fujian to Speed up the Building of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone In order to implement the Decisions, Fujian Provincial Committee in its 6th Session of the 8th Congress passed Implementing Decisions of Fujian Province Carrying out the Decisions of the State Council. Meanwhile Revisions of the Outlines of Fujian Province on How to Build the Western Taiwan Economic Zone were passed in principle. The Decisions of the State Council and the two important documents of Fujian Province provide an unprecedented opportunity for Ningde to integrate itself into the comprehensive building of the Western Taiwan Economic Zone and speeding up the development of the regions around Sandu Bay. Therefore Ningde Municipal Party Committee and Government on September 4, 2009 mapped out the work focuses: speed up the building of the central city in the northeast of Fujian Province and go all out boosting the regional development around Sandu Bay.

2.2.3. 1 Speed up Building the Central City in the Northeast of the West Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone

On May 6,2009, the State Council issued its 24th Document (2009)of *Decisions on Supporting Fujian to Speed up the Building of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone,* which indicates that Fujian Province had become a major area for construction in the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone. Fujian’s development strategy has been upgraded to a national strategy. It was also shown that the building of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone was at a new start and that Fujian had upgraded itself to a more important place, which also highlighted the potential advantages of the locations, ports and resources in Ningde. Now there are conditions for Ningde to receive transfer of domestic industries, to restructure its economies and to develop at a higher level. Ningde today is gaining momentum and at a new stage to speed up its growth.

（二） 全力推进环三都澳区域发展：环三都澳区域，是指以三都澳为中心，以宁德沿海1046公里岸线为主轴，立足宁德、融入海西，面向台湾、背靠内陆，北承温州、南接福州，具有独特优势和巨大潜力的经济发展区域。宁德作为海峡西岸经济区东北翼的重要增长极，应结合区位、资源、环境、产业、人文等优势，重点明确六个方面发展定位：其一是：海西对接长三角前沿区域。充分发挥区位优势，增强与长三角区域的互动融合，大力推进金融、物流服务、商贸流通、旅游开发、基础设施及招商平台建设等领域的双向对接，重点加强与温州、丽水、衢州等浙南地区和上饶等赣东北地区的区域合作，主动承接其产业、资金、技术及人才转移，增强要素虹吸效应，加快建成海峡西岸对接长三角的前沿区域。其二是：对台交流合作重要平台。发挥对台前沿优势，实施先行先试政策，加快对台直航口岸、台湾水产品集散中心和万亩台湾工业园等建设，争取设立两岸合作的海关特殊监管区，推动与基隆市经济文化交流合作向更广领域、更大规模、更高层次迈进，努力把环三都澳区域建设成为两岸交流合作的重要平台。其三是：临港先进制造业基地。科学规划，加快开发深水港湾资源，主动对接台湾制造业，大力发展能源、冶金、机械、船舶、石化、风电设备等产业，努力打造技术先进、支撑有力、竞争力强的海峡西岸先进制造业基地。其四是：东南沿海重要港口枢纽。大力推进高等级公路、大运力铁路、深水泊位等交通通道建设，加快完善港口集疏运体系，构建便捷的“北承南联，西进东出”的现代化综合交通网络，形成海峡西岸服务内陆省份和拓展对台合作的出海大通道，打造我国东南沿海的重要港口交通枢纽。其五是：海西特色文化和生态旅游胜地。发挥宁德“山海川岛湖林洞”等自然资源与人文景观交融的独特优势，精心打造一批国家级、省级重点风景区，拓展与弘扬畲族文化、民俗文化、宗教文化、红色文化、海洋文化、茗茶文化等特色文化内涵，大力发展生态旅游休闲度假产业，将宁德打造成为海西重要的自然和文化旅游中心，国内一流、世界知名的旅游度假胜地。其六是：绿色宜居海湾新城。按照“临海、跨海、环海”三步跃升的城市发展战略，走产业、城市、港口与生态相协调的发展道路，优化城市空间布局，完善城市基础设施和公共服务体系，提升城市功能，增强辐射带动能力。大力推动环三都澳城市群发展，建设布局合理、结构协调、功能明确、特色鲜明、环境优美、绿色宜居的城镇体系。

2.2.3.2 Efforts on the Development Around Sandu Bay Region

That refers to these places with unique advantages and huge potential for development that are centered around Sandu Bay, with the 1046-kilometer coastline of Ningde as the main axis, facing Taiwan in the east and connected with the hinterland provinces in the west and Wenzhou City in the north and Fuzhou City in the south of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone.

Ningde, as an important growth pole in the northeast of the Zone, and combined with its locations, resources, environment, industries and cultures and so on, has decided the six aspects for development: firstly to become a close place that are connected with the Pearl Delta regions in the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone. Ningde is making full use of its location advantage and strengthens its interactions with the Delta regions to push forward its mutual integrations of financing, logistics, trade, tourism, infrastructure, and investment promotion etc. The focus is to enhance the cooperation with Wenzhou City, Lishui City and Quzhou City in the south of Zhejiang Province and Shangrao City in the northeast of Jiangxi Province. Initial steps are taken to receive their transfer of industries, capital, technology and talents. The power to receive the factors must be strengthened so as to speed up the building of Ningde of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone.

Secondly: to turn Ningde into an important exchange platform with Taiwan. Make full use of the close advantage with Taiwan and implement the Trial and Piloting Policies. Speed up the process of the direct shipping route with Taiwan, and the construction of the Distribution Center of Taiwan Aquatic Products as well as of the 10,000-Mu Taiwan Industrial Park and so on. Efforts are made to set up the special supervision zone of the customs between the Strait. Push forward the economic and cultural cooperation between Ningde and Keelung (Jilong) to a wider scope, greater scale and higher level so as to build the Saudu Bay areas into an important exchange platform with Taiwan.

Thirdly: to turn Ningde into an advanced coastal manufacturing base . Carry out scientific planning and speed up the development of the deep-harbor resources. Take initial steps to be connected with the Taiwan industries and strive to develop the industries of energy, metallurgy, machinery, ships, petrochemicals, and wind and electricity etc. Work hard to turn Ningde into an advanced manufacturing industrial base with hi-tech, solid foundation and competitiveness.

Fourthly, turn Ningde into an important port hub in the southeast coast of China. Great efforts are made to build the traffic channels of high-class expressways, high-capacity railways, and deep-water berths so as to better the transportation systems and build up the modern and comprehensive communication networks that link the four directions of the north, south, east and west. As a result, a grand maritime exit will be built in the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone for the hinterland provinces in the west and will also extend cooperation with Taiwan so that an important port hub will be turned into reality in the southeast coast of China.”

Fifthly, turn Ningde into a resort of unique cultures and eco-tourism. Make good use of the unique advantages of the natural resources of “mountains, seas, rivers, islands, lakes, forests, and caves” that are integrated with the cultures. Great efforts are made to build a bunch of national and provincial scenic spots. Expand and promote the unique cultural connotations of the local She Ethnic Culture, Folk Culture, Religion Culture, Revolutionary Culture, Maritime Culture, and Famous Tea Culture etc. strive to develop eco-tourism and leisure holidaying. Turn Ningde into a natural and cultural tourism center in the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone as well as a well-known holiday resort at home and abroad.

Sixthly, it is planned to turn Ningde into a green and livable coastal city. Based on the urban development strategy of the three phases of “by the sea, cross the sea and round the sea”, it is planned to adopt the coordinated development path of linking industries, cities, ports and eco systems together so that the layout of the urban areas can be improved. The urban infrastructural facilities and public service system will be bettered. The functions of the urban areas will be upgraded and their radiating influence will be strengthened. Great efforts are made to push forward the development of urban area so as to build cities that are well planned for construction, well-coordinated in structures, clearly defined in functions, uniquely highlighted with features, environmentally beautiful and the most livable.

（三 ） 开发建设环三都澳区域的目标

努力将环三区域建设成新兴临港先进制造业基地、东南沿海重要港口枢纽，对台交流合作的重要平台，海峡西岸东北翼重要经济增长极，经济快速发展、文化更加繁荣、综合实力不断增强、社会和谐、生态良好、人民安居乐业和绿色宜居海湾新城。

2.2.3.3 Goals for Developing Circum-Sandu Bay Region

To turn the areas into advanced coastal manufacturing bases, important port pivots in the southeast of China, a key exchange platform with Taiwan, a new growth pole in the northeast of Fujian Province and a new coastal city that is fast-paced with its development, more prosperous with its culture, increasingly stronger with its comprehensive power, harmonious with its society, beautiful with its environment, and that the people are happy with their life and work as well as a green and livable city.

**四、宁德市委市主要党政机关**

**2.2.4 Major Municipal Party and Government Organs**

宁德市党委 Ningde Municipal Party Committee

宁德市政府Ningde Municipal Government

宁德市金融工作办公室Ningde Municipal Working Office of Finance

宁德市海防委员会办公室 Ningde Municipal Office of Sea Disaster Prevention Committee

宁德市机关效能建设领导小组办公室 Ningde Municipal Leading Group of Efficiency of the Government Organizations

宁德市发展和改革委Ningde Municipal Development and Reform Commission

宁德市经济贸易委员会Ningde Municipal Commission of Economy and Trade

宁德市教育局Ningde Municipal Education Bureau

宁德市科学技术局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Science and Technology

宁德市民族与宗教事务局Ningde Municipal Bureau of Ethnic and Religion Affairs

宁德市公安局 Ningde Municipal Public Security Bureau

宁德市监察局Ningde Municipal Supervising Bureau

宁德市民政局 Ningde Civil Affairs Bureau

宁德市司法局 Ningde Municipal Justice Bureau

宁德市财政局 Ningde Municipal Finance Bureau

宁德市公务员局 Ningde Municipal Public Servants Bureau

宁德市人力资源和社会保障局 Ningde Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau

宁德市国土资源局 Ningde Municipal Land Resources Bureau

宁德市住房和城乡建设局 Ningde Municipal Housing and Urban Construction Bureau

宁德市交通运输局 Ningde Municipal Transport Bureau

宁德市水利局 Ningde Municipal Irrigation Bureau

宁德市农业局 Ningde Municipal Agricultural Bureau

宁德市对外贸易经济合作局 Ningde Municipal Cooperation Bureau of Foreign Trade and Economy

宁德市文化广电新闻出版局 Ningde Municipal Publishing Bureau of News, Culture and Television

宁德市卫生局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Healthcare

宁德市人口和计划生育委员会 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Population and Family Planning

宁德市审计局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Auditing

宁德市林业局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Forestry

宁德市外事侨务办公室Ningde Municipal Office of Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs

宁德市城乡规划局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Planning

宁德市环境保护局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Environmental Protection

宁德市体育局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Sports

宁德市统计局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Statistics

宁德市海洋与渔业局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Ocean and Fishery

宁德市旅游局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Tourism

宁德市粮食局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Grains

宁德市无线电管理局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Wireless Communication

宁德市地方税务局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Local Taxation

宁德市工商行政管理Ningde Municipal Bureau of Industrial and Administrative Affairs

宁德市质量技术监督局 Ningde Municipal Supervising Bureau of Quality and Technology

宁德市食品药品监督管理局 Ningde Municipal Supervising Bureau of Foods and Medicines

宁德市国家税务局 Ningde Branch of the National Taxation Bureau

宁德市物价局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Commodity Prices

宁德市房地产管理局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Real Estate

宁德市乡镇企业局 Ningde Municipal Bureau of Urban and Township Enterprises

宁德市国有资产监督管理委员会Ningde Municipal Supervising Commission of the National Assets

1. 中央、省住宁德机构

**2.2.5 Branches of the Central and Provincial Organs Stationing in Ningde**

宁德市国家安全局 Ningde Branch of the National Security Bureau

宁德市国家税务局Ningde Branch of the State Administration of Taxation

福建省宁德市地方税务局Ningde Local Taxation Branch of Fujian Provincial a

Administration Taxation

中华人民共和国宁德海关Ningde Customs of PRC

中华人民共和国宁德海关缉私分局 Ningde Customs Anti-Smuggling Branch of Fujian Province

中华人民共和国宁德出入境检验检疫局 Ningde Exit and Entry Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of PRC

宁德市工商行政管理局 Ningde Industrial and Commercial Administration of PRC

宁德市质量技术监督局Ningde Quality and Technology Inspection Bureau of PRC

宁德市食品药品监督管理局Ningde Foods and Medicine Supervision Bureau of PRC

宁德海事局Ningde Maritime Affairs Bureau of PRC

中国人民银行宁德中心支行Ningde Central Branch of the People’s Bank of China

中国人民银行监督管理委员会宁德监管分局 Ningde Supervision Bureau of the Supervision Administration of the People’s Bank of PRC

国网福建省电力有限公司宁德供电公司Ningde Branch of the Electric Power Co., Ltd of Fujian Province of PRC

福建省宁德市无线电管理局 Ningde Radio Management Bureau of Fujian Province

国家统计局宁德调查队Ningde Investigation Team of the National Statistics Bureau

福建省宁德市烟草专卖局 Ningde Tobacco Monopoly Bureau of Fujian Province

福建省烟草公司宁德市公司Ningde Branch of Fujian Tobacco Company General

宁德市交通综合行政执法支队Ningde Executive Branch of the Traffic Regulations of Fujian Province

福建省宁德市邮政管理局Ningde Postal Administration of Fujian Province

福建省盐业公司宁德分公司（宁德盐务局）Ningde Branch of Fujian Salt Company

福建省宁德市气象局 Ningde Municipal Meteorological Bureau of Fujian Province

宁德水文资源勘测分局Ningde Municipal Branch of the Water Resources Surveying Department of Fujian Province

福建省地震局宁德地震台

Ningde Municipal Seismological Branch of Fujian Provincial Seismological Department

福建省农业科学院茶叶研究所

Tea Research Institute of the Agricultural Academy of Fujian Province

福建省第四地质大队The Fourth Geological Surveying Team of Fujian Province

福建省海洋与渔业执法总队直属一支队 Affiliated Branch No. 1 of the General Executive Team of the Ocean and Fisheries of Fujian Province

福建省闽东海洋环境监测中心站 The Supervising and Surveying Center of the Ocean and Fisheries of Fujian Province

福建省宁德市海洋与渔业执法支队Ningde Branch of the Executive Department of the Ocean and Fisheries of Fujian Province

福建省宁德市文化市场综合执法支队 Ningde Municipal Branch of the Executive Department of the Cultural Markets of Fujian Province

六、宁德市新闻媒体

**2.2.6 News Media in Ningde City**

闽东日报 Mindong Daily

宁德晚报 Ningde Evening News

三都澳侨乡报Sandu’ao Overseas Chinese Newspaper

宁德广播电视报Ningde Broadcasting and Television Newspaper

福建日报报业集团东南网宁德站Ningde Branch of the Southeast Web of Fujian Daily Newspaper Group

福建日报驻宁德记者站 Reporters Station of Fujian Daily in Ningde

宁德市人民政府公报 Ningde Municipal Government Gazette

书法报社宁德工作站Ningde Branch of Calligraphy Newspaper

海峡摄影时报宁德记者站Ningde Branch of the Strait Photography Newspaper

海峡教育报宁德办事处Ningde Branch of the Strait Education Newspaper

宁德市电视转播台Ningde Municipal Television Relay Station ?

宁德市电视微波站Ningde Municipal Television Microwave Station?

广电网络宁德市文化广电新闻出版Ningde Municipal Cultural and Television and News Press of the Broadcasting and Television Networks

宁德市广播电视网络传输中心 Ningde Municipal Television and Broadcasting Networks Transmission Center

宁德市广电中心Ningde Municipal Broadcasting and Television Center

宁德电视台 Ningde Municipal Television Station

宁德新闻综合频道 Ningde Municipal Comprehensive News Chanel

宁德公共影视频道 Ningde Municipal Public Film Chanel

宁德传媒网Ningde Municipal Media Networks

宁德广播网Ningde Municipal Broadcasting Networks

宁德新闻网 Ningde News Networks

福建广播电视台记者站 Ningde Branch of Fujian Broadcasting and Television Station

**第三章 宁德经济**

**第一节 经济概况**

**一、综合实力**

改革开放30多年以来，宁德取得了辉煌的成就。国民经济快速健康发展、综合实力显著增强，基础环境不断完善、城乡面貌深刻变化，人民群众安居乐业。面对国际金融危机的冲击，宁德人民发扬“滴水穿石”的闽东精神，人一我十、力求先行，抓住福建省已成为国家重点发展海峡西岸经济区建设主体的战略，上升为国家战略的历史机遇，坚定不移地加快建设海西东北翼中心城市，全力推进环三都澳区域发展。

2014年全年实现地区生产总值1377.65亿元，比增10.8%。公共财政总收入（不含基金收入）140.37亿元，比增11.6%，国税总收入59.06亿元，比增12.1%；地税总收入96.57亿元，增长8.2%,固定资产投资1157.99亿元，比增长23.9%，年末城镇登记失业率1.58%，比省控制目标低2.42个百分点。全年进出口总额40.16亿美元，比增23.3%，新签外商直接投资合同项目21个，比增5.0%。实际利用外商直接投资1.75亿美元，比增21.0%。全市居民人均可支配收入17560元，比增10.1%，实际增长8.0%。其中，农民人均可支配收入11302元，比增11.7%，实际增长9.6%;城镇居民人均可支配收入23956元，比增9.1%，实际增长7.1%。全市居民人均生活消费支出13128元，比增8.9%，实际增长6.9%。农村居民食品消费支出占消费总支出的比重为41.0%，城镇居民为37.4%。人口自然增长率7.0‰。

县域经济发展呈现不断发展壮大的良好发展势头，宁德本市2008就荣膺“中国商业地产投资环境最佳城市”奖，宁德本市及所辖的福鼎、福安市、柘荣、古田县，入选2014年“县域经济发展十佳”。此外，宁德霍童荣膺“中国十佳生态养生旅游名镇”，宁德本市级和福鼎市、霞浦县、古田县、蕉城区被授予“2012～2014年度省级文明城市(县城、城区)”荣誉称号，还有蕉城区霍童镇邑坂村等27个村镇被授予“省级文明村镇”称号;，实现历史性突破。2015年宁德市被正式命名为“国家园林城市”，福鼎市被正式命名为省级园林城市。此前，柘荣县于2007年被命名为省级园林县城等称号。

目前，全市拥有省政府批准设立的开发区5个，分别是：宁德东侨开发区、闽东赛岐经济开发区、福安畲族经济开发区、宁德三都澳经济开发区、周宁县工业扶贫开发区。

宁德市政府批准设立的开发区6个，分别是：福鼎星火工业园区、屏南溪坪工业小区、闽浙边界寿宁工业小区、古田玉田工业小区、闽东工业园区、福安秦溪洋工业园区。一个经济快速健康发展、综合实力显著增强的新宁德正在崛起；一个基础环境不断完善、城乡面貌深刻变化的新宁德正在崛起；一个民生民利同步提升、人民群众安居乐业的新宁德正在崛起。

**Chapter 3 Economy in Ningde**

**3.1 Overview**

**3.1.1 Comprehensive Strength**

After 30 years of reforms and opening up to the outside world, Ningde has achieved splendid success. Its national economy has been growing both rapidly and healthily with significantly improved comprehensive strength. Its infrastructural environment has been getter better and better and its urban and village images have taken on a great look. People are enjoying their life and work. In front of the international financial crisis, people in Ningde, bearing in mind the Mindong Spirit of “Dripping Water Wears Down Rocks” and “Working ten times harder than others” as well as “Always Try to Take Initial Steps”, firmly speed up the building of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone and push forward with all efforts the development of the Sandu Bay regions by seizing the golden opportunity that the development plans of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone has been upgraded from a local government plan to a national one.

Its GDP in 2014 reached 137.665 billion, up 10.8% over the same period of the previous year. Its total public financial revenue(excluding fund revenue) netted 14.037 billion yuan, up 11.6%. Its national tax income was 5. 906 billion yuan, up 12.1%. The total local tax revenue was added up to 9.657 billion yuan, up 8.2%. The investment of fixed assets totaled 11.5799 billion yuan, up 23.9%. The registered unemployment rate was controlled within 1.58%, and it was 2.42 % lower than the required goal by the province. The total value of the imports and exports reached 4.016 billion yuan, up 23.3%. The newly signed FDI contract was 21, up 5.0%. The actual use of FDI was 175 million dollars, up 21.0%. The per-capital income of the urban residents was up to 17,560 yuan, up 10.1% and an actual growth of 8.0%, of which the farmers’ disposable income was 11302 yuan, up 11.7% and with an actual growth of 9.6%; the urban residents’ disposable income was 23,956 yuan, up 9.1% and with an actual growth of 7.1%. The average spending per capital annually was 13,128 yuan, up 8.9% and with an actual growth of 6.9%. The percentage of spending on food in the villages took up 41% while the it was 37.4% in the cities. The natural population growth rate was within 7.0‰.

The economic development in the local county regions has been showing vigorous and strong momentums. Ningde Municipality was awarded in 2008 the honorable title “Best Investment　Environment City For Real Estate Business in China”. Fu’an City, Fuding　City, Zherong County and Gutian County under jurisdiction of Ningde Municipality were enrolled in 2014 as “Ten Best Counties/Regions for Economic Development”. Besides, Huotong Town of Ningde received an honor to be one of “Ten Best Eco-Tourism Townships in China”. And Ningde Municipality and its Fuding City, Xiapu County, Gutian County, Jiaocheng District were awarded an honorable title “2012-2014 Provincial Model Cities (County/District) of Civilization. In addition, Yibang Village and 27 other villages locally were awarded “Provincial Model Villages/Townships of Civilization so that there was a historic breakthrough in this regard. In 2015 Ningde City was awarded formally “National Garden City” while Fuding City was awarded “Provincial Garden City”. Before this, Zherong County in 2007 was already awarded “Provincial Garden County”.

So far, there are five economic development zones in Ningde approved by the Provincial Government. They are Dongqiao Economic Development Zone of Ningde City, the Saiqi Economic Development Zone of Ningde City, the She Ethnic Development Zone of Fu’an City, Ningde Sandu’ao Economic Development Zone, and Poverty-Relief Industrial Development Zone of Zhouning County.

Ningde Municipal Government also approved 6 development zones. They are Fuding Spark Industrial Zone, Xiping Industrial Zone of Pingnan County, Shouning Industrial Park Between Fujian and　Zhejiang Provinces, Yutian Industrial Zone of Gutian County, Mindong Industrial Zone, and Qinyangxi Industrial Zone of Fu’an City. A New Ningde is emerging with fast and healthy economic development and obviously strengthened comprehensive capacity; A new Ningde is emerging with ever improved infrastructural environment and fundamentally changed outlooks; A new Ningde is emerging with co-improvement of the wellbeing and benefit of the residents as well as of the happy residence and employment for the local people.

**二、经济结构**

经济发展由传统经济向现代化技术经济加速转变，产业结构加快调整由1978年的45.1：28.4：26.5，调整为2008年的19.8∶40.4∶39.8，到2010年的18.5∶43.4∶38.1再到2015年调整为10：51:39。经济实现跨越式发展，形成电机电器、船舶修造、新能源、冶金等一批产值超百亿的拥有自主知识产权和知名品牌、竞争力较强的优势的重点企业和特色产业集群。优势产品逐步向高附加值发展，产业链不断延伸拓展。

加快推进传统优势产业转型升级，培育发展一批战略性新兴产业，为宁德实现跨越发展增添新动力，大力培育和发展市场前景广、资源消耗低、带动系数大的新能源、新材料、生物医药三大战略性新兴产业，并积极向节能环保、IT、物联网、电子元器件、地质勘探仪器等领域拓展，加快现代服务业发展包括，现代物流，商贸流通，房地产，金融保险拓展服务业发展领域，加快培育旅游产业，打造世界知名旅游品牌，加快海洋经济开发，做大做强海洋经济，着力强化海洋科技创新，切实加强海洋开发保护。

围绕建设“六新大宁德”（高质高效新产业的大宁德、宜业宜居新城镇的大宁德、畅通便捷新交通的大宁德、丰富多彩新文化的大宁德、幸福和谐新民生的大宁德、优质优美新环境的大宁德”）的总任务，深入实施“工业立市、海洋强市、科教兴市、生态美市、创新活市”战略，更加注重转变经济发展方式，更加注重发展实体经济，更加注重保障和改善民生，更加注重统筹城乡建设发展，更加注重深化改革开放，更加注重社会管理创新，加快形成“五位一体”的建设格局，努力走出新型工业化、信息化、城镇化、农业现代化的发展新路，把宁德打造成为福建新增长极，跻身全省第二方阵，到2017年与全省同步全面建成小康社会。

**3.1.2 Economic Structure**

Economic development speeds up its shift from the traditional economy to modern technological economy with industrial structure adjustment ratio of 45.1:28.4:26.5 in 1978 to 19.8∶40.4∶39.8 in 2008, and then to 18.5∶43.4∶38.1 in 2010, and 10:51:39 in 2015. Economy here saw striding development and witnessed many key and feature industrial groups of electric motors and appliances, ship repairing and building, new energy etc. Each group is worth over 10 billion yuan and has its own intellectual property and famous brands as well as competitive advantages. The advantageous products become more value-added and their industrial chains are expanding.

It has been accelerated that traditional industries are transformed and upgraded. And some new strategic industries have been cultivated and developed so that new momentum has been added to the striding development of Ningde. Great efforts are made to cultivate and develop three new strategic industries that enjoy broad prospects with markets, energy-friendly and bigger driving coefficient such as new energy, new material and biomedicines. Meanwhile great efforts are made also to expand to energy and environment friendly industries, IT, objects-networking, electronic components, geological surveying devices. And the development has been sped up for modern logistics, commercial circulation, real estate, finance and insurance and the like. Efforts are made to speed up the cultivation of tourism in order to create the world famous brands. Ocean economic development is sped up so that ocean economy can get stronger and bigger. Efforts are made to innovate ocean technology so as to strengthen ocean development and protection.

Centered around the construction of “Mega Ningde in Six New Aspects”( Mega Ningde with High-Quality and High-Efficient New Industries; Mega Ningde with Business-Friendly and Livable Towns; Mega Ningde with Convenient Traffic and Transportation; Mega Ningde with Colorful and New Culture; Mega Ningde with Happy and Harmonious New Wellbeing,; Mega Ningde with Excellent Quality and New Environment), Ningde Municipality further implements new strategies that “Industries become the cornerstone for the city; the ocean helps strengthen the city, science and technology prosper the city; the ecological environment beautifies the city; and the innovation activates the city. More attention will be paid respectively to the shift of the economic development modes; the development of actual economies; the social guarantee and improvement of the wellbeing; the mutual development of the urban and countryside areas; the further reforms and opening up; the innovation of the social management of “five aspects getting integrated”. Efforts are made to find new paths for new types of industrialization, information, urbanization and agricultural modernization so that Ningde will be built into a new growth pole in Fujian Province and will join the second tier cities in the province so as to build a moderately prosperous society in 2017 with other parts of the Province.

**第二节 现代农业**

**一、新农村建设**

宁德市在加快推进新型工业化进程中，加快推进农业现代化，坚持“三农”重中之重地位不动摇，大力推进社会主义新农村建设，加快转变农业发展方式，完善强农惠农投入稳定增长机制，夯实农业农村发展基础，落实各项强农惠农政策，及时兑现农资综合补贴、农作物良种补贴、粮食直补、农机具购置补贴等补贴政策，确保赋予农民的实惠不缩水等农村各项改革成效明显。新农村建设， 围绕“百姓富、生态美”的主题，启动“农村普惠金融”工程建设，大力提高农村金融服务覆盖面，实现农村金融服务均等化、便捷化、全面化、现代化的目的，让农业更强、农民更富、农村更美。加快农村水利、道路、电网、沼气、渔港，城乡公路网建设和村村通客车工程等基础设施建设。2015年，又将实施新一轮“千村整治、百村示范”工程，整治改善134个村庄人居环境，创建13个美丽宜居村庄（美丽乡村示范村），深入开展“新农村试点示范”建设和“创绿色家园、建富裕新村”行动，农村饮水安全工程,（28.4万农村居民饮水安全问题得到解决）。继续实施“造福工程”搬迁。广泛开展“家园清洁行动”，推广普及农村沼气开发应用，加强垃圾、污水等污染物处理，改善农村生产生活条件。

实施科普惠农工程，整合培训资源，组织实施农业生产技术培训，培育新型现代农民。抓好农村劳动力转移就业培训，提高进城务工技能，增加工资收入。完善利益补偿和风险补助措施，建立农业生态环境补偿机制，加大农村政策性保险体系建设。健全农村社会保障体系，实现新型农村社会养老保险制度全覆盖。

至此，宁德市已有国家级农业标准化示范区9个、省级农业标准化示范区12个。2015年市政府以农标示范为平台，促进农业品牌建设，服务地方经济增长。指导企业积极开展有机食品、绿色农产品、无公害等各类农业品牌认证和商标创建活动实现新增产值60亿元，年增长23.3%，带动农户年均增收800多万元，有效促进了地方经济发展。

**3.2 Modern Agriculture**

**3.2.1 Building of New Countryside**

In the process of pushing forward the new types of industrialization, Ningde Municipality is speeding up its agricultural modernization and sticking to its prioritization, striving to build up a new socialist countryside, fastening the shift of the agricultural development mode, improving the growth mechanism of strengthening and favoring farmers so as to lay a solid foundation for the countryside development and implement all the related favorable policies for farmers and in time realize the subsidies for agricultural resources, seeds, grain and machinery in order to guarantee all the complete and obvious implementation of the favorable agricultural policies. In the building of new countryside, the project of “the Financial Inclusive System in the Countryside” was launched to center on the theme of making sure “the farmers are rich and the environment remains beautiful” so as to enlarge the financial service scopes in the countryside, and realize the balance, convenience, inclusiveness, and modernization of the financial service so that agriculture is to get stronger, farmers richer and countryside more beautiful. It is sped up to construct in the countryside regions the irrigation projects, roads, electric networks, methane projects, fishing ports, connected roads between urban and countryside areas as well as the infrastructural projects of connecting each village by public bus.

In 2015, a new round of “Project of Tidying Up 1000 Villages and Setting Up 100 Model Villages” was carried out again to have helped tidy up residential areas for 134 villages and set up 13 beautiful demonstration villages. Construction of “New Countryside　Models” and “Green Homeland and Prosperous New Countryside” went on further. The Safe Water-Drinking Project helped solve the water drinking problem for 6000 villages. Attention was paid to construct 100 countryside villages at the city and county levels as well as 78 villages that need poverty relief at the provincial level. Actions of the “Blessing Projects” were further taken to relocate the farmers from dangerous areas to safe areas, And “Project of Cleaning up Homelands” was widely conducted. Use and application of methane was popularized and treatment of rubbish and sewage was strengthened so the living conditions in the countryside was improved.

Project of Benefitting Farmers with Science and Technology was conducted to integrate training resources. Training of agricultural production technology was also carried out to cultivate new and modern farmers. Training of the migrant farmers was implemented so as to improve the working skills of the migrant farmers and raise their income. Mechanisms of benefit subsidizing and risk insurance were improved. And the subsidizing system for agricultural environment was established. More investment went to the construction of the insurance system of favorable policies in the countryside. The social security systems in the countryside were bettered and the inclusive systems of the new social welfare mechanisms in the countryside established.

So far Ningde Municipality had established 9 national-level agricultural demonstration zones and 12 provincial-level agricultural demonstration zones. In 2015, Ningde Municipal Government with the agricultural demonstration zones as platforms boosted the construction of agricultural brands to serve the local economic growth. Meanwhile, Ningde Municipal Government took active approaches to certify all sorts of agricultural brands and set up trademarks of organic food, green and harmless agricultural products and realized a new growth value of 6 billion yuan with an annual growth of 23.3%, which helped increase an average income of 8 million yuan for the farmers and pushed forward the local economic growth.

**二、农业和农村经济**

围绕农业农村工作“三个三化”方针，以促进农民收入持续较快增长为核心，用先进科学技术提升农业，用现代经营方式拓展农业，加强农业物质装备条件建设，加快农业科技创新推广及经营体制机制创新，推进“一村一品、一乡一业、一县一特”形成特色区域板块经济,改造提升传统优势产业、粮食生产、林业、畜牧业、蔬菜产业、水果业。巩固发展特色产业、茶业、海洋渔业、食用菌业、药材种植业。重点培育新兴产业、生物质能源产业、生物种业、生物有机肥产业、中药制药产业。大力发展高效农业，扩大特色产业规模，提升优势特色产业,积极发展乡村旅游与休闲观光农业等多举措施,实现农业增产、农民增收、农村发展等多举措施，推进农业农村经济保持平稳、健康发展。各县(市、区)均创建了省级农业标准示范区、农民创业园。11个市级千亩高优农业示范园区、30个现代山地农业开发示范基地加快建设，农民专业合作社总量居全省设区市首位，新增国家级农民合作社示范社13家。涌现出“中国最有魅力休闲乡村”、“全国生态文化村”、寿宁县犀溪镇西浦村，“海西十佳魅力乡村”，“中国十佳生态养生旅游名镇”霍童镇等一批发展亮点，成为农村经济新的增长点。

2013年全市农林牧渔业总产值386亿元、增长5.9%，粮食总产量稳定在66万吨。农业产值174.71 亿元，增长4.7%；林业产值23.86 亿元，增长5.2%；牧业产值24.08 亿元，增长12.5%；渔业产值156.38 亿元，增长6.2%；农林牧渔服务业产值7.00 亿元，增长7.6%。茶叶产量8.09万吨，增长6.7%。食用菌产量16.66万吨，增长6.3%。水产品产量77.87万吨，增长6.4%。海水产品73.69万吨，增长6.3%；淡水产品4.18万吨，增长7.8%。肉蛋奶总产量11.98万吨，增长8.6%，水果产量35.97万吨，比增9.1%。蔬菜产量121.26万吨，比增2.2%；中药材产量4.03万吨，比增63.16%，油料产量0.58万吨，增长5.5%，截至2013年，全市现有省级以上农业产业化龙头企业57家（含国家级2家），市级254家。全市229家市级以上龙头企业实现总产值340.14亿元，比上年增长17.7%；带动农户72.17万户，农户从龙头企业得到的收入达94.98亿元，实现销售收入331.29亿元，比上年增长18.1%；实现增加值73.42亿元，比上年增长14.3%；农民人均纯收入突破万元（10065元），增长14%,高于全省平均增幅1.5个百分点，增幅居全省首位。

**3.2.2 Agriculture and Rural Economy**

The work of the agriculture and rural economy of Ningde Municipality focuses on boosting the continuous increase of income of the farmers, and improving agriculture with advanced science and technology as well as with modern management methods to expand agriculture, strengthen the construction of agricultural facilities and fasten the popularization of agricultural hi-tech and management innovation so as to cultivate new management bodies and search for more connected mechanism of interest like the new management coop modes of “company +coops +bases+ farmers”, trust of farmland, share of the management rights, entrust of land and other methods of land transfer in order to boost moderate scale of management.

Carry out the feature development of local regional economies like “one village grows one kind of fruits, one village majors in one business, and one county deals in one special trade”. Transform and upgrade the traditionally advantageous industries, grain production, forestry, animal husbandry, vegetables and fruits. Consolidate and develop characteristic industries, tea, fishing, edible fungi and medicinal herbs. Focus on cultivating new industries, biological new energies and seeds, biological organic industries, traditional medicine manufacturing. Strive to develop the high efficient agriculture, expand and upgrade the unique industries. Each county has established provincial-level agricultural model zones, entrepreneurship gardens of farmers, 11 municipal-level 1,000-mu agricultural model zones and the construction of 30 modern mountainous agricultural model zones has been speeded up. Some brilliant towns and villages have emerged such as Xipu Village of Xixi Township of Shouning County dubbed as “the most attractive leisure village in China” and also Huotong Township dubbed as one of the “Ten Most Attractive Villages in the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone in China” as well as one of the “Ten Most Eco-friendly Regimen and Tourism Townships in China”.

In 2013，the total value of the agriculture, forestry, husbandry and fishery of Ningde City was 38.6 billion yuan with an increase of 5.9%. The total grain output stabilized at an output of 6.6 billion tons. The total production value of agriculture was 17.471 billion yuan with an increase of 4.7%; the total value of forestry was 2.386 billion yuan with an increase of 5.2%; the value of husbandry 2.408 billion yuan with an increase of 12.5%; the total value of fishery was 15.638 billion with an increase of 6.2%, the service industry of agriculture, forestry, fishery and husbandry was 700 million with an increase of 7.6%。the output of tea was 8.09 tons with an increase of 6.7%; the output of the edible fungi was 166,600 tons with an increase of 6.3%；the output of aquatic products was 778，700 tons with an increase of 6.4%; the total output of meat, eggs and milk was 119800 tons with an increase of 8.6%; the output of fruits was 359，700 tons with an increase of 9.1%; the output of vegetables was 121, 260 tons with an increase of 2.2%; the output of Chinese herbs was 40,300 tons with an increase of 63.16%; the output of oils was 5,800 tons with an increase of 5.5%. As of 2013, there were 57 leading agricultural enterprises at provincial levels (including two national level enterprises) and 254 municipal level enterprises in the city. At this round there were newly increased 22 enterprises at the provincial level and 59 enterprises at the municipal level. Of them, 229 enterprises realized a total production value of 34.014 billion yuan with an increase of 17.7% and involving 721,700 farmers. They received 9.498 billion yuan from the leading enterprises which also netted a sale income of 33.129 billion yuan with an increase of 18.1%, and an added value of 7.342 billion yuan with an increase of 14.3%. The per capita income of the farmers broke the 10,000 yuan limit and reached 10065 yuan with an increase of 14%, and 1.5 percentage higher than the average of the province and topping Fujian.

**三、粮食生产**

粮食作物主要有水稻、甘薯、马铃薯、大麦、小麦、大豆、杂粮等。其中播种面积最大的是水稻，其次是甘薯，再次是马铃薯、大、小麦、大豆、杂粮。

改革开放后，党中央高度重视“三农”工作，在耕地面积逐年减少，人口数量不断增加的情况下，一是推出以联产承包责任制为主的一系列农村改革政策。二是提升种粮科技水平。将提高粮食单产作为主攻方向，鼓励引导社会资本参与粮食生产科技创新与推广运用，努力提高科技对粮食生产的贡献率，扶持一批“育繁推”一体化粮食种子企业，培育和推广“高产、优质、多抗”粮油品种,组织开展绿色增产模式攻关，推进标准化的高产高效、绿色环保技术模式。三是实施粮食高产创建示范区和产能区建设为抓手，集成技术、集约项目、集中力量进一步提高粮食单产和品质。“大力发展马铃薯、甘薯、玉米、大豆等旱粮作物，同时，加强农田基础设施建设，实施抛荒山垅田复耕项目，鼓励新型经营主体对适宜种粮的抛荒山垅田进行复垦。四是大力实施“五新”示范，为农业发展夯实基础，推广水稻工厂化育秧、机械化插秧、测土配方施肥、病虫害专业化统防统治等增产增效关键技术，带动大面积均衡增产，确保粮食稳产。五是推动粮食产业升级。培育壮大粮食类农业产业化龙头企业，促进生产要素向优势企业集聚。支持骨干粮食企业技术升级和技术创新，依托“6·18”平台对接粮食科技项目，提高粮食企业创新能力，对符合条件的优先给予安排“6·18”对接项目资金。

**3.2.3 Grain Production**

The main crops are rice, sweet potato, potato, barley, wheat, soybeans, grains etc., of which the largest planting area is of rice, followed by sweet potato, potato, and large and small wheat and soybeans as well as grains.

Since the reform and opening up, the Central Committee of the CPC attaches great importance to the work of “agriculture, countryside and farmers”. In a situation that the area of arable land decreases year by year while the population increases each year, the government firstly introduces a series of rural reform polices of the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to the output; and secondly raises the scientific and technological level of grain seeds and highlights the increases of per unit yield of grain for main research direction, and encourages and guides social capital to improving food production technology and innovation, so as to raise the contribution rate of science and technology to food production by supporting a group of grain seeds enterprises in hopes that they cultivate and promote various grain and oil products of “high yield, high quality and multiple resistances against diseases ” as well as by organizing research on green production modes and promoting the standardized production modes of high yield and high efficiency and green environmental protection. Thirdly the government is sparing no efforts to raise grain yield and quality through the construction of a high-yielding demonstration area and production area with intensive integration of technology, projects and strength. It also spares no efforts to grow potatoes, sweet potatoes, corns, soybeans and other crops, and at the same time strengthens the agricultural infrastructure construction, implements rehabilitation projects of the barren mountains and fields, and encourage new farm managers to reclaim the barren mountain ridges and fields. Fourthly, the government spares no efforts implementing five new demonstration projects, to help lay a solid foundation for the development of the agriculture and promote factory-style cultivation of rice seedling, mechanized planting, soil testing and fertilizer, specialized treatment of pest harm so as to have a greater harvesting to guarantee stabilized grain production. Fifthly the government encourages the food industry to upgrade and cultivate and strengthen the leading enterprises in the agricultural industrialization, and promote the production factors to go to the leading enterprises. Support the backbone grain enterprises with their technical upgrading and technological innovation. Based on the investment fair platform on June 18th, the government is trying to match food technological projects, and improve food industrial innovation. For those enterprises that are up to the conditions, priority was given to help match the enterprises and the funds at the fair on June 18th. .

**四、副业生产**

**（一）种植业**

  全市农业实施“五新”应用。既新品种、新技术、新肥料、新农药、新机具。按照“两带一区”（沿海蓝色产业带、山区绿色经济带和城郊高优农业示范区）的农业区域布局，积极调整和优化农业产业结构，加快发展山区绿色经济带，立足发挥山区特色资源优势，充分发挥屏南、周宁、寿宁等县的高山生态优势.加快发展茶叶、食用菌、竹木、果蔬、中药材、花卉等绿色产业,大面积推广种植伏季和反季节蔬菜，重点支持绿色食品开发和生态种植模式项目，鼓励开发和种植高效益蔬菜品种。建立种球花卉育种,鲜切花生产基地，马铃薯、槟榔芋等球根、茎作物无毒苗繁育基地。建立柘荣、周宁、屏南等县组成的高山中药材生产集中区，重点支持中药材种植企业、合作社以及以中药材生产种植加工为主的技术创新企业。 提升食用菌生产水平和科技含量，重点支持菌用林培育与食用菌产业化、食用菌栽培与资源循环利用、食用菌新品种选育与栽培推广项目，提高出品创汇能力。科学有序发展太子参、金银花、黄栀子和珍稀中药材，培育一批区域性中药材品牌，城郊平原突出高优农业示范区建设，以设施园艺业作为重点，大力发展设施蔬菜、设施瓜果，率先建立设施农业示范基地，发展立体综合性农业，带动现代绿色（生态）农业全面发展，使宁德市成为海峡西岸特色突出的绿色农产品生产、加工和购销中心之一。目前，全市农业类地理标志证明商标已达23件，6个农产品（“穆阳水蜜桃”、“福安巨峰葡萄”、福鼎桐江鲈鱼、福鼎槟榔芋、霞浦榨菜、霞浦晚熟荔枝）获得国家农产品地理标志登记证书，获证产品数量居全省前列。42件地理标志商标，其中“柘荣太子参”、“古田银耳”、“坦洋工夫”、“福鼎白茶”、“福鼎槟榔芋”和“宁德大黄鱼”等先后被认定为中国驰名商标，古田县被誉为“中国食用菌之都”，福安市被誉为“中国茶叶之乡”、“南方葡萄之乡”，福鼎市被誉为“中国名茶之乡”和“中国白茶之乡”。柘荣县被誉为“中国太子参之乡“。

**3.2.4 Subsidiary Production**

**3.2.4.1 Crop Farming**

The City has been carrying out the “Five New” Program, i.e., new varieties, new techniques, new fertilizers, new pesticides, and new farm tools. According to the agricultural regional layout of “two belts and one zone” (coastal blue industrial belt and mountainous green economic belt as well as outskirt hi-tech and excellent agricultural demonstration zone), agricultural structures were vigorously adjusted and optimized so that the development of the mountainous green economic belts was fastened. Based on the advantage of the mountainous green resources in Pingnan, Zhouning and Shouning, the development of tea, mushrooms, bamboos, fruits, vegetables, traditional Chinese herbs and flowers was speeded up. In and out of season vegetables were planted in large scales. Key support went to the growth of green food and eco-friendly planting projects. Development and planting of high efficient vegetables were encouraged.

Production bases of bulb flowers breeding and fresh flowers were established as well as breeding bases for potatoes, Binglang taros and other stem crops free of nuisance. Concentrated production zones of mountainous Chinese herbs were set up in Zherong, Zhouning and Pingnan. Key support went to the planting enterprises of Chinese herbs, coops and those innovative enterprises that mainly engaged in herbal planting and production. Production level and hi-tech content of edible mushrooms were upgraded. Key supports went to the nurture of the forest for mushroom growth and its industrialization, planting and recycle of resources, as well as the selections of new mushroom varieties and promotion projects so as to improve the earning ability of foreign exchange through export. Balanced measures were taken to grow Taizi ginsengs, honeysuckles, gardenias and other rare herbs and great efforts were taken to nurture a batch of famous brands of Chinese herbs in the region. By the outskirt plains the focus went to establish the hi-tech and excellent demonstration zones of agriculture with protected horticulture as a key area, and great efforts were made to develop protected vegetables and fruits. Some protected agriculture model bases were established to develop comprehensive and multi-dimension agriculture to promote the modern and green agriculture so that Ningde became one of the centers that produce, process and sell the unique and green agricultural products in the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone.

At present, Ningde City has 23 certified and registered geographic trademarks of agricultural products. Six of them received national certificates and tops in Fujian Province. The six are Honey Peaches in Muyang, Fu’an; Mega Grapes in Fu’an; Perches in the Tongjiang River, Fuding; Binglang Taros in Fuding; hot pickled mustard tuber in Xiapu; late-in-season Lychees. There are also 42 registered geographic trademarks, of which the following are listed as well-known trade marks in China: Taizi Ginsengs in Zherong; Edible Fungi in Gutian; Tangyan Kunfu Tea in Fu’an; Binglang Taros in Fuding; and Yellow Croakers in Jiaocheng. In addition, Gutian County has been named “Capital of Edible Fungi in China”; Fu’an City------Hometown of Teas in China”, “Hometown of Mega Grapes in South China”; Fuding City------Hometown of Famous Teas in China” as well as “ Hometown of White Tea in China”; Zherong County------“Hometown of Taizi Ginsengs in China”, etc.

**（二）畜牧业**

宁德市政府，大力发展特色、绿色养殖业，推进生态型、规模型、标准化畜牧业，切实转变畜牧业发展方式，加强畜禽产品绿色品牌建设，生产由过去农户单一养猪转向猪、牛、羊、禽、兔、等全面发展，稳定发展生猪及禽蛋生产，重点建设畜禽标准化养殖场，良种繁育场建设，地方优良畜禽品种资源保护与开发，生态种养生产基地建设，畜禽配合饲料生产建设。强化畜禽防疫、饲养生产监管和技术推广体系建设，重点扶持畜牧业龙头企业和规模化养殖场开展农产品质量安全认证，带动和辐射规模养殖农户按标准化组织生产。

突出抓好草食节粮型畜禽生产和畜禽良种繁育体系建设，环境保护和循环经济建设，逐步建立优质、生态、高效，具有一定竞争能力的现代畜牧业生产体系。切实落实养殖环境保护管理措施;加快构建现代生态畜牧业产业体系;加强协作，依法严把审批关;加大对畜牧业发展的扶持力度。例如南阳实业先后被认定为福建省著名品牌、农业产业化国家级重点龙头企业、国家扶贫重点龙头企业、国家生猪活体储备基地、国家农产品加工示范企业、福建省品牌农业企业金奖、福建省农业产业化十强龙头企业、福建省高新技术企业。

**3.2.4.2 Animal Husbandry**

Ningde Municipal Government spares no efforts in developing the unique and green animal husbandry； makes it eco-friendly, large scale and standardized；earnestly changes its development mode and enhances the establishment of the green brands of livestock and poultry products from a single raising mode of hogs in the past shifting to multi cultivations such as of hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, rabbits, and so on. Meanwhile rising of hogs and poultry, and production of eggs have been stabilized. Much importance has been attached to: construction of standardized cultivation farms of animal husbandry, construction of farms for fine breeds, protection and development of local fine species of animal husbandry, construction of the eco-friendly planting and breeding bases as well as production of the auxiliary feeds for animal husbandry. Much emphasis has been paid to the epidemic prevention mechanism, production supervision and technological promotion systems. Work focus has been supporting the leading enterprises and the large-scale cultivation farms to carry out quality and safety certification of their products so as to lead and influence the large scale raisers to carry out production according to the standards

Prominence has been given to the production of grass-and-grain saving animal husbandry and construction of the breeding systems of fine species as well as environmental protection and recycling economy. Gradual steps have been taken to establish a modern animal husbandry system that is ecological, efficient and competitive.

The government earnestly implements the environmental protection measures of cultivation, accelerates the construction of a modern ecological animal husbandry system, strengthens cooperation, strictly examines the approval of production, and enhances support for the development of animal husbandry. In this regard, Nanyang Industrial Co., Ltd of Ningde City has been awarded many titles as follows: Famous Brand of Fujian Province, Nation-wide Leading Enterprise in Agricultural Industrialization, Key National Leading Enterprise in Poverty Relief, National Reserve Base for Live Hogs, National Model Enterprise of Agricultural Products Processing , Gold Medal Winner of Brand Agriculture of Fujian Province, one of Top Ten Leading Enterprises of the Agricultural Industrialization of Fujian Province, High-tech Enterprises of Fujian Province and so on.

**(三）渔业**

宁德市所辖海域面积和海岸线长均居全省之首，原生态岸线滩涂资源丰富，生物种类多样，海域水质良好。是福建省乃至全国最大规模的大黄鱼人工育苗、养殖和加工出口基地，也是我国八大优势出口养殖水产品——大黄鱼优势养殖区域的核心区，养殖网箱12万口，年产量2万吨以上，占福建省年产量的40%、海带、紫菜等水产养殖名列全省全国前列。目前，全市水产品加工企业达300多家，其中省级农业产业化龙头企业4家、省级水产产业化龙头企业21家。全国年产量30%以上，在我国大黄鱼产业中具有举足轻重的地位和显著的影响力。全市拥有5个全国驰名商标、4个国家注册地理标志商标、1个国家农产品地理标志、17个福建省名牌及27个省著名商标，蕉城区、福鼎市、霞浦县分别被授予“中国大黄鱼之乡”、“中国鲈鱼之乡”、“中国海带之乡”和“中国紫菜之乡”称号。

发展健康生态养殖，是宁德市现代海洋渔业发展的一大方向。充分利用内陆水域建设“海上田园”，大力发展名特优水产品养殖，同时调整优化养殖布局，规范湾内养殖，加快湾外增养殖品种与模式研究，推进湾外深水大网箱养殖和陆上工厂化循环水养殖，鼓励发展湾外“海洋牧场”市级政府予以项目资金扶持。加快水产品园区及市场建设，培育壮大龙头企业也是扶持渔业发展重点。重点培育壮大宁德大黄鱼、霞浦海带、霞浦海参等区域公共品牌，支持企业产品通过无公害、绿色、有机食品认证;支持加工企业进行技术改造和产业升级，发展精深加工，鼓励水产加工企业开发具有自主知识产权、高技术含量、高附加值的水产加工产品;兑现落实有关培育、扶持和奖励上市企业、品牌奖励的各项政策。在远洋渔业方面，加大远洋渔业扶持力度，扩大交流合作。积极扩大水产品对外贸易，引导渔业企业从“立足国内”向“两种资源、两个市场”并重方向转变，提升渔业国际竞争力。通过鼓励申请地理标志产品保护，注册地理标志证明商标、集体商标，发展了一批具有宁德市产业特色和集生产、加工、销售、服务于一体的海洋渔业品牌，大大提高了宁德市水产产业的竞争力。加强标准化池塘养殖、浅海设施养殖、工厂化养殖、渔业种业、休闲渔业、水产品加工、海洋生物制品等七大类现代渔业产业园区建设，培育一批大型水产养殖、种业、加工龙头企业，加大品牌创建力度，提高精深加工水平。扶持霞浦顺来发、正冠等远洋渔业企业发展，完成14艘远洋渔船建造并投入生产，实现远洋渔业新突破。

**3.2.4.3 Fishery**

The sea area and the coastline of Ningde City both rank first in Fujian province. There are abundant primitive shore and mudflat resources with various biodiversities and high-quality marine waters. Ningde is the largest breeding, sea-farming and processing export base of yellow croakers in Fujian Province and even nationwide. It’s also a core sea-farming area of the yellow croaker, one of eight main export aquatic products in our country, and there are 12,000 sea farming cages in the local area with an annual output of more than 20,000 tons which accounts for 40% of the total annual output in Fujian Province. Besides the output of other aquatic products like kelp, seaweed also ranks on top in the province. At present, there are more than 300 enterprises engaged in aquatic products processing, four of which are the provincial leading enterprises in agricultural industrialization and twenty one of which are provincial leading enterprises in aquatic industry. They take up 30% of annual output of aquatic products in our country and play a decisive role and cast significant influence on large yellow croaker industry in China. Ningde has five national well-known trademarks, four nationally registered geographical trademarks, one geographical trademark of national agricultural products, 17 famous brands of Fujian Province, and 27 provincial famous trademarks. Three places in Ningde: Jiaocheng District; Fuding City; Xiapu County were respectively awarded the titles of "Homeland of Large Yellow Croakers in China"; "Homeland of Perches in China"; " Homeland of Kelps in China" and "Homeland of Lavers in China"

The healthy and eco-friendly sea farming is the major trend of modern marine fishery in Ningde. The inland waters are made full use of for establishing “A Garden at Sea” and efforts are made to vigorously culture well-known, special and high-quality aquatic products, and meanwhile the layout of sea farming has been adjusted and optimized. The norm of sea farming in the bays has been regulated and the research on marine culture of various species and models outside the bays fastened. The deep-water sea farming in cages outside the bays as well as industrialized water recycle of aquaculture on land have been pushed forward, and the funding support has been provided by the municipal government to encourage the development of the “ocean ranch” outside the bays. Measures have been taken to focus on accelerating the construction of aquatic product centers and markets, and fostering and expanding the leading enterprises of sea farming. The dominance has been given to fostering the growth of large yellow croakers in Jiaocheng as well as kelps and sea cucumber in Xiapu and other regional public brands of products. The government also encourages the enterprises to apply for the certifications of pollution-free, green, and organic foods; supports them to engage in technological transformation and industrial upgrading for the deep processing, encourages them to develop high added-value products with independent intellectual property rights and high technology. The government realizes the relevant incentive policies on training, supporting and rewarding the enterprises to be listed on the stock market. Besides the government also supports the development of the pelagic fishery, expands its exchanges and cooperation and the foreign trade of aquatic products, and ensures the fishery shifts from relying on a single resource and market based at home to relying on two resources, and two markets based at home and abroad so that the international competitiveness of the fishery is enhanced. A bunch of fishery brands have been created that integrate local industrial features, production, processing, sales and service together through protection of the products of the registered geographical marks, and the certification of the registered geographical marks as well as collective trademarks so that the competitiveness of the aquatic industry in Ningde has been greatly enhanced. The government also strengthens the standardized construction of seven types of modern industrial fishery parks of aquaculture ponds, shallow coastal breeding facilities, factory sea farming, fish seeds industry, leisure fishery, aquatic products processing, and marine biological products so that quite a few leading enterprises in aquatic farming, fish seeds and processing have been nurtured with their brand construction strengthened and their refined processing improved. New breakthroughs in ocean fishery have been achieved with the construction and launches of 14 ocean fishing vessels through support to Shunfa Ocean Fishing Enterprise and Zhengguan Ocean Fishing Enterprise in Xiapu County.

**(四）林业**

全市有林地面积1296.63万亩，活立木总蓄积量4157.94万立方米，重点生态公益林510.8万亩，森林覆盖率66.3%，居全省第四，林地绿化率89.6%。简要概括为沿海最绿、生态优良；发展最快、特色明显。拥有国家级森林公园2个,省级森林公园13个,森林人家授牌经营单位16户，省级自然保护区2个,国家林业重点龙头企业1家,省级林业龙头企业12家，市级农业产业化龙头企业49家。林业系统有9个县（市、区）林业局、1个森林公安局、9个森林公安分局、114个林业工作站、11个林业检查站、12个省属国有林场和10个国有苗圃。

突出抓好四大工程实施:生态优化工程：抓好造林绿化任务，突出三沿一环、森林生态景观园和小憩园建设等四绿工程建设，巩固森林通道建设后期管护和沿海防护林基干林带断带补齐加厚等工作。森林养护工程。强化森林抚育管理和森林防火、林业有害生物防治、林业执法等资源保护工作，确保森林资源双增目标实现。产业提升工程。制定出台扶持花卉苗木产业发展的具体措施和花卉产业发展规划。改革创新工程。积极推进林权抵押贷款和森林保险工作，力争林权抵押贷款和林业小额贷款新突破，持续推动林业合作经济组织健康发展。

**3.2.4.4 Forestry**

The area of forests in Ningde covers 12.9663 million Mu, with a total live forest reserve of 41.5794 cubic meters and a key eco forest of 5.108 million Mu. The total forest coverage is 66.3%, ranking the 4th in Fujian and the greening rate reaches 89.6%. In summary Ningde is the greenest along the coast with excellent ecology. Its forestry develops the fastest with obvious features. Ningde has 2 national forest parks, 13 provincial forest parks, 16 authorized units dealing in forests, 2 provincial natural reserves, 1 national leading forestry enterprise, 12 provincial leading forestry enterprises etc. The forestry sector has 9 county (city/district) forestry bureaus, 1 forestry public security bureau, 9 forestry public security branches, 114 forestry work stations, 11 forestry inspection stations, 12 provincial state-owned forest farms and 10 state-owned forest nurseries.

Four forestry projects are being carried out earnestly: beatifying project of ecological forest: afforestation and landscaping are well taken care of with attention paying to the greening of the roadsides, riversides, sea-sides and around mountains, as well as to the construction of the ecological forest sightseeing scenes and parks for leisure. Meanwhile the follow-up management of the forests pathways and the make-up and enforcement of the broken parts of the coastal forest belts are being strengthened. Caring Project for Forests: forestry work related to its care, nurture and management, fire prevention, diseases treatment, law-enforcement and protection etc. was strengthened so as to ensure the double increase of forest resources. Forestry Upgrading Project: specific measures are being stipulated to support the growth of horticultures and seedlings and the forestry development blueprint is being mapped out. Innovation Project: Work related to forests rights for loans and forest insurance has been pushed forward. New breakthroughs have been sought for forest rights for loan as well as small loans for forestry so that the cooperative economy of forestry can grow healthily.

**(五）水利**

通过实施“六千”水利工程（千万农民饮水工程、千座水库保安工程已动工加固、千万亩农田节水灌溉工程、千万方山地水利工程、千公里河道清水工程、千万亩水土流失治理工程）建设和农田水利建设，改善农民生产生活条件。加大力度综合整治重点流域饮用水源环境污染，确保饮用水源安全。此外，还通过加强水土保持管理也取得初步成效。一是认真把好水土保持方案审批关，把水土保持方案审批作为发改、环保等立项审批、环评的前置条件，二是加大水土保持执法检查力度，联合县级水土保持监督部门加强对省、市重点项目的执法检查，督促整改落实，三是积极提升水土保持监督管理能力，市政府出台了《宁德市人民政府办公室关于进一步加强全市水土保持监督管理工作的通知》，进一步规范水土保持监督管理工作，四是及时协调水土流失纠纷。使水土流失治理的过程成为群众增收致富的过程。努力为环三都澳区域发展和海西东北翼中心城市建设营造更加良好的生态环境。

**3.2.4.5 Water conservancy**

Ningde continues to improve the construction of water conservancy and the livelihood of the farmers through the implementations of six major water conservancy projects: one to ensure 10 million farmers have access to clean drinking water, one to ensure the security and consolidation of 1000 reservoirs, one to irrigate 10 million Mu(about 666.667 hectares) of farm lands, one to irrigate 10 million Mu of barren hills, one to clean up 1000 kilometers of rivers and one to conserve soil and water in 10 million mu of land. Greater efforts were taken to treat the key reaches of the rivers so that drinking water sources are safe and free from pollution. Besides, initial effectiveness has been achieved through strengthening water conservancy. Firstly, the approval procedures for the water conservancy have been checked properly and have become the precondition for approving and checking of the projects of development, reforms and environmental protection. Secondly legal inspection has been strengthened for water conservancy. The relevant departments of water conservancy at the county level are coordinated to carry out legal check of the provincial and municipal projects and to ensure the implementation of the changes of the water conservancy projects. Thirdly, active approaches are taken to improve the supervision of the water conservancy. Ningde Municipal Government issued a circular by Ningde Municipal People’s Government Office on *Further Improving the Supervision of the Water Conservancy in the Whole City,* so that the supervision of water conservancy has been more regulated. Fourthly, the conflicts because of water and erosions are dealt with and coordinated timely so that the process of treating water and soil erosions becomes a process for the farmers to become prosperous. Great efforts are taken to create a better ecological environment for the development of the Pan-Sandu Bay regions as well as for the construction of the central city in the northeast of Fujian.

**五、重点企业**

**（一）宁德市南阳实业有限公司**

宁德南阳实业有限公司， 是一家集种猪育种、商品猪养殖、饲料加工、生猪屠宰、放心肉连锁专卖、肉食品加工、大米加工、生物有机肥生产、现代码头物流等于一体的现代农业综合开发企业。公司紧密围绕养猪产业发展，已建立了13个经营实体，形成产业规模效益。实现了猪肉产品从基地到餐桌质量安全保障一条龙生产目标和福建省唯一特色生猪产业集群发展的企业。公司的质量管理体系通过了ISO9001 ：2009 国际质量标准认证，产品通过农业部质量安全中心认证。先后被认定为 农业产业化国家级重点龙头企业、国家扶贫重点龙头企业、国家生猪活体储备基地、国家农产品加工示范企业、福建省农业产业化十强龙头企业、福建省高新技术企业等。

**3.2.5 Leading Enterprises**

**3.2.5.1 Nanyang Industrial Co., Ltd of Ningde City**

It is a modern comprehensive agricultural enterprise that integrates breeding boars, rising of commercial hogs, feeds processing, butchering of hogs, franchised meat chain shops, meet product processing, rice processing, bio-fertilizer production and modern port logistics. The company, centering on the industry of log rising, has established 13 managing companies and achieved certain scale effectiveness. One-stop production goal from meat production at the bases to the safe food on the table has been achieved and was awarded the only intensive hog enterprise group in Fujian. The management system of the company has passed the ISO9001:2009 international certification with its products checked and approved by the National Agricultural Ministry. One after another, the company has been appointed National Leading Enterprise of Agricultural Industrialization, National Leading Enterprise with Poverty Relief; National Reserve Base of Hogs, National Processing Model Enterprise of Agricultural Products, one of Ten Strong Leading Enterprises of Agricultural Industrialization, New and Hi-tech Enterprise of Fujian Province.

**（二）福建福鼎海鸥水产食品有限公司**

福鼎海鸥水产食品有限公司，是农业产业化国家重点龙头企业，拥有3家全资子公司。

目前已发展为集海珍品繁育、养殖、捕捞、加工、贸易于一体的大型综合性渔业集团企业。公司拥有中国唯一的国家级大黄鱼原种场，国内最大的海水生态养殖网箱，标准化厂房和2万吨冷库，形成以大宗海水养殖和海捕品种为主要产品的完整产业链。通过了ISO9001、ISO14000、ISO22000、HACCP和美国、欧盟水产品注册等认证审核，坚持以HACCP、GAP标准检验，并始终贯彻无公害养殖和水产品可追溯体系，保障了食品从原产地到餐桌的安全；“九洋”商标被评为“福建省著名商标”、“中国驰名商标”，“九洋”牌虾皮被评为“中国国际农业博览会名牌产品”。先后被国家农业部评为农业产业化国家重点龙头企业、“全国农产品加工示范企业”、“全国乡镇企业创名牌重点企业”、“国家扶贫龙头企业”等。

**3.2.5.2 Fuding Seagull Aquatic Products Co., Ltd of Fujian Province**

It is a national leader enterprise of agricultural industrialization with 3 whole-owned branches. It is now grown into a large scale comprehensive group of holdings that integrate breeding of precious aquatic products, sea farming, fishing, processing, and trade. It has the only largest breeding farm of yellow croakers in China as well as the largest sea water farming cages and standard industrial shops and 20,000-ton freezing storages. It has a whole industrial chain of mainly sea water farming and fishing and passed ISO9001, ISO14000, ISO22000, HACCP and other certifications of USA and EU. The company sticks to the HACCP and GAP standards and ever implements the pollution-free sea farming and the tracing systems of their aquatic products to ensure the food safety from the original production to the dining table. Its “Nine Oceans Brand” was awarded “Famous Brand in Fujian Province” as well as “Well-known Brand in China”. Its shrimp skins of “Nine Oceans Brand” were awarded “Famous Brand of the International Agricultural Products Expo of China”. The company was honored one after another to be a national leading enterprise of agricultural industrialization in China by Ministry of Agriculture of China; “Model Enterprises of Agricultural Products Processing in China”; “Key Enterprise of Brand Building of National Township Enterprises”, “National Leading Poverty-Reduction Enterprise” and so on.

**（三）福建坦洋工夫集团股份有限公司**

该公司是全国茶叶行业百强和目前国内最具规模的“坦洋工夫”红茶专业生产企业，集茶叶种植、加工、科研、销售为一体，是福安市人民政府首家授权“坦洋工夫”品牌特许经营和唯一参与起草、制定“坦洋工夫”国家标准企业。已通过ISO9000、14000、18000、22000和HACCP等国际体系认证和有机转换产品、绿色食品认证。公司先后自主研制出了以“茗红”为品牌的“英伦”、“坦洋”、“茗红”、“世博”等四大系列产品。主打品牌“茗红”及其产品分别被认定为福建省著名商标、福建名牌产品公司产品先后获得中国鼎尖名茶、福建省名茶、第五、六、七届“闽茶杯”金奖茶王、中国十大红茶品牌奖、金芽奖和福建二十强茶企等殊荣。 目前公司已在北京、上海、广东、江苏、浙江等20多个省、区、市开设了100多家连锁经营网点。还与台湾瑞穗有机生态农场联手打造精品红茶“两岸红”，共同拓展海内外市场。

**3.2.5.3 Tangyang Kunfu Black Tea Group Ltd of Fujian Province**

It is one of the 100 strongest tea producers and the largest black tea enterprise of Tangyang Kunfu brand at home. It integrates tea planting, processing, research and sales together. It is the sole brand of Tangyan Kunfu Black Tea authorized by Fu’an Municipal Government and is also the sole enterprise that participated in drafting and designing the national standard for the brand “Tangyang Kunfu Black Tea”. It has been checked and authorized by ISO9000, 14000, 18000, 22000 as well as by HACCP and other international organic transferred and green food authorities. It has one after another researched and made black teas of different brands of “Minghong” series like “Yinglun”, “Tangyang”, “Minghoog” and “Shibo”. The main brand “Minghong” and its products were designated famous brands of Fujian Province as well as famous brand products of Fujian Province. Its products one after another were awarded many honors like Outstanding Tea in China, Famous Tea in Fujian, Gold Award of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Fujian Tea Cup Competitions as well as One of Ten Most Influential Black Teas in China, Gold Sprout Award and One of the Twenty Strongest Tea Enterprises in Fujian. At the moment, it has opened 100 branches in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang etc, in total over 20 provinces and cities. It also works together with Taiwan’s Ruihui Organic Farm to produce fine black tea of “Lianganhong” to explore international markets together.

**（四）古田县金松食品有限公司**

福建省古田县金松食品有限公司，主要经营香菇、银耳等各类食用菌产品以及全国各地土特产品粗、深加工、贸易等业务。现有产品近百种，产品质量均能达到国家标准，并符合国际市场要求。与沃尔玛、家乐福、万客隆、迪亚等以及日本、南韩为主的东亚、东南亚国家的客户建立了广泛的贸易合作关系。已通过了ISO9001质量管理体系认证，连续数年被当地政府评为“纳税大户”、“诚信纳税户”、“重合同、守信用”企业和“质量放心工程”示范单位，先后被评为省级农业产业化重点龙头企业和农产品加工龙头企业，“金松”牌（香菇、银耳）获省名牌产品称号，跻身福建省百强农产品加工企业行列。

**3.2.5.4 Jinsong Foods Co., Ltd of Gutian County**

It mainly deals in various fungi like mushrooms etc as well as rough and deep processing and trade of all kinds of special local products. Now there are over 100 products. All the quality is up to the national standard and meets the international demand. Long term trade relationship has been established with Wal-Mart, Carrefour, Makro, Concordia and countries like Japan, South Korea and of ASEAN etc. It has passed ISO9001 quality management system and for many years in a row was awarded by the local government many honors like “Big Taxpayer”, “Honest Taxpaying Unit”, “Enterprise Honoring the Contract and Integrity”, a model unit of “Quality Free From Care”. One after another, the company has been awarded honors like “Provincial Leading Enterprise of Agricultural Industrialization” and “Provincial Leading Processing Enterprise”. The mushrooms and fungi of “Jinsong Brand” won the honor of the provincial famous brand and becomes one of 100 powerful enterprises of agricultural processing in Fujian. The company mainly deals in mushrooms and edible fungi as well as the rough and deep processing of the special products and trade etc across the county.

**六、宁台农业合作**

霞浦三沙港与台湾基隆隔海相望，相距仅１２６海里，是宁德对台工作的窗口，也是福建最早开放的对台贸易口岸，历史上就是福建省最早开放的对台小额贸易点、对台短期渔工劳务输出点、台轮停泊点和海上台货快运试点之一。1979年，省政府在三沙镇设立全省首个台胞接待站，率先开展对台小额贸易和渔工[劳务](http://laowuhetong.unjs.com/)输出[业务](http://yewuyuangongzuozongjie.unjs.com/)。2006年，国务院台湾事务[办公室](http://bangongshigongzuozongjie.unjs.com/)批准在三沙镇建设“台湾水产品集散中心”并开辟台湾水产品“零关税”进口先行先试区和对台小额交易先行先试区，八种台湾水产品实施进口“零关税”措施由此进入大陆市场。这是继厦门台湾水果集散中心之后，福建省成立的又一个涉台集散中心，也是祖国大陆批准建设的唯一涉及台湾水产品生产、销售、加工的项目。大大推动了宁台两地渔业交流合作，为两岸水产品互通拓展了渠道。据了解宁德通过已开辟的台湾水产品“零关税”进口先行先试区和对台小额贸易先行先试区，进境台湾水产品总量上万吨。

近年来， 宁德市通过加强对台农业合作，引导台商投资宁德市农业综合开发、农产品精深加工等产业，实现宁台农业合作不断提升、产业对接加速，取得了一定成效。在第九届中国·海峡项目成功交易会宁德市项目签约仪式上，台湾明道大学与福建宁德津田农业发展有限公司签订合作协议，引进台湾先进农业管理技术建设闽台农业生产示范园项目及农业“五新技术”(包括台湾灯照设施早收葡萄种植技术)设立台湾、大陆、日本水果新品种育苗种植技术研训基地。

2013年全市引进台湾优良果蔬、茶叶、食用菌等品种48个，利用宁德投洽会、“9 8”投洽会等平台签约农牧业外资项目14个。完成“6.18”现代农业科技成果对接146项，成功举办第五届“海峡论坛 两岸特色乡村对接暨农民合作组织发展交流会”宁德分会场活动，与台湾农民合作社成功对接，并签订合作协议。同时加大与台商台农及专家学者的合作力度，加强投资环境建设，吸引台商在宁德市直接投资和合作生产经营。此外，《宁德(霞浦)台湾渔民创业园总体发展规划(2012-2020)》 已完成编制并通过专家评审，根据规划，宁德(霞浦)台湾渔民创业园将构建“三区一圈一中心”发展格局，即建设现代渔业加工产业集聚区、海峡两岸渔业物流贸易区、低碳渔业生产作业区以及海峡休闲渔业文化旅游圈、综合服务与管理中心，推动其集约化、产业化发展。

**3.2.6 Agricultural Cooperation between Taiwan and Ningde**

Sansha Port of Xiapu County of Ningde and Keelung Port of Taiwan face each other across the sea with only a distance of 126 nautical miles. It was a window that reflected Ningde’s relations with Taiwan and was also the earliest opening port to trade with Taiwan in Fujian. Besides in the history of Fujian it was the earliest port opened to Taiwan for small scale trade; an export place of short-term fishermen labor to Taiwan, and a berthing port of Taiwan ships, as well as one of the experimental zones for the express delivery of Taiwan goods by sea to the mainland. In 1979，the first reception center for Taiwan compatriots was set up in Sansha by the provincial government and led the development of the small scale trade with Taiwan and the export of the fishermen labor there. In 2006, approved by the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, Taiwan Aquatic Products Distribution Center was set up in Sansha, and the establishment of the “tariff free” trial import zone of aquatic products from Taiwan as well as the experimental zone of small scale trade with Taiwan kicked off and eight types of Taiwanese aquatic products were imported to the mainland market “tariff-free”. This center was the other distribution center that was related to Taiwan in addition to the Taiwan Fruits Distribution Center established in Xiamen earlier. It was also the only authorized project which included the production, sale and processing of Taiwan aquatic products. It greatly promoted the exchange and cooperation of fishery between Taiwan and Ningde，and expanded the exchange channels for aquatic products across the Strait. According to some information, the total import quantity of the Taiwanese aquatic products reached more than ten thousand tons through the pioneering “tariff free” import experiment zone of Taiwanese aquatic products and the pioneering experimental zone of small scale trade with Taiwan.

In recent years，Ningde has strengthened agricultural cooperation with Taiwan and guided Taiwan businessmen to invest in the integrated agricultural development projects and refined and deep processing of agricultural products. Some obvious results were achieved in the promotion of agricultural cooperation between Taiwan and Ningde as well as in the agricultural connectivity. At the signing ceremony of Ningde-related projects during the 9th China Cross-Strait Technology Projects Fair, Mingdao University of Taiwan signed a cooperation agreement with Ningde Jintian Agricultural Development Co., Ltd so as to introduce Taiwan’s advanced agricultural management technology for setting up an agricultural production demonstration garden and promoting the “Five New Technologies” of agriculture. This included the planting technology of the earlier harvested grape by the use of light facilities, and the establishment of a research and training base for sharing planting technologies of growing new fruits from Taiwan, the mainland and Japan.

In 2013, Ningde introduced from Taiwan 48 varieties of excellent fruits and vegetables, tea, edible mushrooms, etc. There were signed 14 foreign funded projects of agriculture and animal husbandry at the June 18th Ningde Investment Fair and the September 8th Investment Fair of China in Xiamen. 146 modern agricultural and technological achievements were matched up at the June 18th Investment Fair. And successfully were held in Ningde the parallel sessions of the 5th Cross-Strait Forum, and the Seminar on the Connectivity of the Distinctive Villages & Seminar on the Development of the Farmers Cooperation Organizations across the Strait. As a result Taiwanese Farmers Cooperation Organization was successfully connected and a cooperation agreement was signed. Meanwhile, cooperation was intensified with Taiwan businessmen, farmers, experts, and scholars, as well as the building of the investment environment so that more Taiwanese businessmen were attracted to directly invest in, produce and do businesses in Ningde. Besides 2012-2020 General Development Plan of the Innovation Park for Ningde(Xiapu)-Taiwan Fishermen had been compiled, appraised and checked by the experts. According to the Plan, this innovation park would be built on a development pattern of “Three Zones, One Circle, One Center”, namely: a modern and intensive fishery processing industrial zone, a cross-Strait fishery industrial logistics trade zone, a low carbon fishery production zone, a cultural tourism circle of leisure fishery across the Strait, and a comprehensive service and management center, so that their intensified and industrialized development would be promoted.

**第三节 现代工业**

**一、工业招商**

宁德现代工业基于产业发展情况，积极应对新常态经济形势，以转变经济发展方式为主线，充分发挥区位、资源优势，高起点发展临港重化产业，积极培育战略性新兴产业，改造提升传统优势产业，建设新型特色工业园区取得了显著成效，为全市经济社会发展做出了突出贡献。近年来，宁德加大工业招商力度，新型特色工业园区蓬勃发展，经济社会实现了跨越式发展。

1978年工业总产值3.64亿，发展到1995年过100亿，2005年突破，200亿，2010年过1000亿，2013突破2000亿，是1978年的692倍。宁德市现有工业单位7467家(不含个体)，规模以上工业覆盖35个大类行业，主要行业有电机电器、冶金新材料、新能源、船舶修造、食品加工、生物医药、建筑建材、汽摩配件，皮塑工业产业等九个。

宁德工业招商引资与招才引智并重，坚持多措并举，紧紧围绕宁德现代工业产业发展重点，着力引进、培养、留住一批掌握电机电器，农业产品深加工、生物制药、新能源、新材料等重点产业核心技术，能够带动产业升级，实现科技成果转化的技术研发人才，并重点扶持和发展了一批主业突出，竞争力强的大企业，大集团。

**3.3 Modern Industry**

**3.3.1 Industrial Investment Promotion**

Based on its industrial development, Ningde’s modern industry copes with the new normal economic situation actively. With the transformation of the economic development mode as the main line, the government gives full play to regional and resource superiority, develops the heavy chemical industry in the harbor at a higher starting point, positively cultivates new strategic industries, transforms and upgrades the traditional advantageous industries. As a result, it has not only made remarkable achievements in constructing industrial zones with new characteristics, but also has made predominant contributions to the economic and social development of the entire city. In recent years, Ningde has highlighted the industrial investment, and the industrial zones with new characteristics have flourished and society and the economy have achieved leapfrog developments.

The gross industrial output value in 1978 was 364 million yuan, and 10 billion yuan in 1995. It exceeded 20 billion yuan in 2005 and 100 billion yuan in 2010 and it surpassed 200 billion yuan in 2013, which was more than 692 times that of 1978. Now, there are 7467 industrial units in Ningde ( not including individual industry). Scale industrial enterprises have covered 35 industrial sectors，which mainly include the following nine industries: electric motors and appliances, new metallurgic materials, new energy, ship repair and building, food processing, biological medicine, building materials, automobile components and leather plastic industry.

Both industrial investment and personnel recruitment are equally focused in Ningde where various measures have been taken to tightly center on the modern industry growth, and emphasize on introducing, cultivating and retaining a galaxy of talents who are proficient at key industries and core technology on electric motor and appliances, intensive processing of agricultural products, biomedicines, new energy and new material, and who can promote the industrial upgrading and realize the transformation from technological achievements into technological development. Besides, focuses are on the support and development of a batch of large businesses and enterprises which have strong competitive edge.

**二、产业集群**

宁德市已逐步形成了电机电器、食品加工、新能源、船舶修造、建材、生物医药、化工、冶金、皮塑、新材料等10多个产业集群优势。2014年，市政府还提出加快产业结构调整，推进电机电器、船舶修造、汽摩配件、食品加工等传统产业转型升级，做大做强传统产业集群,全力打造冶金新材料、新能源、电机电器三大千亿产业集群。

重点培育主营业务收入超10亿元企业25家以上，产值超100亿元产业集群6个、产值超500亿元产业集群2个，并对对宁德市有一定产业基础的冶金、化工、汽车、船舶、水泥等五大行业及重点区域产业发展布局进行了对接梳理，端出了9大工业区打造特色产业集群的发展大盘。

漳湾湾临港工业区：重点发展冶金新材料、机械装备、战略性新兴产业，主要布局东侨工业集中区、三屿、漳湾。

赛甘湾下工业区：重点发展冶金新材料、机械装备、建材，主要布局湾坞片区、白马港和赛江两岸。

海西宁德工业区：重点发展装备制造、清洁能源、精细化工、海洋高新技术产业，主要布局溪南半岛。

环沙埕湾工业区：重点发展机械电子、船舶修造、合成革及深加工产业，主要布局沙埕港两岸。

古田工业园区：重点发展冶金新材料、机械制造、医药产业。

屏南工业园区：重点发展精细化工、新材料产业。

寿宁工业园区：重点发展工业新材料、机械制造、食品加工业。

周宁工业园区：重点发展机械制造、轻工业。

柘荣工业园区：重点发展生物医药、刀剪产业。

**3.3.2 Industrial Clusters**

Ningde has gradually developed into competitive advantageous clusters of more than ten industries, which include motors and appliances, food processing, new energy, ship repair and shipbuilding, building materials, biomedical, chemical engineering, metallurgy, leather plastic industry, new energy and new material, and so on. In 2014, the municipal government advocated the speed up of trans-formation and upgrading of traditional industries, which referred to the adjustment of industrial structure, and further developed industries of motor and electrical appliances, ship repair and shipbuilding, motorcycle accessories, and food processing. What was more, the municipal government has also advocated no efforts are spared to make the traditional industrial cluster larger and stronger and build three 100-billion-yuan-plus industrial clusters of new materials for metallurgy, new energy, and motor and electrical appliances with all might.

Ningde focuses on cultivating more than 25 enterprises, whose individual avenue of major business exceeds 1 billion; and 6 industrial clusters, whose individual output value exceeds over 10 billion; and 2 industrial clusters, whose individual output value exceeds 50 billion. Meanwhile, the government has sorted out 5 main industries of metallurgy, chemical industry, automobile industry, ships building and cement, which Ningde has a certain industrial foundation and ultimately put forward 9 main industrial zones for building the industrial clusters with characteristics.

Zhangwan Harbor Industrial Zone: focusing on development of new metallurgic materials, mechanical equipments, emerging strategic industry and mainly located in Dongqiao industrial concentration zone, Sanyu, and Zhangwan areas.

Saiganwanxia Industrial Zone: focusing on new metallurgic materials, mechanical equipments, building materials, and mainly located in Wanwu, Baima Harbor and both shores of the Saijiang River.

Ningde Industrial Zone of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone: focusing on equipment manufacturing, clean energy, fine chemical industry, marine Hi-tech industry, and mainly located in Xinan Peninsula.

Circular Shacheng Bay Industrial Zone: Focusing on machinery and electronics, ship building, synthetic leather and intensive processing industry; mainly located on both sides of Shacheng Harbor.

Gutian Industrial Zone: Focusing on new metallurgic material, mechanical manufacturing and pharmaceutical industry.

Pingnan Industrial Zone: Focusing on fine chemical and new material industry.

Shouning Industrial Zone: Focusing on new material, mechanical manufacturing, and food processing industry.

Zhouning Industrial Zone: Focusing on mechanical manufacturing and light industry.

Zherong Industrial Zone: Focusing on biomedicines and the knife-scissor industry.

**三、以港兴市**

宁德充分发挥区位、港口和资源优势，实施海洋强市、以港兴市的经济发展战略，着力规划和培育五大临海产业集群：即以冶金、火电、核电、精细化工、建材为主的能源、原材料产业集群；以电机电器、船舶修造、汽摩配件为主的机械制造产业集群；以医药制造、海洋生物工程、电子信息、环保产业为主的高技术产业集群；

以精细农业、绿色食品、农特产品及水产品精加工和竹木加工为主的农产品产业集群；以现代物流、商贸、物资储备为主的第三产业集群，努力形成城澳、漳湾片区、赛江两岸、溪南半岛和沙埕湾五大临海工业板块，使临海产业成为推动宁德经济快速发展的重要突破口。

宁德港是福建省沿海港口的重要组成部份，分为三都澳、赛江、三沙、沙埕四个港区、16个作业区。现有一类口岸1个（城澳、白马作业区及三沙港区），二类口岸6个（沙埕、姚家屿、三沙、赛岐、三都、漳湾），拥有港口码头泊位98个，其中，万吨级以上泊位8个，港口吞吐能力达2,002.8万吨。今后几年，还将有一批“重量级”的港口开工或建成，例如：白马港区湾坞作业区8#泊位工程，新建5万吨级散杂货泊位1个，年设计吞吐量200万吨。15#泊位工程，新建1个7万吨级通用泊位(码头水工结构按照靠泊10万吨级船设计)及配套设施，年计划货物吞吐量为320万吨，设计通过能力345万吨。计划2017年建成。

还有就是连接“出海口”的功能建设。按照“大港口、大交通、大腹地、大循环、大发展”的要求，加快交通网络建设，使宁德成为海峡西岸经济区连接内陆与沿海乃至国际经济联系的重要港口枢纽。

宁德港为国家一类口岸，可利用岸线222.9公里，其中工业岸线80.3公里。四个港区可建泊位221个，其中万吨级以上泊位151个，年吞吐能力可达4亿吨以上，届时宁德港将跨入亿吨港之列，发展为对台“三通”的重要口岸、连接内陆与沿海乃至国际经济联系的枢纽港口。

**3.3.3 City Development Through Port Construction**

Ningde fully utilizes its priorities of location, harbor and natural resources, carries out the economic development strategy with its marine and harbor resources in the city, and focuses on planning and cultivating the five costal industrial clusters: i.e., energy and raw materials industrial clusters focusing on metallurgy, thermal power, nuclear power, fine chemical industry, and building materials; mechanical manufacturing industrial clusters focusing on electrical machinery and appliances, ship repair and shipbuilding, and automobile parts; and high-tech industrial clusters focusing on biomedicines, marine biotechnology, electronic information, and environmental protection industry; the agricultural products industrial clusters focus on precision agriculture, green food, agricultural special products and aquatic products and bamboo processing; the tertiary service industry cluster based on modern logistics, trade, material reserves，with efforts to build five coastal industrial zones in Cheng'ao, Zhangwan, both shores of the Saijiang River, Xinan Peninsula and Shacheng Bay. As a result, the coastal industries made an important breakthrough for Ningde’s economy to develop rapidly.

Ningde Port which is an important part of Fujian costal ports can be divided into 4 zones(Sandu Bay, the Saijiang River, Sansha Bay and Sancheng Bay ) and 16 operational sites. At present, Ningde has first-class ports in Cheng'ao, Baima and Sansha) and 6 second class ports in Shacheng, Yaojiayu, Sansha, Saiqi, Sandu, Zhangwan. There are 98 berths, of which 8 are of the 10,000 category and has a handling capacity of 20,028,000 tons. In the next few years, there will be “heavyweight” ports for construction or completion, such as, No.8 Berth Project at Baima Port where a new 50,000-ton bulk cargo berth is to be built with a handling capacity of 2 million tons. And No. 15 Berth Project, of which a new general berth of 70,000 tons (hydraulic structure is designed according to the needs for berthing 100,000-ton ships) and its auxiliary facilities are under construction with a planned annual handling capacity of 3.2 million tons and a designed channeling capacity of 3.45 million tons. The berth is to be completed in 2017.

And more importantly is the construction of the functions of the export ports. In accordance with the demands of “large ports, big traffic hub, vast hinterland, huge circulation, and extensive development”, Ningde will speed up the building of the traffic networks, and make itself an important port hub that connects the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone with hinterland and coastal regions as well as with international economies.

Ningde Port belongs to the national first-class ports with 222.9-km shoreline available including 80.3-km of industrial shoreline. 221 berths can be built in the four port zones, among which there will be 151 berths each at the 10,000-tons level with an annual handling capacity of more than 400 million tons. At that time Ningde Port will become a 100 million-ton port and an important port of “Three Direct Links with Taiwan (link of trade, travel and post) ” as well as a hub port that connects the inland with the coastal areas, and even with the international economies.

**四、重点产业**

**（一）电机电器制造产业**

宁德电机电器产业系福建省首批重点培育的产业集群之一，也是宁德市首个百亿产业集群。目前，全市共有电机电器整机及配套企业1000多家，全行业从业人员近20万人。其中，电机、水泵整机企业逾200家，化油器生产企业约100家，电子保健器械企业40家，配件及贸易企业近700家。

2013年全市电机电器产业规模以上工业总产值566亿元，外贸出口13.15亿美元，电机电器全行业规模以上企业306家，高新技术企业达14家、创新型（试点）企业达35家；全行业共25家企业被认定为福建省战略性新兴产业企业，拥有中国驰名商标8件、福建省著名商标42件、福建省名牌产品31件。

现已有10多个种类、200多个系列、2000多个规格。280多家企业通过ISO9001、9002质量体系认证，上百家企业通过欧共体国家CE、GS、TUV认证，30多家企业通过美国UL认证，先后获得中国中小电机出口基地,全国百佳产业集群,中国中小电机之都,和中国按摩器具生产/出口基地等称号。2013年全市电机电器产业规模,以上工业总产值566亿元。

**3.3.4 Leading Industries**

**3.3.4.1 Manufacturing Industry of Electric Motors and Appliances**

**Manufacturing Industry of Electric Motors and Appliances** in Ningde is not only one of the first key nurtured industrial clusters in Fujian Province, but also the first industrial cluster worth over 10-billion yuan. At present, there are more than 1 thousand electric motor and appliances related companies in the whole city with 200,000 people involved. Among these industries, there are more than 200 motor and pump companies, about 100 carburetor production enterprises, 40 electronic healthcare equipment enterprises and nearly 700 auxiliary companies and trade enterprises.

In 2013, the total value of output of the city’s motor and electrical appliance industries was 56.6 billion yuan, and the export was $1.315 billion. There were 306 scale electrical appliance enterprises, 14 hi-tech enterprises, and 35 innovative (pilot) enterprises. 25 enterprises have been appraised as emerging strategic industrial enterprises in Fujian province, of which eight are well-known trademarks in China, 42 are famous brands in Fujian, and 31 are brand-name products in Fujian.

At present, there are more than ten categories of products in more than two hundred series and over two thousand specifications. More than 280 enterprises have passed the ISO 9001, 9002 quality system certification, and hundreds of enterprises have been certified by CE, GS and TUV of European Union countries, and more than 30 enterprises have passed American UL certification. Successively, those enterprises have won the names of China's small and medium-sized motor export base, the national top industry cluster, the Chinese small and medium-sized motor, and production or export base of massagers in China and so on. In 2013, the gross industrial output of the scale motor and electric appliances industry in Ningde reached 56.6 billion yuan.

**（二）冶金产业**

冶金新材料产业是宁德市目前的主导优势产业，产值占全市规模以上工业近三分之一，以福安、蕉城、福鼎、霞浦、寿宁、柘荣、古田为主要集聚区，产品涵盖不锈钢、铁合金等。2014年全行业规模以上企业108家、从业人员2.07万人，产值亿元以上企业57家，50亿元以上企业3家，100亿元以上企业2家。

实现产值799.7亿元，对全市规模以上工业增长贡献率达55.1%，已成为宁德市发展速度最快、产值最大的产业。当前，青拓集团正在推进不锈钢新材料项目，总投资210亿元，年产400系列、300系列、取向硅钢、优质特钢结构板650万吨。如全面建成，可新增工业产值550亿元，吸纳7000多个就业人员。

届时，全国乃至全球重要的不锈钢基地将在宁德建成，2020年，力争实现不锈钢下游深加工产业年产值1000亿元，到2025年形成集研发设计、生产加工、物流仓储、贸易服务等于一体的冶金新材料全产业链体系的冶金新材料全产业链体系的发展目标。

**3.3.4.2 Metallurgical Industry**  
 Currently, metallurgic new materials industry is the dominant industry in Ningde City with an output value accounting nearly for a third of all the citywide industries. Fu’an, Jiaocheng, Fuding, Xiapu, Shouning, Zherong, Gutian are the main concentrated areas, where products cover stainless steel, iron alloy and so on. In 2014, there were 108 scale enterprises of the industry with more than 20,700 workers. There were 57 enterprises, whose output value was over one hundred million yuan. There were 3 enterprises with a value each over five billion yuan and 2 with a value over ten billion yuan. They realized an output value of 79.97 billion yuan which contributed 55.1% to the scale industrial growth in the city and became the fastest growing industry with the largest output value in Ningde City. At present, the Qingtuo Group is promoting the new stainless steel materials project with a total investment of 21 billion yuan. The annual output of Series 400, Series 300, high-quality steel plates and oriented silicon steel reached, 6.5 million tons. If the whole project is completed, the total output value for the new emerging industry will increase to 55 billion yuan with more than 7000 employees.

By that time, a significant stainless steel base at the national and even the global levels will be built in Ningde. By 2020, more than 100 billion yuan of annual output of the intensive processing of the stainless steel industry has been worked on. By 2025, a set of design, production, processing and services of the new metallurgical material industrial chain system will be formed.

**（三）能源产业**

宁德市充分利用山海兼备的资源优势，合理布局发展核电、风电、太阳能光伏和新型动力电池等多种形式的新能源产业，构建稳定、清洁、安全的能源保障体系，其目标是力争到2017年形成新能源千亿元产业集群。

2013年全市电源装机总容量578.9万千瓦时，发电量276.27亿千瓦时，全市能源行业（发电供电）实现工业产值167亿元，其中规上工业产值164.69亿元，核电全年发电量75.19亿千瓦时，实现产值21.57亿元；火电全年发电量128.26亿千瓦时，实现产值46.17亿元；水电全年发电量71.89亿千瓦时，实现产值约为21.14亿元。此外，霞浦大京风电场已建成投产，总装机容量0.9万千瓦的宁德漳湾垃圾焚烧发电厂；中聚天冠一期30万吨燃料乙醇；总装机量为10兆瓦的东侨光伏发电示范项目也已投产并网发电，被列入国家“金太阳”示范工程。拥有全球第四大锂电池供应商和全球最大的聚合物锂电池供应商宁德新能源科技公司、年产7000万安时锂离子动力电池的福安博瑞特公司、年产1.2亿Ah高性能磷酸铁锂动力电池的福鼎华正新能源公司，海峡西岸一个新能源基地初具雏形。

**3.3.4.3 Energy Industry**

Ningde makes good use of the advantages of mountains and seas, and develops rationally a variety of new energy industries like nuclear power, wind electricity, solar photovoltaic and new-typed power battery, etc. to establish a stable, clean and secure energy security system at the same time aiming at forming a hundred million yuan industry cluster of the new energy by 2017.

In 2013, the installed capacity of electric power in the city was 5.789 million kilowatt-hours with a generation amount of 27.627 billion kilowatt-hours. The whole city’s energy industry (power supply) realized an industrial output value of 16.7 billion yuan, of which the scale industrial output value reached 16.469 billion yuan,. The annual nuclear capacity was 7.519 billion kilowatt-hours with an output value of 2.157 billion yuan. The thermal power generating capacity was 12.826 billion KWH throughout the year with an output value of 4.617 billion yuan. The annual capacity of hydro power was 7.189 billion kilowatt-hours with an output value of about 2.114 billion yuan. In addition, Dajing Wind Farm in Xiapu County had been completed and put into operation. The total installed capacity of Zhangwan Garbage Incineration Power Plant with an capacity of 9 thousand kilowatts was under operation. The first stage of Zhongju Tian’guan Energy Company of 300 thousand tons of fuel ethanol was finished. The total installed capacity for 10 MW Dongqiao photovoltaic power generation demonstration project had been put into production in grid generation, and it was included in the national “golden sun” demonstration project. Ningde has the fourth largest lithium battery supplier in the world and the world’s largest lithium polymer battery supplier named Amperex Technology Limited(ATL Ningde) and another company named Fu’an Boruite Company with an output of 70 million- Ah lithium ion power battery annually, as well as Fuding Huazheng New Energy Company with an annual output of 1.2 million-aH high performance iron phosphate lithium battery . A new energy base has been in shape in the West Coast of the Taiwan Strait.

**（四）船舶修造产业**

宁德市是福建省拥有民营船舶企业、船台、船坞数量最多的船舶修造基地、外轮修理基地、出口成品油轮建造基地、海洋工程船建造出口基地和福建省唯一民办的服务船舶行业的高级技师培训基地，也是国内第三大民间船舶修造基地。产业主要分布在福安市、蕉城区、福鼎市、霞浦县等4个沿海县（市、区）。全市从事船舶修、造、拆的企业有50多家，船舶上下游关联企业800多家，拥有10万吨级干船坞2座（福建新远造船有限公司、闽东丛贸船舶实业有限公司），船坞、船台总容量分别占全省80%左右，具备承修12万吨级、承造8.5万吨级普通船舶的修造能力，产品涉及海洋工程船、驳船、拖轮、油轮、货轮、游艇等众多领域，还拥有船舶设计、研发、制造、检验、交易、金融等服务平台。

**3.3.4.4 Ships Building and Repairing Industries**

Ningde City boasts in Fujian many bases of shipbuilding enterprises with the most ship docks and yards, and bases of foreign ships-repairing, and of the oil vessels for export as well as the base for building marine engineering vessels for export and the only private base for senior vocational engineer training of the vessels business service, and Ningde is also the third largest private base of civic shipbuilding and ship-repairing. The industry distributes mainly in four coastal counties (county-level cities or districts)—Fu’an, Jiaocheng, Fuding and Xiapu. There are more than 50 enterprises engaged in repairing, building, and disassembling of ships in the entire Ningde City and 800 affiliated shipping industries in the upper and lower chains. There are two 100,000-ton dockyards (Fujian Xinyuan Ship Co. Ltd. and Mindong Congmao Ship Industrial Co. Ltd). The capacity of its docks and its shipways had accounted for about 80% of that in the entire province. And it had the capability of repairing common vessels of 120,000-ton ships and building common vessels of 85,000 tons. Its products involve various fields of off-shore vessels, barges, tugboats, oil tankers, cargo boats and yachts. It also owns a service platform for ship's design, development, building, checking, trade and finance.

**（五）食品加工产业**

宁德市农产品资源丰富，是全国最大的大黄鱼人工养殖基地、茶叶种植基地，也是银耳、香菇、太子参的主产区，有着发展资源转化型产业和农产品加工业的良好基础。2013年，全行业规模以上企业277家 (其中蕉城51家，霞浦44家，福安44家，福鼎56家，寿宁14家，屏南5家)，实现规模以上产值370亿元。水产品加工业以蕉城、霞浦、福鼎为主要集中区，主要加工大黄鱼、紫菜、海带、海蜇和虾类等。制茶业以福安、福鼎、寿宁、周宁为主要集中区，产品以绿茶、红茶为主，也有乌龙茶、白茶等，茶企星罗棋布，品牌众多；食用菌加工业以古田、屏南、寿宁为主要集中区，产业已朝精深加工、珍稀菌种开发方向发展。全行业拥有“柘荣太子参”、“海晹”、“古田银耳”、“福鼎白茶”、“坦洋工夫”、“岳海”、“海名威”、“三都港”等中国驰名商标。

**3.3.4.5 Food Processing Industry**

Ningde is rich in agricultural products resources. It is the biggest base of yellow croaker sea farming and tea planting in China as well as major producing area of tremalla, mushrooms and Taizi ginseng, which lay a favorable foundation for developing a resource-transforming industry and agricultural processing. In 2013, scale enterprises were added up to 277（including 51 in Jiaocheng, 44 in Xiapu, 44 in Fu’an, 56 in Fuding14 in Shouning, 5 in Pingnan）, achieving a scale output value of 37 billion yuan .The main concentrated areas of seafood processing are Jiaocheng, Xiapu and Fuding, where yellow croakers, porphyra, kelps, jellyfish, and shrimps are mainly processed. Tea processing industries are concentrated in Fu'an, Fuding, Shouning, and Zhouning. The main products are green tea and black tea, Oolong and white tea etc. Tea enterprises are sporadic everywhere, and there are many brands. The edible fungi processing industries are dotted in Gutian, Pingnan and Shouning, and the industries have developed with elaborate processing and rare species development. The industry possess many famous brands in China, like Zherong Taizi Ginsengs, Hai Yi Pork, Gutian Tremella, Fuding White Tea,Tanyang Kungfu Black Tea, Yue Hai Seafood, Hemingway Seafood and Sandu Bay Seafood.

**（六）生物医药制造产业**

宁德市生物医药制造业形成了以柘荣海西药城为重点，古田、福鼎各具特色的“一城两基地”发展格局，即以开发生产新药与中成药为重点的柘荣药城，以开发生产化学原料药与化学制剂为重点的古田药业基地和以发展生物制药为重点的福鼎药业基地。随着安发(福建)生物科技园一期在东侨工业区建成，标志着宁德生物医药产业发展又迈上了一个新台阶。

目前，已拥有粉针剂、冻干粉针剂、片剂、胶囊剂、颗粒剂及无菌注射用原料药等9条现代化生产线的闽东力捷迅药业有限公司；福建省规模最大、品种最齐的中药饮片专业生产企业福建天人药业有限公司；以及福建广生堂药业有限公司、安发（福建）生物科技有限公司、今古通生物科技有限公司、青岛澳柯玛等。产品涵盖生物技术药物、化学新药和新型制剂、现代中药，先进医疗器戒和海洋药物等系列数百种产品。

2013年，全市生物医药规模以上企业10家，实现规模以上工业产值20.18亿元，其中，产值亿元以上企业4家，实现产值17.07亿元；产值5亿元以上企业1家（力捷迅），实现产值9.7亿元，产业规模居全省第三。

**3.3.4.6 Biomedicine manufacturing industry**

The biomedicine industry in Ningde City has formed a growth pattern of “one town and two bases” which refer to Medicine Town that focuses on new medicine production and traditional Chinese medicines in East Fujian as well as the medicine base in Gutian that focuses on new chemical material medicines and chemical doses, and the medicine base in Fuding that focuses on biomedicines.

The first stage of the construction of Alpha (Fujian) Group Holdings LTD in Dongqiao Industrial Zone marks a new era for the biomedicine industry in Ningde City.

At present, Ningde boasts Lijiexun Pharmaceutical Co., LTD in East Fujian that has about 9 modern production lines of powder injection, freeze-dried powder injection, tablets, capsules, granules, sterile and injection APIs as well as Fujian Tianren Pharmaceutical Co., LTD which has the largest scale and most varieties of Chinese herbal pills in Fujian province. Also, there are some other companies in Ningde, such as the Gosunter Pharmaceutical Company Limited, the Alpha Biotechnology Science and Technology Company Limited, Goldentone Biotechnology Science and Technology Company Limited, Qingdao Aucma Medical Instrument Company that produce hundreds of products covering several series like biotechnology drugs, chemical drugs and pharmaceutical preparation, advanced medical device and marine drugs.

In 2013, there were 10 biological medicine scale enterprises in Ningde, and the industrial output value 2.018 billion yuan was achieved. Among them, there were 4 enterprises, whose output value reached above one hundred million yuan, and the output value of 1.707 billion yuan was achieved. There was one enterprise (Lijiexun Pharmaceutical Ltd), whose output value reached 500 million yuan), and an output value of 970 million yuan had been achieved. And it is the third highest scale industry in the province.

**(七) 汽摩配件产业**

宁德市汽摩配件产业主要分布在福鼎市和霞浦县，形成福鼎化油器和霞浦汽摩配件两个集群。福鼎，是全国最大的化油器生产基，化油器类型从摩托车化油器发展到通用机化油器、舷外机化油器，产品从5、6个品种发展到152个。

截至2013年全市228家企业，获135项专利、生产1.4亿台化油器、化油器配件16000多万套，销往全国18个省37个城市、20多个国家，总产值达103亿元，产品市场占有率居全国第一，被中国机械工业联合会授予“中国化油器名城”称号。

霞浦县制动材料总厂，是国内汽车摩托车刹车片生产的重点企业，也是福建省汽车工业公司定点生产制动器衬片的专业厂，年生产摩托车刹车片1500万片，制动器衬片2800吨的能力。

主要产品有：石棉、无石棉摩托车刹车片、汽车盘式刹车片、汽车鼓式刹车片、汽车鼓式刹车蹄快等，摩托车刹车片荣获福建省优质产品称号。

在发展汽车产业上，宁德市将依托宁德时代新能源科技有限公司等龙头企业，充分利用现有储能电池技术领先的优势，大力研发高性能纯电动汽车储能电池及系统集成设计、制造同时，加快研发拥有自主知识产权的新能源汽车，努力打造漳湾新能源汽车产业基地，促进新能源汽车产业集群发展。

**3.3.4.7 Industry of Automobile and Motorcycle Parts**

Automobile and motorcycle parts industry are mainly located in Fuding and Xiapu counties, forming two clusters of carburetors, and automobile & motorcycle accessories respectively. Fuding is one of the country's largest production bases of carburetors ranging from motorcycle carburetors and general machine carburetors, outboard machine carburetors, and the products varieties started from 5 or 6 to 152.

By the end of 2013，228 companies from the city had won 135 patents，and produced 140 million carburetors and more than 160 million carburetor sets. The products had been sold to 18 provinces, 37cities, and more than 20 countries. The output values reached 10.3billion yuan. The market occupying rate of the products had been the first in China. And the honorable title “China Carburetor City” had been awarded by China Machinery Industry Federation to Fuding City.

The General Factory of Braking Materials in Xiapu County is not only the key enterprise in China which specializes in the production of the brake linings of autos and motorcycles, but also a professional factory which produces the brake linings designated by Fujian province Automotive Industry Corporation. Every year the factory produces 15 million pieces of motorcycle brake blocks and 2800- ton brake linings.

The main products are asbestos, non-asbestos motorcycle brake pads, auto brake pads, drum brake pads and drum brake blocks, etc. And motorcycle brake pads had won the title of high quality products in Fujian province.

As far as the development of automobile industry is concerned, Ningde will rely on Amperex Technology LTD and other leading enterprises, make full use of existing energy enterprise of batteries with leading advantages in technology, and vigorously develop the pure electric vehicle energy storage battery of high performance, as well as their system integration design and manufacture. At the same time, accelerate the research and development with independent intellectual property rights of new energy vehicles have been accelerated and a new energy automotive industry base has been built so that the development of a new energy automobile industry cluster has been furthered.

**（八）建筑建材工业产业**

宁德市建材产业主要以石材加工为主，以福鼎白琳、古田鹤塘为主要集中区。花岗岩是宁德市内非金属矿中最有优势的矿种，蕴藏量达数亿立方米，主要品种有花岗石、闪长石、玄武岩、辉绿岩等，比较有代表的有福鼎白琳“福鼎黑”玄武岩、古田鹤塘“桃花红”花岗石等5个品种被纳入“天然石材首批国家标准”。2013年，全市建材行业规模以上企业133家，完成规模以上工业产值101.79亿元，其中，亿元以上企业21家，实现产值40.51亿元；产值5亿元以上企业数2家。全社会建筑业增加值112.95亿元，全市具有资质等级的总承包和专业承包建筑企业完成建筑业总产值182.37亿元,房屋建筑施工面积1527.63万平方米，房屋建筑竣工面积452.01万平方米。全社会建筑业增加值112.95亿元，全市具有资质等级的总承包和专业承包建筑企业完成建筑业总产值182.37亿元,房屋建筑施工面积1527.63万平方米，房屋建筑竣工面积452.01万平方米。

**3.3.4.8 Building Materials Industry**

The building materials industry in Ningde is mainly in stone processing, which is centered in Bailin Village in Fuding, and Hetang Township in Gutian. Granite is the most advantageous nonmetallic mineral in Ningde, whose reserves amount to hundreds of millions of cubic meters. The main varieties include granite, diorite stone, basalt, diabase etc. “Fuding Black Basalt”, Hetang Basalt in Gutian with a nickname of “red peach blossom” and other three varieties had been listed as the national standard of “natural stones and rocks”. In 2013, the scale building materials industry enterprises in the city were added up to 133, with an industrial output value of 10.179 billion yuan, and among them, there were 21 enterprises whose industrial output value was up to one hundred million yuan, scoring the output value of 4.051 billion yuan. And there were 2 companies whose industrial output value reached 500 million yuan. The whole society constructed added value scored 11.295 billion yuan. The constructed output value of 18.237 billion yuan had been achieved with the enterprises with qualification of general contracting and professional contracting in the entire city for constructing a housing floor area of 15.2763 million square meters, and a finished housing area of 4.5201 million square meters.

**（九）皮塑工业产业**

宁德皮塑工业形成了以PU革为主的皮塑工业，产品主要有湿式PU、干式PU、压延革、超细纤维和干法PVC合成革四大系列数千个品种。产业集聚度逐步显现，形成了以树脂、革基布、无纺布、置绒和制鞋等上下游产业组成的产业链，产业主要分布在福鼎市和霞浦县。2013 全行业拥有规模以上企业数73家，完成工业总产值258.38亿元。其中产值亿元以上企业55家，实现产值249.49亿元；产值5亿元以上企业31家。

**3.3.4.9 Leather Industry**

Leather industry in Ningde has developed the PU leather as main products, which primarily include wet and dry PU leather, pressed leather, superfine fiber and dry process PVC. The four series synthetic leather products have thousands of varieties. The industrial agglomeration gradually highlighted, and formed an industry with the upper and lower chains, ranging from Resin, Leather fabric, Non-woven fabric, and Cashmere Set and Footwear, etc, chiefly in Fuding and Xiapu Counties. There were 73 scale companies in Year 2013, with a gross industrial output value of 25.838 billion yuan achieved. There were 55 scale enterprises whose output value of 24.949 billion yuan. Besides there were 31companies with an industrial output value of 500 million yuan.

**五、高新技术产业**

**（一）产业简况**

大力推进产学研相结合，鼓励企业建立与高校、科研院所有机结合的知识创新体系，提高企业的科技水平和竞争力，促进高新技术成果的产业化。

全市共有610家高新技术产业，主要形成六大高新科技产业，以福安的泰格、安波、亚南等为主的电机高新技术产业、以宁德新能源科技有限公司等为主的新能源工业高新技术产业，以青拓集团，鼎信实业有限公司等为主的冶金新材料产业，

以长兴船舶重工有限公司、立新船舶工程有限公司、恒生船舶重工有限公司等为主的船舶高新技术产业、以安发（福建）生物科技有限公司、福鼎药业、柘荣药城、古田药业等为主的生物医药高新技术产业。以福鼎化油器霞浦县制动材料总厂等为主的汽摩配高新技术产业。

从高新技术产业区域分布情况看，主要集中在蕉城、福安、福鼎等三个县市区，从行业分布来看，主要分布在高新技术改造传统产业、高技术制造业中的电子及通信设备制造业、医药制造业、医疗器械及仪器仪表制造业以及高技术服务业中的信息服务行业。

**3.3.5 High and New Technologies**

**3.3.5.1 Briefing on the Industry**

Great efforts have been devoted to promoting the integration of production, teaching and research, encouraging the enterprise to build knowledge innovation system with universities and scientific research institutions, enhancing the technologies and competitiveness of enterprises, and promoting the industrialization of high-tech achievements.

There are 610 new hi-tech industrial enterprises in the city, forming 6 new hi-tech industries mainly of motors of Taige, Able, Yanan of Fu'an; New energy industry of Amperex Technology LTD Ningde; new materials of metallurgy of Tsingshan Holdings Group Co., Ltd and Dingxin Industrial Limited Company; Hi-tech industries of shipbuilding industries of Changxin Shipbuilding Heavy industry Limited Company, Lixin Ship Engineering Limited Company and Hengsheng Shipbuilding Heavy Industry Limited Company；biomedicine high-tech industries of Alpha Group Holdings and pharmaceutical industries of Fuding, Zherong and Gutian; automobile and motorcycle hi-tech industries of carburetors in Fuding and the General Factory of the Braking Materials in Xiapu County.

As to the regional distribution of the new hi-tech industries, most are located in Jiaocheng, Fu’an and Fuding. From the distribution of businesses, most industries are mainly engaged in traditional industrial upgrading, as well as in the hi-tech industries of electronics, communications equipment manufacturing industry, pharmaceutical manufacturing industry, medical equipment and instrument manufacturing industry and information service industry in high-tech services sector.

**（二）产业基地**

**1、宁德国家农业科技园**

宁德国家农业科技园，是宁德首个国家级科技园区。由核心区、示范区和辐射区构成，涉及县(市、区)包括蕉城区、福安市、福鼎市和霞浦县沿海连片集中区。目前园区已进驻30多家龙头企业，拥有农业部健康养殖示范场12个;国家级原良种场2家，国家大黄鱼遗传育种中心1家(在建);中国驰名商标4个，省著名商标20个，无公害产品58个，并配套完善了垂钓、游艇、游泳、餐饮、娱乐、休闲等设施。

带动科技示范户280家，为当地农渔民提供了3000多个就业岗位，示范带动了周边十几万名育苗户、养殖户、加工户等农渔民开展优质苗种培育、健康养殖和产品精深加工。

根据规划，到2020年新增自主创新和引进国内外优良品种20—30个、国内外领先技术120项以上、名牌产品和驰名商标20个以上；培育和壮大一批水产科技型企业和出口型水产品加工基地，引进和培育年销售收入超亿元的水产龙头企业40家以上，生产总值达1000亿元，利税150亿元，出口创汇60亿美元。

**3.3.5.2 Major Industrial Bases**

**3.3.5.2.1 Ningde National Agriculture Hi-Tech Park**

As the first national agriculture hi-tech park in Ningde, it consists of a core zone, a demonstration plot and a radiating area, and includes Jiaocheng, Fu’an, Fuding countries and Xiapu coastal contiguous clusters. By far, more than 30 leading enterprises have located in the industrial park. The park possess 12 eco-friendly sea-farming demonstration spots by Ministry of Agriculture, 2 national original breeding farms, 1 national genetic breeding center of larimichthy crocea (under construction ), 4 China famous brand trademarks, 20 provincial famous trademarks and 58 nuisance-free products. Besides there are some auxiliary facilities for fishing, yachting, swimming, catering, entertainment and relaxation. The park also guides 280 scientific and technological model households, provides over 3000 jobs for the local farmers and fishers, and sets the examples for the farmers and fishermen of hundreds of thousands of households in quality seeding, cultivating, healthy raising and deep processing of the products.

As planned, the park will increase or introduce 20-30 newly self-innovated brands, introduced domestic and overseas excellent varieties, over 120 domestic and overseas leading technologies, and over 20 famous-brand products and well-known trademarks by 2020.

And a batch of aquatic product technology firms will be fostered and strengthened, and 40 enterprises with an annual sales income exceeding 100 million will be introduced and cultivated with a total output value of 100 billion yuan, and a taxation profit of about 15 billion yuan, as well as a foreign exchange earnings through export of about 6 billion U.S. dollars.

**2.宁德欲建五大高新产业基地**

根据《“十二五”科学技术发展专项规划》，未来宁德市将依托国家创新基金闽东中小电机产业集群项目， 建立闽东电机、新能源、新材料、生物医药、船舶、汽摩配件工业高新技术产业化基地，同时，构建五大高新科技园区。使之成为推动宁德市高新技术产业发展的强大引擎。

具体包括：中科院宁德海西高新技术产业示范园、海西生物医药园区、宁德软件科技园区、宁德光伏产业科技园区、三都澳水产科技园区。

未来宁德市将依托国家创新基金闽东中小电机产业集群项目，建立闽东电机高新技术产业化基地，从管理创新、技术升级、成果转化、市场开拓等环节实现转型目标，做大做强宁德电机电器产业集群。

建立闽东新能源工业高新技术产业化基地，对接国家新能源产业政策，引导有实力的企业进入新能源领域，形成新能源产业链和产业集群。

建立闽东新材料高新技术产业化基地，依托龙头企业，强化产学研结合，延伸产业价值链，做大做强新材料产业。建立闽东生物医药高新技术产业化基地，促进宁德市特色中药材产业化发展。

建立闽东船舶高新技术产业化基地，重点发展高技术含量、高附加值的全新产品领域，建造广泛使用于海上油田等领域的海洋工程船、驳船、拖轮等新船型;建立闽东汽摩配高新技术产业化基地等。

同时，构建五大高新科技园区。发挥园区的产业集群效应，使之成为推动宁德市高新技术产业发展的强大引擎。

具体包括：中科院宁德海西高新技术产业示范园、海西生物医药园区、宁德软件科技园区、宁德光伏产业科技园区、三都澳水产科技园区。

**3.3.5.2.2 Five High and New Industrial Bases to be Built in Ningde**

According to the *Special Program of the Development of Science and Technology for the 12th Five-Year Program,* by relying on the group projects of the country’s innovative foundation for eastern Fujian small and medium motor industry, Ningde will build a hi-tech industrialized base, including motors, new energy, new materials, biomedicine, ship and motorcycle accessories. Meanwhile, it will also construct five advanced and new scientific parks, and become a powerful engine, which will push forward the development of the high-tech industry in Ningde.

Specifically, they include the Hi-tech Industrial Demonstration Park of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone of Chinese Academy of Science, the Biomedicine Park of Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone, Ningde Software Park, Ningde PV Science Park and Sandu Bay Aquatic Science Park.

In the future，Ningde will rely on the national innovation fund of the small and medium-sized motor industry cluster projects to establish Eastern Fujian Electric Hi-tech Industrial Base. Links with the management innovation, technological upgrading, transformation, marketing and others to achieve the transformation goals must be enhanced, and Ningde electrical appliance industry cluster will be built into a stronger and bigger group.

We can carry out high-tech industrialization of a new energy industry base in eastern Fujian by keeping up with the national new energy industry policies, and guide the strong enterprises into the new energy sectors, and form new energy industrial chains and clusters.

We can establish a new materials hi-tech industrial base in eastern Fujian by relying on pilot enterprises, strengthen the unity of production, teaching and research, and stretch industrial value chains so as to build a bigger and stronger material industry. We can establish a biological medicine and new technology industrial base to promote the development of distinctive medicine industry in Ningde.

We can establish eastern Fujian marine high-tech industrial base, focusing on the hi-tech content, and high value-added new products. We can build the ocean engineering ships, barges, tugs and others widely used in the marine oil fields; and build up hi-tech industrialized base in eastern Fujian.

At the same time, we will establish the five hi-tech parks, and bring into play the cluster effect in the park, making it the powerful engine for pushing the development of hi-tech industry in Ningde.

Priority has been given to the specific areas. They are the Hi-tech Industrial Demonstration Park of the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone of Chinese Academy of Science, the Biomedicine Park of Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone, Ningde Photovoltaic Industry Science and Technology Park, Sandu Bay Aquatic Science Park.

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**六、 重点企业**

**（一）宁德新能源科技有限公司**

新能源科技有限公司，简称ATL，位于宁德市东侨经济开发区，是国家火炬计划重点高新技术企业,全球最大锂离子电池生产基地，主要生产高端消费类产品电池、电动汽车电池与储能电站。

是一家致力于可充电锂离子电池的电芯、封装和系统整合的研发、生产和营销的国家高新科技企业，产品获得国家科技进步二等奖，广泛应用于手机、蓝牙耳机、MP3、PMP、移动DVD、笔记本电脑、电动工具、电动汽车、储能电站等各种移动设备.

在全球十大锂离子电池供应商中其技术、产能与销量始终处于领先地位，向全球消费电子顶级品牌供货，并与清华大学、香港大学主导开发的“汽车用动力型锂离子电池系统的开发和产业化”项目，技术水平达到世界先进水平;公司研发生产的全球最薄日用消费类电池，被多家世界顶级手机、平板电脑和笔记本电脑厂商所采用等。

**3.3.6 Leading Key Enterprises**

**3.3.6.1 Ningde New Energy Technology Ltd**

Amperex Technology LTD Ningde (ATL) located in Dongqiao Economic Development Zone, Ningde City, is the National Torch Plan’s key high-tech enterprise, as well as the world's largest production base for lithium-ion batteries. It mainly produces the high-end consumer products, such as the electric vehicle battery and energy storage power stations. It’s a national hi-tech enterprise, which concentrates on the cells and packaging of rechargeable Li-ion, and the development, production, and marketing of system integrations. The products have won the silver prize of progress by the National Science and Technology Ministry and have found a wide application in mobile devices including mobile phones, blue-tooth headsets, MP3, PMPs, portable DVDs, laptops, electronic instruments, electric vehicles, and energy storage etc.

Among the ten largest lithium-ion battery suppliers in the world, ATL has always been in a leading position in its technology, capacity and sales, supplying the top electronics brands consumed around the globe, and it takes an active exploitation into the projects together with Tsinghua University and Hong Kong University as a result the development and industrialization of the lithium-ion battery system in automobile use, and technology has reached the world’s top level. The company has researched and developed the most thin consumer batteries, which is adopted by many world-renown telephones, tablet personal computers and laptop producers.

**(二）安发（福建）生物科技有限公司**

安发（福建）生物科技有限公司，总部位于福建省宁德市东侨经济开发区。国家火炬计划重点高新技术企业，是新西兰安发国际控股集团投资创办的，集全球一流的以专业研究、开发推广药用真菌、天然植物和海洋生物，生产制造纯天然、高效能、无毒、无副作用的高科技天然药品、保健食品和健康食品，公司主要产品有甘诺宝天然药物，功能性保健品，功能性饮品、新西兰原装奶制品、护肤品等系列50款，有20预科产品填补了国内外市场空白。产品销往国内28个省市和各大城市，在国外市场网络已分布缅甸，泰国、印尼等东南亚国家，专卖店达200多家，2014年实现工业化产值30多亿。同时安发生物科技产品转型和升级也正在进行，目前部分产品已通过审核。

**3.3.6.2 Alpha Group Holdings (Fujian) of Biological Technology**

The group with its headquarters in Dongqiao Economic Development Zone, Ningde, Fujian is an leading enterprise of the National Torch Program and is invested by New Zealand Alpha International Group Holding. Endowed with professional studies of the first class in the world, the group is engaged in the development and promotion of medicinal fungus, natural plants and marine lives, as well as manufacturing of natural, high-effect, non-poisonous and no side effect hi-tech natural medicines. The main products of the group are Gannuobao natural medicines, functional health care products, functional drinks, New Zealand original dairy products, skin care products and 50 series. Besides 20 of its preparatory products have filled market vacancies at home and abroad. The products have been sold to 28 provinces and cities in China and the overseas sales net has already extended in some Southeast Asian countries, such as Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia etc., and over 200 exclusive shops have opened there, and the production value of the industry reached more than 3 billion in 2014. At the same time, the products of Alpha biological technology are under transferring and upgrading, and some have already passed the appraisal and examination.

**(三）福安市闽东安波电器有限公司**

福安闽东安波电器有限公司，是集生产、贸易、科研为一体的有限责任公司。公司主要产品为电动机、水泵及发电机组，产品销往东南亚、欧美、中东、澳洲等五十多个国家和地区，深受客户青睐，成为美国（Pentair）、德国威乐(Wilo)、意大利阿特拉斯(Atlas)、芬兰科尼(Konecrane)等世界500强企业的战略合作伙伴。公司已通过了CCC、CSA、UL、CE/GS、ISO9000、ISO14000等认证，并荣获中国首家电机出口免验企业、中国驰名商标、福建省名牌产品、福建出口名牌企业、福建省创新型示范企业、中国机电行业AAA信用企业等诸多荣誉。

**3.3.6.3 Able Motor Co., Ltd of Fu’an City**

Able Motor Co., Ltd of Fu’an City, is a limited liability company devoted to production, trade, and scientific research. Its main products are motors, water pumps and generators and they are exported to more than 50 countries and regions, such as Southeast Asia, Europe, America, the Middle East, Australia etc., and won much favor from customers. It has become a strategic partner with Pentair( USA), Wilo (Germany), Atlas (Italy), Konecrane (Finland) of the top 500 enterprises in the world. The company has passed the CCC, CSA, UL, CE/GS, ISO9000 and ISO14000 certifications, and has been awarded honors like China's first motor export inspection-free enterprise, Chinese famous export trademark, brand-name product in Fujian province, Fujian famous brand enterprise, innovative demonstration enterprise in Fujian, AAA credit enterprise in electrical industry in China, and many others.

**(四）福建华龙化油器有限公司**

福建华龙化油器有限公司，是福建省第一家专业研制生产摩托车、通用汽油机化油器的福建省外资重点企业之一，先后被省政府评为“省百家重点企业”“省先进技术企业”“省中外合资先进企业”，产品多次荣获“省优质产品”“省消费者信得过产品”“创名牌产品”等称号，被誉为“福建省高新技术企业”称号。公司已通过ISO9001和14001认证，主营产品:摩托车化油器 通用化油器 Mc13c3化油器 MC13e1化油器 Mc13h1化油器 MC14C1化油器。拥有大型的实验室和生产厂房，具备数控车床，加工中心，磨刀机，大型清洗机等大批生产检测设备，以及CMM分析能力和完善的材料与品质分析仪器，年生产能力在 500台套以上。

**3.3.6.4 Fujian HuaLong Carburetor Co., Ltd**

It is the first specializing company in the development and production of carburetors for motorcycles and vehicles in Fujian. It is one of the most important foreign-funded enterprises in Fujian. Besides, the company was awarded honors by the governmental departments at various levels like “Fujian Provincial Key Enterprises”, “Fujian Provincial Advanced Technology Enterprise”, “Fujian Provincial Advanced Enterprise of Sino-Foreign Joint Venture ”.What is more, the product has won the tiles of “Fujian Provincial Quality Product ” and “Fujian Provincial Consumer Trustworthy Product ” “Famous Brand Product ” many times. It is also honored as “Hi-tech Enterprise” in Fujian province. The company has passed ISO9001 and 14001 authentication. The main products of the company are motorcycle carburetors, general carburetors, Mc13c3 carburetors, MC13e1 carburetors, Mc13h1 carburetors, and MC14C1 carburetors. It is equipped with large laboratories and production workshops, CNC lathes, machine centers, grinding machines, large washing machines, and a large number of production testing equipment, with strong analysis capacity of CMM and analysis instruments for better material and quality. Its annual production capacity reaches over 5 million sets.

**(五)大唐宁德火电厂**

湾坞乡，是闽东第一个大型火电厂，也是闽东历史上最大的项目。公司规划总装机容量452万千瓦，分三期建设。目前公司投产总装机容量252万千瓦，是福建省已投产机组单机容量最大、总装机容量第二大的发电公司。；三期2台100万千瓦超超临界机组正在筹备中。2013年，该公司全年利润总额累计完成数亿元，超出年初预算近3亿元。2014年1月，完成发电量10.7亿千瓦时，实现利润数千万元。

**3.3.6.5 Datang Ningde Power Plant**

Datang Ningde Power Plant, one of the key power projects sponsored by the state in the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone, is located in Wanwu, Fu’an City. It is the first large thermal plant and the biggest project in history of Ningde. The total installed capacity of reaches 4.52 million kilowatts and is divided for three stages for construction. At present, the production of the total installed capacity of 2.52 million kilowatts has been put into operation in Fujian province becoming the largest power company with the individual unit capacity, and the second power generation company with its total installed capacity; 2 sets of 1 million mw ultra supercritical units the third stage are under preparation. In 2013, the company profits totaled at hundreds of millions of yuan exceeding nearly 300 million yuan of the budget at the beginning of the year. In January, 1.07 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity was produced with a profit of tens of millions of dollars in 2014.

**七、品牌战略**

宁德市大力推进实施品牌战略，加快经济发展方式转变，提升企业的品牌形象和核心竞争力，带动产业集群更好更快发展，实现跨越崛起取得了显著成效。截至2014年低共有宁德市知名商标463件，福建著名商标225件、福建名牌产品73件，地理标志证明商标的总数达到49件，位居全国设区市前列。其中，既是地理标志又是驰名商标的6件，居全国设区市首位，中国驰名商标34件，稳居全省第4位，实现9县(市、区)、东侨全覆盖。其中，“霞浦海带”的成功认定，不仅使霞浦县实现了驰名商标“零”的突破，而且使宁德市10个县(市、区)的驰名商标实现“满堂红”、“全覆盖”。每个县(市、区)至少拥有一枚驰名商标。“甘诺宝力”成功的认定，也实现了宁德市食品加工(保健品)行业的驰名商标“零”的突破，这将为地方经济发展增添新的发展动力。

**3.3.7 Brand Strategies**

Ningde is promoting the implementation of brand strategy, accelerating the transformation of the economic development pattern, developing the industry brand image and core competence, furthering the development of the industry better, and achieving significant results in realizing a leapfrog success. By the end of 2014, well-known trademarks reached a total of 463 in Ningde; And the famous trademarks in Fujian province were added up to 225, and the famous products in Fujian province reached 73, and the number of geographical certification trademarks of origin hit 49, and these quantities of trademarks stood at the front rank of all the prefectural-level cities in China. Among them, trademarks that are both of geographical origin indication and well-known reached 6 pieces, and outstood at the first place of among all prefectural-level cities, and the number of the Chinese well-known trademarks were 34, taking the fourth place comfortably in the province, and distributed evenly among 9 counties (city, district). Among them, the kelp in Xiapu was successfully certified so that it not only made Xiapu County realize a breakthrough with its zero well-known trademarks but also made Ningde realize its every county or city has one well-known trademark. At least, there was one famous trademark in each area. And Gannuobaoli Brand was also certified, which made Ningde realize a break-through with the zero well-known trademarks of the food processing industry in the city, and added a new momentum to local economic development.

**第四节 现代服务业**

**一、社会服务业**

　现代服务业方面：一是发展现代物流业。加快构建以物流园区、物流中心和配送中心为主体的三级物流体系，打造福建重要的地区性物流节点城市。推进物流公共信息平台建设，大力发展第三方物流，开展跨区域物流合作。二是壮大商贸流通业。创新商贸经营业态、流通方式、组织形式，积极培育大型商贸企业集团，着力提升商贸服务业等级和业态水平。加快建设和改造提升电机电器、茶叶、食用菌、水产品、药材等专业批发市场，建成一批特色鲜明、功能完善的新型商贸集聚区。三是提升特色旅游业。注重旅游与文化的融合发展，提升旅游智能化信息技术，延伸旅游服务产业链。四是培育科技和信息服务业。加快推动中国•声立方产业综合体项目建设，打造海峡两岸最高品质的呼叫中心；开发建设具有宁德特色的信息技术软件园，大力发展第三方电子商务。五是发展金融保险业。加快发展金融中介服务业，大力引进银行业金融机构到宁德设立分支机构、营业网点和拓展业务，提升小微企业、农村金融服务水平，加快村镇银行发展，拓展特色保险产品和政策性农业保险业务。

**3.4 Modern Service Industries**

**3.4.1 Community Service**

The aspects of modern service industry are: firstly, developing modern logistics industry, which includes quickly building Logistics Park (LP), Logistics Center (LC) and Distribution Center (DC) as the main body of the three level logistics system in order to build an important regional logistics node city of Fujian Province, promoting the construction of logistics public information platform, vigorously developing the third party logistics, and launching cross-regional logistics cooperation; secondly, expanding trade circulation industry, which includes innovating business operation forms, circulation patterns and organizational forms, actively cultivating large business enterprise groups, improving business levels of service and professions, speeding up the construction and improvement of wholesale markets of electrical machines and equipment, tea, edible mushrooms, sea food, medicinal materials and so on, and building a batch of new types of trade concentrated areas with distinctive characteristics and convenient functions; thirdly, promoting tourism with special characteristics, which includes focusing on the integration of tourism and cultural development, promoting intelligent information technology of tourism, and extending tourism service industry chain; fourthly, cultivating the science, technology and information service industry, which includes promoting the construction of complex projects of China Sound Cubic Industry, creating the calling center with the highest quality on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, developing and building the Information Technology Software Park with local characteristics of Ningde City, and developing the third party electronic commerce; finally, developing the finance and insurance industry, which includes speeding up the development of financial intermediation services, actively introducing the banking financial institutions to Ningde City to expand business and set up the branches of banks and business-net spots, promoting the service levels of small and micro enterprises and rural finance industry, speeding up the development of village banks, and developing distinctive insurance products and policy-oriented agricultural insurance business.

**二、商贸物流业**

宁德现代物流随着产业壮大，企业内部管理的完善和先进管理理念的引入，多数企业对物流服务的需求迅速增加。同时宁德物流发展还具有“对台”优势。两地协同发展物流业有着现实的可能性。因此，具有建设大商场、发展大商贸、搞活大流通的优势。沃尔玛、万达等，众多的精品名店商店纷纷入驻，目前，营业面积超过0,5万平方米的商超有20家，其中超过1万平方米有6家，大型商超逐步成为宁德市的商贸形态。

随着大唐火电、宁德核电等一批重大工业项目的相继建成投产，为现代物流业发展提供了广阔空间。截至2013年底，全市共有物流企业263家（工商登记数），全市物流行业法人单位6090家（统计数），含铁路、道路、水上、航空、装卸搬运、仓储业、邮政业、批发业、零售业。还涌现出一批机制灵活、经营规范的第三方物流企业，如盛辉物流、顺丰速递等入驻宁德开展经营业务。福鼎晖达物流和宁德烟草物流有限公司被中国物流与采购联合会评定为“3A”和“2A”级物流企业，实现宁德市“A”级物流企业零的突破。

目前，宁德三都澳港物流园区、白马门煤炭综合物流、宁德豪迈粮食物流、宁德三都澳水产品冷链物流中心、宝信城市广场、天润国际城市综合体等重点物流项目等正在加快建设进度，福建万成港口码头仓储、蕉城漳湾物流园也在加快项目前期，力争在“十二五”期间建设形成一批现代物流商贸产业基地。

**3.4.2 Trade Logistics**

With the development of modern logistics industry, the improvement of enterprise internal management and the introduction of advanced management concepts, the demand for logistics services of most enterprises in Ningde City increases rapidly. Meanwhile, the development of logistics industry in Ningde City also has the advantage of cooperating with Taiwan, and these two places have the possibility to develop logistics industry in reality. Therefore, there are advantages of building big shopping malls, developing big commerce and enlivening great circulation. Many famous stores with high-quality products have opened here, such as Wal-Mart, and Wanda Plaza. At present, there are 20 stores opened whose business area is over 5,000 square meters, 6 stores over 10,000 square meters, so large business stores gradually become the business forms in Ningde City.

With the construction and operation of a batch of major industrial projects, such as Datang Thermal Power Station, and Ningde Nuclear Power Plant, which have provided a broad space of development for modern logistics industry. By the end of 2013, there were 263 logistics enterprises which had registered in the Industrial and Commercial Administrative Department, and also there were 6090 legal entities of logistics industry, including railway, roads, maritime, aviation, loading and moving, warehousing, post industry, wholesale business and retail business. A group of third party logistics enterprises also spring out, which are operated by flexible management mechanism and business regulations. Chenghui Logistics, Shunfeng Express and others had carried out business in Ningde city. Huida Logistics in Fuding City had been evaluated as the logistics company of AAA level and Ningde Tobacco Logistics Co., LTD as the logistics of AA level, which gives the breakthrough of logistics enterprises of A level.

At present, The Logistics of Ningde Sandu Bay Port, Baimamen Comprehensive Coal Logistics, Ningde Haomai Grain Logistics, Ningde Sandu Bay Cold Chain Logistics Center of Aquatic Products, Baoxin City Plaza, Tianrun International City Complex and other major logistics projects are speeding up their construction progress, Fujian Wancheng Port Storage and Zangwan Logistics Park in Jiaocheng District are speeding up their preliminary engineering project so that a batch of industrial bases of modern logistics business can be built during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

**三、文化创意产业**

融合闽东传统优秀文化，结合与时俱进先进文化理念的闽东文化产业发展进入了快车道，成为宁德市经济发展中最具发展潜力的支柱产业之一。在演艺界，畲族歌舞团富有民族特色的畲族歌舞节目成为文化交流的经典特色节目。寿宁北路戏、屏南四平戏、平讲戏和蕉城霍童线狮等先后被列为国家级非物质文化遗产名录。寿宁县梦龙陶艺有限公司、霞浦县长溪盆景发展有限公司跻身省级文化产业示范基地。全市现有工艺美术企业300多家，生产工艺品共10大类31个品种。福安市珍华工艺品有限公司成为宁德市首个国家文化产业示范基地。“盈盛号”，是我省唯一一家“全国民族特需商品定点生产企业”，年销售额达1亿元以上。“畲族民俗银饰制造技艺”被列入福建省非物质文化遗产项目。可以展望的是，到2015年，文化创意产业将实现产值超60亿元，实现年产值上亿元企业5家、5000万元企业7家、2000万元企业10家，形成以重点产区为中心、优势产业为支柱、重点产品为骨干的产业体系。

2015年实施文化产业“七个一”工程，加快建设宁德工艺博览城、霞浦国际滨海影视文化创意产业园，扶持畲族银器、柘荣剪纸、霞浦木石盆景、蕉城仿古家具、寿宁乌金陶艺、古田双坑油画等特色文化产业示范基地做大做优，培育一批文化产业龙头企业。推进文化与旅游深度融合发展，加快建设一批重点文化旅游项目。

**3.4.3 Culture and Ideas**

Mindong culture industry, which combined Mindong’s excellent traditional culture and the latest advanced cultural ideas, has entered rapid growth, and it becomes one of the pillar industries that have the most potential for development in the economic development in Ningde city. In artistic performances, Singing and Dancing Troupe of the She Ethnic Group with rich national characteristics, which was created by Singing and Dancing Troupe of the She Ethnic People, becomes a classical program in cultural communication. Shouning North-Road Drama, Pingnan Siping Drama, Pingjiang Drama, the Roll-Controlled Lines Lions Dances and others have been listed one after another as Intangible Cultural Heritage of National-Level. Shouning’s Menglong Potter Co., LTD and Xiapu’s Changxi Penjing Development Co., LTD are among the provincial cultural industry demonstration bases. There are more than 300 arts and crafts enterprises in the city, which can produce arts and crafts of 10 categories of 31 kinds of products. Zhenhua Arts and Crafts Co., of Fu'an City LTD becomes the first national cultural industry demonstration base in Ningde city. Yingsheng Brand is the only National Ethnic Special Commodity Fixed-point Production Enterprise, whose annual sale is above 100 million yuan. Shezu’s folk silver manufacturing skills have been listed as Intangible Cultural Heritage in Fujian province. As can be expected by 2015, the output value of the cultural creative industry will be over 6 billion yuan, five companies whose annual output value is over 100 million yuan, seven companies whose annual output value is over 50 million yuan and ten companies whose annual output value is over 20 million yuan will have appeared, all of which will be helpful to form the industrial system which has the advantages of Key Areas of Production, Competitive Industries and Major Products.

In 2015, the Seven One-Project of Cultural Industry will be implemented, Ningde Arts and Technology Expo Center and Xiapu’s International Coastal Film and Television Cultural Creative Park will be rapidly built, the cultural industry demonstration bases with special characteristics, support for silverware of the She Ethnic People, Zherong’s Paper-cuts, Xiapu’s Wood and Stone Miniature Garden, Jiaocheng’s Antique Reproduction Furniture, Shouning’s Ironware Pottery, Shuangkeng’s Oil Painting and others will be greatly improved, and a batch of cultural industrial leading enterprises will be developed. The development of the integration of culture and tourism will be advanced, and a batch of key cultural tourism projects will be rapidly constructed.

**四、金融保险证券业**

宁德市现拥较为齐全的银行金融机构，有各类银行网点390个，已建立较为完善的金融监管体制以防范和化解金融风险。可以办理 取款，贷款、外汇通兑、外汇调剂，国际结算，拆借与债券、信托与代理等业务。2013年全市年末金融机构本外币各项存款余额1032.81亿元，金融机构本外币各项贷款余额1171.76亿元。

宁德市保险行业共有产、寿险公司24家，保险业已渗透各个领域，相继开办了财产保险、人身保险、责任保险等业务，2013各类保险公司保费收入25.18亿元。从2015年6月17日保险业即将全面上线使用“投保人记录系统”该系统是由福建省保险行业协会自主研发，用于记录保险销售关键环节中投保人亲笔签名等影像和基本信息的系统。该系统目前属全国首创。

证券期货市场运行总体平稳有序。现有广发华福、兴业、东兴3家证券公司，主要从事证券经­纪业务，包括：证券代理买卖、代理还本付息、分红派息；证券代保管、代理登记开户等。营业部为投资者代理股东账户开户，提供交易通道和服务，投资者可采取网上交易、Jiaocheng’s Huotong 电话委托、自助委托、柜台委托等多种委托方式，还可以进行A股、基金、权证、债券以及进行新股申购和开放式基金认、申购等。2013年年末全市股民资金开户数为10.15万户，股票、权证、基金交易量达554.52亿元，华福证券宁德营业部。

**3.4.4 Finance, Insurance and Securities**

There are comparatively completed banking and financial institutions, containing 390 different bank branches, which can run businesses of Withdrawal, Loan, Foreign Exchange Deposits, Foreign Exchange Swap, International Settlements, Lending and Bond, Assets under Trust, Agency and others, and a comparatively complete financial supervision system has been constructed to address financial risks. In 2013, the foreign currency outstanding of deposits of financial institutions in the city was 103.281 billion yuan, and the foreign currency outstanding loan of financial institutions was 117.176 billion yuan.

There are 24 Property and Life Insurance companies in Ningde city, whose insurance businesses get access to every field and successively opened its businesses, such as property insurance, personal insurance and liability insurance. In 2013, the premium income of all kinds of insurance companies was 2.518 billion yuan. On June 17, 2015, Insurance Applicants Recording System, which was studied and developed dependently by Fujian Insurance Association as the first in China, was used comprehensively to record the image and other basic information about the activity of signing the name of insurance applicants in the process of buying insurance projects.

[Securities](http://dict.youdao.com/search?q=securities&keyfrom=E2Ctranslation) [and](http://dict.youdao.com/w/and/) [futures](http://dict.youdao.com/w/futures/) [market](http://dict.youdao.com/w/market/) are developing smoothly and orderly. There are three securities companies named Guangfa Huafu, Xingye and Dongxing, which are engaged in securities brokerage services, including acting sale of securities, acting servicing, dividend payout, securities generation custody and agent registration accounts and other business. Sales departments help set up accounts for the investors, and provide trading channels and services. Investors can take many means of entrustment, such as online trading, telephone commission, self-help commission, commission with the counter, and they can also subscribe the A-share, Funds, Warrant, Bond, New shares and Open-ended Fund. In the end of 2013, the number of city’s shareholder capital accounts was 10,150,000, and the volume of business of Stock, Warrant and Funds was 55.452 billion yuan, Huafu Securities Sales Department in Ningde provided the above information.

**五、邮电通信业**

全市现有邮政普遍服务营业网点133个，建设邮政信报箱21673个；取得快递经­营许可证的快递服务企业18家，服务网点43个，从业人员877人；取得邮政用品用具生产许可证的企业5家。主要业务有特快专递、邮政快件，电子信函、包件、邮政储蓄、报刊发行、集邮等。

宁德邮电通信产业迅速发展。电信业务从单纯的电话电报发展到移动电话、可视电话、无线寻呼、电子信箱、INTERNET数据通信等。传统业务与新兴业务相互促进和互补，在“十二五”期间，已完成TD五期工程建设，“数字福建·智慧宁德”信息化应用项目，已渗透应用进政务、民生、经­济三大领域在内的近20个行业当中，同时加快建设“数字宁德·宽带工程”，重点实施“城市光网”、“农村宽带入乡进村”、“无线宽带局域网络”、“宽带城域网、骨干网”、“宽带推广应用”六大工程。2013年全年完成邮电业务收入29.69亿元，年末固定电话用户53.53万户，移动电话用户306.48万户，全市固定电话交换机容量88.97万门，移动电话交换机容量444.9万户，光缆线路长度4.98万公里。城区光纤覆盖率均已达到98%以上。农村8M宽带覆盖率达90％。6M和12M高带宽占比均为全省第一。

**3.4.5 Postal and Telecommunication Services**

The number of the city’s existing convenient postal service outlets was 133, and 21673 postal boxes had been built. There were 18 express service companies that had been awarded an Express Delivery Business License with 43 [service](http://dict.youdao.com/w/service/) [network](http://dict.youdao.com/w/network/) [station](http://dict.youdao.com/w/station/)s opened, and 877 employees hired. And there were also 5 postal service companies that had received the Production License, whose businesses include Express Mail Service, Express Mail, Electronic Mail, Postal Parcel, Postal Savings, Newspapers and Magazines Distribution, Stamp Collecting and so on.

The post and telecommunication industry in Ningde city developed quickly. Telecommunication service businesses had developed from simple telephone and telegraph to mobile telephone, video telephone, wireless paging, E-mail, INTERNET data communication etc. Traditional business and emerging business promote and complement each other, during the Twelfth Five-year Plan, the Fifth-Stage Engineering Project of TD and the Information-applying Project of Smart Ningde of Digital Fujian had been completed, whose application can be found in nearly 20 industries of government affairs, people’s livelihood and economy. Meanwhile, the Broadband Project of Digital Ningde was under rapid construction so that Six Great Engineering Projects including MONET, Broadband into Village and Countryside, Broadband Wireless Local Network, BMAN, Backbone Network, Broadband Application had been implemented. In 2013, posts and telecommunications business income of the whole year was 2.969 billion yuan, and the number of fixed telephone subscribers was 53.53 million, and the number of mobile phone subscribers was 3.0648 million. In addition the capacity of telephone exchanges in the city reached 88,970,000,and the mobile capacity of telephone exchanges was 44,490,000, and the length of optical fiber cable was 498,000 kilometers. The coverage rate of urban optical fiber was over 98%, and the coverage rate of broadband of 8M in rural areas was up to 90%, and the proportion of higher broadband of 8M and 12M was on top of the province.

**六、交通运输业**

宁德公路、铁路、水路交通便利，已基本形成四通八达的现代交通体系。机场位于[霞浦县](http://baike.baidu.com/view/190752.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)，属于支线机场，正在建设中。2013年底现有公路通车里程10652公里，其中等级公路9466公里，高速公路278公里。全市交通运输总周转量达103亿吨公里，对GDP的贡献率5%。

公路：已建成通车的沈海高速公路、宁武高速公路宁德段构成“T”型交通网络。十二五”期间，重点推进 “三纵四横三联”高速公路网建设，里程840公里， 到2015年，全市高速公路通车里程将突破600公里，实现“县县通高速”。国省干线通车里程955公里，各县（市）都有一条二级以上的公路连接宁德市中心城区。农村公路里程达到9420.5公里，建制村通村公路硬化率达100%。

铁路；衢宁铁路与温福铁路形成“一横一纵”的格局。“十二五”期间，推进“三纵五横”铁路网建设，里程783公里。（“三纵”即温福铁路宁德段、宁德至漳州高速铁路宁德段、沿海货运铁路宁德段；“五横”即浙江衢州至宁德铁路宁德段、合肥至福州高速铁路宁德段、宁德至古田(南平)铁路宁德段、宁德至浙江丽水铁路宁德段、宁德至江西上饶铁路宁德）。

水路：1992年已有内河通航里程418公里，并已开通直达香港、上海、广州、青岛等9条不定期的海上航线。“十二五”期间，港航规划建设码头项目16个、航道项目3个，新增港口通过能力5000万吨，货物吞吐量突破5000万吨。重点突破溪南、白马、漳湾、城澳四大作业区和沙埕港区，推进现代化、集约化港口群建设，形成海峡西岸服务内陆省份和拓展对台合作的出海大通道。

届时将建成以港口为取向的立体交通网络和“三纵四横四联”高速公路网主骨架，以及完成“三纵五横”国省道干线升级改造和农村公路建设，实现县县通高速公路，村村通客车的目标。

**3.4.6 Transportation**

The highway, railway and waterway are very convenient in Ningde city, which forms a modern transportation system extended in all directions. The airport being built locates in Xiapu County, which is a feeder route airport. By the end of 2013, the length of existing highways in operation was 10,652 kilometers, among which classified highway was 9,466 kilometers and expressway was 278 kilometers. The total turnover of transportation was up to 10.3 billion ton/kilometer, which contributed 5% to the GDP growth.

Highway: The Ningde Section of the Shenyang-Haikou Expressway and that of the Ningde-Wuyishan Expressway form the traffic network of a T-shape. During the Twelfth Five-year Plan, the expressway network of “three verticals, three horizontals and three links” had been be built with a mileage of 840 kilometers. By 2015, the city’s highway traffic mileage broke 600 kilometers so that that highway can reach every county of the city. The provincial trunk mileage was 955 kilometers, and every county or city will have one highway above Grade-II connected to central urban Ningde City. Rural road mileage was up to 9420.5 kilometers, and the rate of highways connecting different villages was 100%.

Railway: Quzhou-Ningde Railway and Wenzhou-Fuzhou Railway form the shape of one vertical and one horizontal line. During the Twelfth Five-year Plan, the railway network of “three vertical and 5 horizontal lines” which is 783 kilometers will be carried out for construction. The three vertical lines are Ningde Section of Wenzhou-Fuzhou Railway, High Speed Railway from Ningde to Zhanghzou and Coastal Freight Railway; Five horizontal lines are Ningde Section of the Railway from Quzhou of Zhejiang province to Ningde, High Speed Railway from Hefei to Fuzhou, the Railway from Ningde to Gutian(to Nanping), the Railway from Ningde to Lishui of Zhejiang province and the Railway from Ningde to Shangrao of Jiangxi province).

Waterway: In 1992, the length of navigable inland waterways was 418 kilometers, and there were nine lines of aperiodic sea lanes opened which directly reach Hong Kong, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Qingdao. During the Twelfth Five-year Plan, 16 wharf construction projects and 3 waterway projects had been completed, which increased port handling capacity by 5000 million tons and cargo handling capacity by 5000 million tons. More focus was put on the four operational zones of Xinan, Baima, Zhangwan and Cheng’ao and Shacheng Port so that construction of modern and intensive port groups was pushed forward and intensified, and the passages to sea along the west coast of the Taiwan Strait and the inland provinces were expanded.

At that time, the dimensional traffic network focusing on port connection and the highway networks of “three vertical and four horizontal lines” will be built, and the national and provincial main lines of “three vertical and five horizontal lines” will be upgraded. The rural highways will be constructed, which will be helpful to realizing the aim that every county has highways and every village has a concrete way for public buses.

**七、会展业**

一座现代都市必不可少的建筑，一条让宁德经济与外部经济更加紧密联系的纽带，一个让宁德了解外部世界和让外部世界了解宁德的窗口———宁德会展中心2008年6月13日正式投入使用。成功举办了“宁德投资洽谈会”、“海峡两岸茶业博览会”、“海峡两岸电机电器博览会”、“闽台名优特商品交易会”等多个全国性展会。一直以来，宁德是对台小额贸易的前沿阵地，宁德会展中心，以此为“突破口”，设立宁德台货购物中心，以台货为媒，促进两岸经贸交流。同时也推进了宁德与其他区域、省市，及境外企业、团的交流与合作。 展会已经成为宁德市乃至我省对外开放和招商引资的重要平台和宁德经济的又一引擎。

**3.4.7 Convention and Exhibition**

June 13th, 2008, Ningde Exhibition Center was officially put into use, which is an indispensable modern building, a connection closely linking the economy of Ningde with the external economy as well as a window for Ningde and the outside world to know each other. Many national exhibitions have been held successfully, such as Ningde Investment Fair, Tea Expo of the Both Sides of the Taiwan Strait, Motor Electric Appliance Exposition of the Both Sides of the Taiwan Strait, Unique and Branded Commodities Fair between Fujian and Taiwan. For a long time, Ningde has been a close city that had petty trade with Taiwan. Ningde Exhibition Center as an important platform has established a shopping center for Taiwanese goods to promote cross-strait economic and trade exchanges with Taiwan, which can also promote exchanges and cooperation between Ningde and other provinces and cities, overseas enterprises and groups. Conventions and exhibitions have been an important engine and platform for Ningde and even Fujian Province to open up and to attract foreign businesses and investments.

**八、旅游业**

宁德大力推动高铁旅游业的跨越发展。随着合福高铁的开通，将串联起沿线包括宁德市的太姥山、白云山、白水洋等风景名胜区，成为闽赣皖三省最具发展潜力的旅游黄金走廊，这将对宁德旅游产业带来极大的拉动，迎来又一次里程碑式的跨越发展!即一块闪耀世界的金字招牌——宁德世界地质公园、一条久享盛誉的度假线路——闽东北亲水游、一道魅力无限的人文风景——闽东乡村清新游。抢抓机遇，借路发力，宁德旅游将从更高站位谋篇布局，树立“大旅游、大产业”发展理念，深入挖掘“山、海、川、岛、湖、林、洞”潜力，进一步打造滨海休闲度假旅游目的地，融入合福高铁旅游黄金走廊。目前宁德已进入全省旅游竞争城市“到达人气城市”(不含本省)中居第5名，过夜人气城市(不含本省)中均居第6名。2013年全市共接待游客1130万人次，旅游收入86亿元。

**3.4.8 Tourism**

Ningde is pushing forward the striding development of tourism with the help of high-speed railway. Hefei-Fuzhou High-speed Railway will connect many tourist scenic spots along, such as Taimu Mountain, Baiyun Mountain, Baishuiyang River Square in Ningde, which will become the Tourist Golden Corridor with the most development potential for Fujian, Jiangxi and Anhui provinces, and will give a great pull for the tourism industry of Ningde that will welcome a surpassing development that has a landmark significance again. Ningde Global Geopark is a shining brand in the world. And the Waterside Tourist Route in Northeast Fujian is a resort line with a high reputation, and the Fresh Countryside Tourist Route of East Fujian is a charming humanistic landscape. With the help of opportunities and high-speed railway, Ningde will plan the development structure of tourism on a higher ground, and keep in mind the development ideas of “Grand Tourism and Great Industry”, trying to develop the tourism potential of mountains, sea, rivers, inlands, lakes, forests and caves, furthering to build coastal leisure vacation travel destinations, and link with the Tourist Golden Corridor of Hefei-Fuzhou High-speed Railway. At present, Ningde city has become one of provincial tourism competitive cities, and was evaluated at Number 5 as “ A Popular City to Visit by the Visitors outside Fujian”, and was awarded at Number 6 as a “Overnight Popular City outside of Fujian Province”. In 2013, 11.3 million tourists came to Ningde with an tourist income of 8.6 billion yuan.

**九、房地产业**

宁德房地产业总体平稳健康发展。宁德城区已初步建立起廉租房、经济使用住房、经济租凭房和限价房为主的住房保障体系。近年来，宁德根据《宁德市城市总体规划(2011-2030)》规划中的城市总体发展目积极拓展中心城市、不断构筑、建设、海西东北翼中心城市。2013全年房地产开发投资221.05亿元，增长60.1%，其中商品住宅投资153.30亿元，增长64.3%。商品房销售面积183.62万平方米，增长22.4%，其中商品住宅166.97万平方米，增长22.8%。商品房销售额131.99亿元，增长17.4%。

**3.4.9 Real Estate**

The overall real estate industry of Ningde city has developed stably and healthily. Ningde has established the Housing Security System initially, which consisted mainly of Low-rent Housing, the Practical Economical Housing, Practical Rent Housing and Price-limited Housing. In recent years, according to the development target of “Ningde’s Overall Development Plan (2011-2030)”, Ningde actively expands the Central City, continuously builds and constructs the Central City in the northeast of the west coast of Taiwan Strait. In 2013, the total development investment of the real estate, which grew by 60.1%, was 22.105 billion yuan, of which commercial housing investment which grew by 64.3%, was15.33 billion yuan. The sales of [commercial](http://dict.youdao.com/w/commercial/) [residential](http://dict.youdao.com/w/residential/) [building](http://dict.youdao.com/w/building/)s, which grew by 22.4%, was 1.8362 million square meters, in which commercial housing was 1.6697 million square meters. The sale of commercial housing, which grew by 17.4%, was 13.199 billion yuan.

**第五节 对外经济合作**

**一、对外经济贸易**

宁德的对外贸易始于1988年，当年贸易自营出口总额352万美元，揭开了闽东对外贸易的新篇章，走上了国际贸易的大舞台。伴随着外贸体制改革的深化，促进宁德市产业结构由低级向高级发展，改变宁德市原材料加工、进料加工为主的低附加值贸易方式，宁德的对外贸易发展迅猛，社会经济发展取得了硕果累累，呈现出对外贸易数额迅猛增长，经营主体范围明显扩大，出口商品不断优化，出口市场日趋多元等繁荣景象此外。2013年全年进出口总额32.57亿美元，进出口差额（出口减进口）24.19亿美元，对东盟、欧盟等主要贸易伙伴的贸易额保持较快增长。中誉开发、顺天祥实业、金达盛电机等多个项目投资额均超亿美元，投资领域不断拓宽，涉及旅游开发、城市环保、休闲养生、商贸物流等第三产业项目。同时宁德市政府鼓励外贸厂商积极联合协作，通过建立产业园区等方式形成集群效应与规模效应，增强宁德市在国际贸易中的竞争力，推出多措并举拓宽市场促外经贸稳步发展。主要从壮大重点出口行业、加大出口金融支持、支持开展出口信用保险、支持开拓国际市场、优化退税服务、改善通关环境等方面缓解宁德市外贸进出口企业压力，进一步增强宁德市外经贸发展后劲。

**3.5 Foreign Economic Cooperation**

**3.5.1 Foreign Trade**

Foreign trade in Ningde began in 1988 when the total import and export trade amounted to $3.52 million, paving a way for further international foreign trade. Owing to the economic reform and a demand for a more advanced industrial structure, lower value-added trade had been altered, such as raw materials processing and feeding. Ningde witnessed a fruitful development in foreign trade and social economy. A rapid increase and expansion in business scopes, a significant optimization in products, and a remarkable diversity of the export market were cases in point. In addition, the export totaled $3.257 billion in 2013; the trade balance (exports minus imports) $2.419 billion; trades with the ASEAN, EU and other major partners were in rapid growth. Investment in Zhongyu Development Co., Ltd; Shuntianxiang Industrial Co., Ltd, Jindasheng Motors Co., Ltd and other projects exceeded over $100 million. Besides, Ningde on the one hand, was making more investments in the tertiary industry, such as tourism, urban environmental protection, leisure and health, trade logistics, and on the other hand motivating foreign trade companies to seek collaboration in forms of industrial parks so as to achieve cluster effects and intensify international competitiveness. Other equally effective measures were also taken to ensure market prosperity and alleviate companies’ pressure, like expanding key export industries, finding more financial support for export, more support for export credit insurance and the expansion of international market, optimization of tax services, and improvement of the customs clearance.

**二、利用外资**

中外合资经营企业、中外合作经营企业、外商独资企业是外商投资最组要的形式。近年来市政府，大力提升对外开放水平。支持企业参加国内外重要展会，鼓励企业到境外设立营销服务网点。引导企业创建自主出口品牌，提高产品附加值和竞争力，推进外贸转型升级。拓宽利用外资领域，鼓励外资企业增资扩股，引导外商投资商贸物流、融资租赁、育幼养老等服务业。深化宁港澳侨合作，拓展友城合作领域。2013年全年新签外商直接投资合同项目20个，比上年增长11.1%。按验资口径统计，合同外资金额3.1亿美元，增长9.0%；实际利用外商直接投资1.44亿美元，增长20.2%。2014年按验资口径统计，合同外资金额3.76亿美元，增长21.1%；实际利用外商直接投资1.75亿美元，增长21.0%。

**3.5.2 Utilization of Foreign Capital**

Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative and foreign-owned enterprises constitute the major forms of foreign investment. In recent years, the municipal government has been fully engaged in the enhancement of the city’s opening-up, by encouraging enterprises to participate in domestic and foreign exhibitions and to set up overseas marketing service networks, together with guiding them to create their own export brands so as to improve product value and competitiveness, and promote the transformation and upgrading of foreign trade. Furthermore, the government is embarking on the expansion of foreign investment, and guidance of foreign investment flowing into trade and logistics, financial leasing, pension and other nursery and senior services. The cooperation among Ningde, Hongkong and Macao has been enhanced and the cooperation between sister cities also expanded. In 2013, twenty foreign investment projects were contracted, 11.1% higher than the previous year. According to fund examination, contracted foreign investment totaled $310 million in 2013 and $376 million in 2014, an increase of 9.0% and 21.1% respectively; the actual use of foreign direct investment was $144 million in 2013 and $175 million in 2014, with an increase of 20.2% and 21.0% respectively.

**三、国际经济技术合作**

宁德国际经济技术合作范围逐步扩大。在注重招商引资的同时，坚持内外协调，推动一批龙头企业与境外同行业优势企业对接，加强技术交流合作，促进良性互动。主要的形式有向境外派遣工程、生产及服务行业的劳务人员，境外投资等业务。主要单位和劳务经营企业有[宁德市对外贸易经济合作局](https://www.baidu.com/link?url=SoTk4GHYuHctHyREsSROUi_O4qyUuGsnf7G5UpC_Zn5qylQ6sBIX62aK2BuMmrayoaU8tkUQUMSAZQJhDaDv-q&wd=&eqid=ced5228d0000216d0000000456616236" \t "https://www.baidu.com/_blank)、[中国宁德外轮代理有限公司](https://www.baidu.com/link?url=FW2w2fLZelmhUhhs1IGXBB-uFHadDHC9E-NRWE5e35z35r5MptiM6x1xee8Ljw7Z&wd=&eqid=f2a78b5d000314b00000000456615f5d" \t "https://www.baidu.com/_blank)、宁德国际经济技术合作公等。

**3.5.3 International Economic and Technological Cooperation**

International economic and technological cooperation has been gradually expanded. The city, while attaching weighted importance to investment, persists in domestic and foreign coordination, and promotes a number of leading enterprises to technologically interact with renowned overseas counterparts, in forms of, e.g., dispatching workers for engineering, production and service overseas, and making foreign investments too. Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau of Ningde, Ocean Shipping Co., Ltd. Of Ningde (China), and Ningde International Economic and Technological Cooperation Company are involved in such programs in one way or another.

**四、宁台经贸交流与合作**

通过举办海峡两岸茶博览会、海峡两岸渔博会和电机电器博览会、设立“台湾水产品集散中心”并开辟台湾水产品、“零关税”进口先行先试区、对台小额交易先行先试区，恢复开展输台渔工劳务派遣工作，设立宁德台货购物中心等，进一步拓宽两岸经贸交流与合作领域，吸引台商投资。主要涉及冶金、电机、石材、食品加工、农业、保险、金融等产业，并已有东元、义联、康师傅、润泰、国产实业等七家台湾百大、百强企业落地宁德。此外，三沙对台小额贸易口岸通过国家审批、台湾科技产业园，福安赛岐“海峡两岸葡萄科技合作示范基地”、屏南“台湾名贵兰花种植培育基地”、柘荣“京林生物科技现代大棚种植珍贵药用花卉——铁皮石斛和名贵树种大苗培育基地”、台湾国泰人寿、富邦参股的厦门银行宁德分行、台湾建筑服务企业——聂子文(宁德)建筑设计顾问公司入驻宁德。联德镍合金项目加快建设。2013年全年台资项目总投资6284万美元，占外资总额的43.5%。截止到2015年9月，宁德现有台资企业56家，总投资额9.5亿美元。

**3.5.4 Economic Exchange and Cooperation Between Ningde and Taiwan**

The Tea Fair, Fishery Fair and Electric Motor and Appliance Exposition by the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are held to enhance the economic exchange and cooperation between Ningde and Taiwan so as to attract Taiwanese investment, as is the case of the establishment of Distribution Center of Taiwan Aquatic Products in Xiapu, and the "Zero Tariff" Import Pilot Zone, Micro-Transaction Pilot Zone, and Taiwan Goods Shopping Centers, as well as the restoration of dispatching fishermen to work in Taiwan. A number of industries are involved, including metallurgy, motors, stone, food processing, agriculture, insurance, and finances etc, and seven of the Top 100 Taiwan companies such as TECO, E United Group, Master Kong, Ruentex Group, Goldsun Group have landed in Ningde. In addition, Sansha-Taiwan Micro-Transaction Port received the national authority’s approval to be set up in Ningde, so did Taiwan Science and Technology Industrial Park, Cross-strait Grape Technology Demonstration Base in Saiqi Fu’an, Taiwan Rare Orchid Cultivation Base in Pingnan, Dendrobium and Valuable Large Seedlings Cultivation Base---precious medicinal flowers growing in modern greenhouses of Jinglin Biotechnology Co., Ltd in Zherong. Taiwan's Cathay Life Insurance, Xiamen Bank Ningde Branch shared with Fubon, Nie Ziwen (Ningde) Architectural Consultant Co., a leading architectural service company from Taiwan, all settled in Ningde. Liande Group is accelerating its pace of its nickel alloy industry. In 2013 annual Taiwan-funded investments totaled $62.84 million, accounting for 43.5% of total foreign investment. Up to September 2015, Ningde had attracted 56 Taiwan-funded enterprises, with a total investment of $ 950 million.

**五、贸易合作平台**

**（一）海峡两岸电机电器博览会**

“电博会”作为宁德市第一个由国务院正式批准的高规格、高水平、全方位的海峡两岸经贸交流合作盛会，也是中国唯一专业的中小电机产业展会。每年6月在宁德市举行的电博会、投洽会对于海内外客商来说都是一次不容错过的寻找商机之旅，正因如此，这个“宁德制造”的“电博会”成功举办六年来，投资结构更趋合理、展会规模越来越大、层次越来越高、效果越来越好，其已成为宁德市对外扩大开放和招商引资的重要平台。历届“电博会”参展企业总数已达2800多家（次），共签约项目六百多项，其中外资项目一百多项，利用外资近七十亿美元，吸引力来自美国、英国、德国、日本、港、澳、台、伊拉克、尼日利亚、埃及、埃塞尔比亚、约旦、叙利亚、土耳其等国家和地区的境外客商。以及商务部、中国贸促会等。连续五年举办电博会、投洽会的成功举办，成就了宁德市首个百亿产业集群，有利于发挥宁德的产业优势，推进国际和区域经济贸易投资合作，，对于推进闽东电机电器千亿产业集群发展，起到了极其重要的作用。

**3.5.5 Major Trade Cooperation Platforms**

**3.5.5.1 Cross-Strait Electric Motor and Appliance Exposition**

The Cross-Strait Electric Motor and Appliance Exposition (CEMAE), as the only professional fair for small and medium electric motors in China, is the first high-level, full-range economic exchange pomp in Ningde to get official approval from the State Council. The CEAME and CIFIT are held annually in Ningde in June. It is regarded as a golden opportunity for domestic and foreign businessmen. Because of this, it is held for 6 years on end. The investment structure tends to be more reasonable, and the exposition to be more influential and effective, enabling the city of Ningde to be a pivotal platform for opening-up and investment. Previous CEMAEs attracted more than 2800 exhibiting enterprises, some of whom were from countries like the US, UK, Germany, Japan, Iraq, Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Syria, Turkey and the areas including Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, as well as the Ministry of Commerce, China, and the CCPIT etc. They signed more than 600 contracts, of which over 100 were foreign-invested projects totaling nearly $7 billion. The success of the CEMAE and CIFIT contributes to the advent of the first billion-yuan industrial cluster conducive to showing Ningde’s industrial advantage, promoting international and regional economy and investment, and facilitating the development of East Fujian’s 10-billion-yuan Electric Motor and Appliance industrial cluster.

**（二）海峡两岸茶业博览会**

为进一步构建福建茶产业的发展平台，打响闽茶品牌，建设福建茶叶强省，促进海峡西岸经济区建设和海峡两岸农业合作与交流，福建省决定从2007年起海峡两岸茶业博览会。宁德市成功举办了第三届海峡两岸茶业博览会，提升了闽东茶叶的国内外知名度和市场竞争力。本届茶博会共有来自海峡两岸主要产茶区及欧盟、日本、俄罗斯、东南亚等600多家茶叶企业、近千名经销商赴会参展。共有45个项目(投资项目28个、购销合同17个)在现场签约，签约总金额9.95亿元。其中，宁德市签约项目21个（投资项目11个、合作项目1个、购销合同9个），总金额近6亿元。签约项目中既有种、养、加的项目，又有产供销、贸工农的项目，反映了福建省、宁德市农业产业集约化的发展趋势，此外，还有来自斯里兰卡、加拿大、美国等客商，充分体现了福建省、宁德市农业已走上国际化、市场化的发展路子。

**3.5.5.2 Cross-Strait Tea Fair**

In 2007, it was decided by Fujian Provincial government to host the Cross-strait Tea Fair, to build a platform for further development of the tea industry and tea brands, to promote Fujian as a strong province of tea, and to boost the West Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone and strengthen cross-strait agricultural cooperation and exchange. The City of Ningde has successfully hosted the 3rd Cross-Strait Tea Fair, enhancing domestic and foreign reputation and competitiveness of tea in East Fujian. Over 600 tea enterprises and nearly 1000 retailers from Chinese Mainland, Taiwan, and the European Union, Japan, Russia, Southeast Asia came to the fair. 45 projects (including 28 investment projects, and 17 purchase & sales contracts) were signed on the spot, totaling 995 million yuan. Among them, 21 projects totaling 600 million yuan were in Ningde (including 11 investment projects, 1 cooperation project, and 9 purchase & sales contracts). These projects include planting and processing as well as producing, supplying and selling. It showed that Fujian Province and the city of Ningde had a great demand in intensive agriculture. In addition, merchants from Sri Lanka, Canada and the United States connected Fujian and Ningde to the international market.

**（三）涉外机构**

[宁德市人民政府外事侨务办公室](http://map.baidu.com/?newmap=1&s=inf%26uid%3D656c271699a2df5272210b06%26c%3D192%26all%3D0&fr=alas0" \t "_blank)、[中共宁德市委外事工作领导小组办公室](http://www.ndwq.gov.cn/look.asp?id=305" \o "中共宁德市委外事工作领导小组办公室)、 [宁德市人民政府港澳事务办公室](http://www.ndwq.gov.cn/look.asp?id=551" \o "宁德市人民政府港澳事务办公室) 、[宁德市对外交流服务中心](http://www.ndwq.gov.cn/look.asp?id=446" \o "宁德市对外交流服务中心) 、宁德市人民对外友好协会秘书处、宁德市公安局出入境管理处、宁德进出口商品检验局、宁德市民政局婚姻登记处、国家外汇管理局宁德市中心支局、中国国际贸易促进委员会宁德市支会、宁德市商务局、宁德市外经贸局、宁德海关、宁德市旅游局、宁德市工商局等。

**3.5.5.3 Major Foreign Service Agencies**

The Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of Ningde Municipal People's Government, Foreign Affairs Leading Group of Ningde Municipal Committee of the CPC, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Ningde Municipal People's Government, Ningde Foreign Exchange Service Center, the Secretariat Office of the People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries of Ningde, Ningde Public Security Bureau, Ningde Import and Export Commodity Inspection Bureau, Ningde Marriage Registry of Civil Affairs Bureau, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange Ningde branch, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (Ningde

Branch), Ningde Municipal Bureau of Commerce, Ningde Municipal Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ningde Municipal Customs Office, Ningde Municipal Tourism Bureau, and Ningde Municipal Industrial and Commercial Bureau.

**六、宁德国家级、省级对外开放产业基地**

**（一）东侨经济开发区**

[宁德](http://baike.baidu.com/view/43078.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)东侨经济开发区工业集中区，是经国家发改委审核成立的国家级经济开发区，是宁德市委、市政府推进市本级工业发展的重要载体，位于宁德市域东部，

东侨工业集中区总规划面积24平方公里，由塔南园区与漳湾园区组成，已开发建设面积约5平方公里，目前落户企业93家，其中工业生产性企业72家，已投产41家，产值上亿元22家，呈现电机电器、食品加工等传统产业为主导，初步形成了电机电器、食品加工、生物科技、新型制造业、新能源新材料五大支柱产业的产业集群。东侨工业集中区将实行现行国家级经济技术开发区政策、充分发挥独特地理优势和政策优势，积极参与发达地区产业的分工和协作，注重对接现有园区产业集群上下游配套项目，有效推动宁德市本级工业经济的发展。

**3.5. 6 National and Provincial-Level Foreign-Invested Industrial Bases in Ningde**

**3.5.6.1 Dongqiao Economic Development Zone**

Dongqiao Economic Development Zone, Ningde, is a state-level zone set up by the National Development and Reform Commission, an important carrier of local industry promoted by the Ningde Municipal Committee and Government. It is located in the eastern region of Ningde City, with a planning area of 24 square kilometers, consisting of Tanan Zone and Zhangwan Zone. So far, the government has developed about five square kilometers, home to 93 enterprises, including 72 industrial enterprises, 41 of which have been put into operation and 22 of which yield more than 100 million yuan. It centers on traditional industries such as electric motor and appliances, and food processing. Apart from these two pillar industries, biotechnology, new manufacturing, new energy and new materials play an equally important role in this industrial cluster.

The Zone continues to implement the current national economic and technological policies, makes full use of its unique geographical and policy advantages, actively participates in the division of labor and cooperation with developed areas, and focuses on the supporting projects, so as to promote the industrial development of Ningde.

**（二）宁德三都澳经济开发区**

三都澳经济开发区于1992年经宁德地区行署批准设立。l998年经省政府批准列入省级开发区。开发区规划的主导产业为临港工业、港口运输业、加工业、毛角石开采业、养殖业和旅游业。可供开发1至30万吨设码头泊位20个。目前已建成万吨级多用途码头1个，8000吨级石料专用码头4个，已通过省级有关部门核准和预审的进行前期工作的码头9个，分别为1至10万吨级的集装箱码头，通用码头和油品码头。2006年，经国台办牵头国家九部委对城澳直航点进行验收检查，宁德城澳港正式成为对台湾地区金门、马祖、澎湖直航货运口岸，被省政府列为全省建设的四大港口之一。

**3.5.6.2 Sandu Bay Economic Development Zone of Ningde**

Sandu Bay Economic Development Zone was, with the approval from the Administrative Office of Ningde Prefecture, established in 1992 and in l998, thanks to the provincial government, upgraded as a provincial development zone. It was led by port industry, port transportation, processing industry, stone mining industry, aquaculture and tourism. Twenty 100,000 to 300,000-tonnage wharves remain to be developed. A 10,000-ton multi-functional wharf, and four 8000-ton docks specialized in stone mining have been completed. Besides, another 9 wharves, including 10,000- 100,000-ton container terminal, general terminal and oil terminal, have got provincial authoritative approval for their preliminary work. As early as in 2006, nine national ministries, with the coordination of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, came to inspect Cheng’ao Direct Shipping Port with Taiwan. After that, the port became an official shipping port conducting shipping business with Kinmen, Matsu, Penghu islands, and was listed as one of the four major ports supported by the province.

**（三）福建福鼎工业园区**

（省级开发区）创办于1998年9月，总体规划面积15平方公里。下辖三个项目区（星火项目区、双岳项目区和文渡项目区），目前已入园企业169家，其中已投产企业92家，动工建设26家，还有51家正在办理前期手续和待供地。目前园区规模以上工业年产值达200多亿元，力争“十二.五”后期实现工业产值300亿元，打造成闽浙边界最具活力、最具竞争力的工业园区。

文渡项目区：创办于2004年4月，以生产泵阀、特钢、服装革为主。双岳项目区：创办于2005年12月，以光伏电子、通用机械、服装产业为主，星火项目区：创办于1998年9月，以食品、医药、轻工机械为主。

**3.5.6.3 Fuding Industrial Park (Provincial Development Zone)**

The park was established in September 1998, with an overall planning area of 15 square kilometers. It consists of three zones, Xinghuo Zone, Shuangyue Zone, and Wendu Zone, home to 169 enterprises, among which 92 have been put into operation, 26 remain to be completed, and 51 are under preparation. Current annual turnover exceeds 20 billion yuan. During the "12th Five-Year Plan", it was planned to have a turnover of 30 billion yuan, and to be one of the most dynamic and competitive industrial parks in the border areas of Fujian and Zhejiang.

Wendu Zone: set up in April 2004, mainly producing valves, steel, clothing and leather. Shuangyue Zone: founded in December 2005, mainly dealing with photo-voltaic electronics, general machinery, and garments. Xinghuo Zone: established in September 1998, mainly specialized in foods, medicines, light industrial machinery.

**（四） 霞浦经济开发区**

2014年1月，省政府批准霞浦经济开发区纳入省级经济开发区管理。一期规划产业定位为：服装鞋业、金属制品、电子电器等；二期规划产业定位为：新材料、新能源、机械设备制造等高新技术产业。开发区现已引进投资千万元以上的实体项目共有59个（其中亿元以上8个），总投资38.5亿元。目前已投产21家，开工建设22家，正在开展前期工作16家。2013年工业产值30亿元，外贸出口总额达8000多万美元。

霞浦台湾水产品集散中心是2006年6月22日国台办批准建设的大陆首家台湾水产品加工、贸易基地，位处福建省霞浦县三沙镇陇头湾，其功能定位是：建设海峡西岸具有影响力的台湾水产品集散基地、蓝色海洋经济及台湾渔民创业园，以水产品（食品）加工、冷藏、中转为主，兼有生活居住、商业贸易、休闲度假等综合性功能的工业园区。目前，园区现已落户企业18家，主营水产品加工、冷藏、冷链物流等产业。完成《宁德（霞浦）台湾渔民创业园产业发展规划》编制和专家评审；获准列入我省第一批省级海洋产业示范园区。

**3.5.6.4 Xiapu Economic Development Zone**

Xiapu Economic Development Zone was, with the approval of the provincial government in January 2014, managed as a provincial zone. The primary planning was oriented by industries such as clothing and footwear, metal products, electrical and electronic appliances, and the secondary planning: new materials, new energy, machinery, equipment manufacturing, and other high-tech industries. It has attracted 59 ten-million-yuan project entities (including 8 one hundred-million-yuan projects) with a total investment of 3.85 billion yuan. So far, 21 have been put into operation, 22 are under construction, and 16 are under preparation. In 2013 the industrial output reached 3 billion yuan, and total exports amounted for $ 80 million.

       Xiapu-Taiwan Aquatic Products Distributing Center is the first base in the mainland approved by Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council on June 22, 2006, and specialized in Taiwan aquatic products processing and trade. Located at Longtou Bay, Sansha, Xiapu County of Fujian Province, it aims at being an influential distribution base, a blue ocean economy and an entrepreneurship park for Taiwanese fishermen, with its priority to fish (food) processing, cold storage, and transit, and in the meantime functions as a residential, commercial and entertaining Industrial Park. Currently, the park has settled 18 enterprises dealing with aquatic products processing, cold storage, cold chain logistics and other industries. The Industrial Development Plan for the Entrepreneurship Park for Taiwanese Fishermen in Xiapu (Ningde) has been edited and assessed by the experts, and also has been listed as the first batch of the provincial marine demonstration zones for development.

**（五）福安经济开发区**

福安经济开发区(原闽东赛岐经济开发区)成立于1988年，是宁德地区(市)设立的省级开发区。近年来，开发区开放开发势态良好，基础设施逐步完善，投资环境更加优化。开发区成立以来，致力于基础设施建设，50万伏大唐火电厂、22万伏输变电站、4万吨自来水厂先后建成投入使用。赛岐港已建成300-3000吨级码头泊位20座，3000-10000吨船坞4座已投入使用。区内邮电通讯便捷，金融、税务、工商、医院、学校、宾馆等机构配套齐全。是目前宁德市基础设施较为完善的投资区域。目前，开发区拥有规模以上企业59家，初步形成冶金铸造、有色金属、电机电器、能源机械、食品包装等行业为主的工业体系。

**3.5.6.5 Fu’an Economic Development Zone**

Fu’an Economic Development Zone (formerly known as Saiqi, Economic Development Zone of East Fujian) was established in 1988 by Ningde Prefecture (City). In recent years, it has been in promising momentums with the infrastructure gradually improved, and investment environment more optimized. Since the establishment, it has been committed to building up the infrastructure. 500,000-volt Datang Thermal Power Plant, a 220,000-volt power transmission station, and a 40,000-ton water plant have been built and put into use. Twenty 300 to 3000-ton berths have been completed and four shipyards put into use. It is a relatively sound investment center in Ningde owing to its friendly postal communications, financial and taxation institutions, industrial and commercial centers, hospitals, schools, hotels and so on. At present, 59 scale enterprises have settled in the zone, and an initial industrial system of metallurgical casting, non-ferrous metals, electrical appliances, energy, machinery, food packaging and other industries have been completed.

**（六）福建屏南工业园区**

屏南工业园区，总规划面积9300亩，由溪坪工业小区、际头工业小区和溪角洋工业小区三个部分组成。溪坪工业小区，主要以化工、冶金和竹木加工为主。际头工业小区，现已落户的有海西大青实业有限公司、福建健神生物工程有限公司、福建乡下厨房食品有限公司、福建毅达电子有限公司等企业，已初具规模。溪角洋工业小区着力发展以下几个产业。一是绿色食品加工园。发展具有地方特色绿色食品、旅游食品和旅游工业加工区。二是生物制品产业园。发展灵芝、无患子等特色农林产品深加工及生物医药保健业。三是机械制造园。重点发展与汽车工业、船舶、电器二次配套型机械产业等产品加工制造。四是竹木家具制造园。发展竹木加工、家具制造和工艺品制造，促进现有竹木工艺产业提升。五是电子产业园：重点发展与电子元器件、节能灯具等相关产业。六是物流配送园。利用溪角溪工业区交通优势，发展集产品加工、堆放和销售于一体物流配送中心。

**3.5.6.6 Pingnan Industrial Park of Fujian**

Pingnan Industrial Park, with a total planned area of 9,300 mu, consists of three zones, Xiping Industrial Zone, Jitou Industrial Zone and Xijiaoyang Industrial Zone. Xiping Industrial Zone mainly specializes in chemical, metallurgical and wood processing. Jitou Industrial Zone is home to West Coast Daqing Industrial Co., Ltd., Fujian Jianshen Biological Co., Ltd. Fujian Countryside Kitchen Foods Co., Ltd. Fujian Yida Electronic Co., Ltd., and is in its preliminary shape. Xijiaoyang Industrial Zone focuses on the following industries: the first focus is green food processing, that is, to develop local green food, tourism food and tourism processing industry. Secondly, it is oriented to biological products, such as ganoderma lucidum, soapberry and other special agricultural and forestry products, and the nutrition and health industry. In the third place, it focuses on the development of a machinery manufacturing park, including the automobile industry, shipbuilding, electronics and secondary supporting mechanical manufacturing products. The fourth orientation is wood furniture manufacturing, to develop wood processing, furniture manufacturing and handicraft manufacturing, so as to upgrade the existing bamboo craft. Fifthly, it centers on electronic industry, i.e. the development of electronic components, energy-saving lamps and other related industries. The sixth is a logistics park, which makes use of the advantageous transportation of the zone and develops a logistic distribution center of processing, stacking and selling.

**（七）柘荣经济开发区**

柘荣经济开发区创建于19世纪80年代，2013年获省政府批准为省级开发区。目前，入驻园区企业已达93家，其中投产80家，在建13家。2013年实现产值106亿元。园区建设形成了“富源综合区”、“生物医药循环经济产业园”和“砚山洋山海协作示范园”的“一区两园”格局。富源综合区：定位为新能源、新材料、电子信息、环保产业等，现已入驻广生堂药业、国泰医药包装、久鑫手套等企业24家。生物医药循环经济产业园：定位为中药材种植供应基地、药品加工制造基地和药品区域物流中心，目前已入驻力捷迅药业、三本高科、天人药业等药业相关联企业9家，拥有“准字号”产品达258个，“食健号”23个，兽药品种26个，剂型覆盖了化学原料、中成药六大领域。该园区还是福建首个县级生物医药产业园。砚山洋山海协作示范园：以轻工业为主，污染较小的重工业为辅，是一个发展机电加工等综合加工产业的劳动密集型技术产业园。

**3.5.6.7 Zherong Economic Development Zone**

 Zherong Economic Development Zone, founded in the 1980s, was enlisted as a provincial zone in 2013 by the provincial government. At present, 93 enterprises have settled in the zone, among which 80 have been put into operation and 13 under construction. The output value in 2013 totaled 10.6 billion yuan. It has 1 zone and 2 parks, namely Fuyuan Comprehensive Zone, Biomedical Circular Economy Park and Yanshanyang Cooperation Demonstration Park of the Coastal and Mountainous Regions. Fuyuan Comprehensive Zone is positioned towards new energy, new materials, electronic information, and environmental protection industry. 24 companies have settled here, including Gosunter Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Cuotai Pharmaceutical Packaging Co., Ltd., and Jiuxin Gloves Co., Ltd. Biomedical Circular Economy Park specializes in planting and supplying Chinese medicine, pharmaceutical processing and manufacturing, as well as regional pharmaceutical logistics. Nine companies including Rejuvenation Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and Tianren Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd have settled in this park. Besides, it has got 258 certified famous products, 23 products of healthy-food brands, and 26 varieties of veterinary drugs, varying from chemical materials and six other areas of Chinese traditional medicines. It was the first county biomedical industry park in Fujian. And Yanshanyang Cooperation Demonstration Park of the Coastal and Mountainous Regions mainly specializes in light industry, and less polluting heavy industries, supplemented by electrical and mechanical processing and other labor-intensive processing industries.

**第四章 社会事业**

**第一节 教育**

1. **历代大事记**

据史料记载，宁德市是福建文化开发较早的地区之一。早在唐代就建有灵谷草堂、林降神草堂，闽东籍进士共5人，其中唐神龙二年(706年)及第的薛令之，是福建省第一位进士、第一个到中央王朝任职的闽人，对闽东教育具有开创性意义。南唐时，古田余仁椿创建杉洋蓝田书院，是区内当时最具规模的书院。

南宋时期，区内的书院教育盛极一时，宋代共创办书院25所。长溪、古田、宁德、福安4县先后创办县学，私塾遍布各大村落，教育事业空前发展，闽东进士及第者达422

元代社会动荡，书院教育受到限制，逐渐转为官办，城乡虽有社学和义学，但整个教育事业衰微，到了明清两代，闽东教育有了新的发展，寿宁、霞浦、屏南、福鼎相继创办县学，书院、私塾、社学不断增加。全区除府(县) 学外，有书院30余所、私塾800余所。光绪十年(1884年) 英国教会在古田创办女子私塾，后改称精英女子教堂，为闽东创办最早的教会学校。光绪二十四年(1898年) 五月，清廷命各地书院改办学堂，区内福安穆阳兴办第一所新式学堂。清末，区内共有小学55所、中学1所。光绪三十三年(1907年) 改福宁中学校，为闽东近代第一所中学。

民国时期，除中小学外，师范、职业教育开始受到重视。民国34年 (1945年) 全区共有中等学校11所，其中完全中学1所、初级中学7所、师范2所、农校1所，共76个教学班，学生2593人。小学校372所，其中中心国民学校80所、国民学校282所、私立小学10所，在校小学生28416人，适龄儿童入学率为22.6%。

1949年10月，人民政府接管区内中等学校9所，共67个教学班，学生1606人，教员177人；小学233所，学生16726人，教员759人。此后在人民政府的领导下，废除旧教育制度，停用旧教材，整顿教师队伍，在教师中开展思想改造学习，教育工作不断发展。

1998年宁德与全省同步实现了“两基”（基本普及九年义务教育，基本扫除青壮年文盲）目标。2010年宁德电大和业余大学合并，保留宁德电大，该校成为目前我市唯一的成人高校。闽东高级技工学校和工业学校整合重组为宁德理工职业技术学院。同年3月18日，宁德师专升格为宁德师范学院。截至2013年，全市有高等学校2所，中等职业学校12所，完全中学36所、高级中学14所、初级中学114所，小学279所（含独立设置少数民族学校9所），幼儿园416所，特殊教育学校6所。

**Chapter 4 Public Welfare**

4.1 Education

4.1.1 Major Events

According to historical records, Ningde is one of the regions in Fujian. that was culturally developed early in Chinese history. In the Tang Dynasty (618AD—907AD), the Lingu Accademy and the Linxiashen Accademy were established. There were five citizens of Ningde who succeeded in the highest imperial exams. One of these, Xue Lingzhi, who achieved this in the second year of Emperor Shenlong’s reign (706AD), was the first Jinshi (the successful candidate in the national imperial exams) in Fujian. He was also the first Fujianese to be employed to work in the imperial central government. This ushered in a new beginning for education in Ningde. During the South Tang Dynasty (937AD-975AD), Yu Renchun, a native of Gutian, established the Lantian Academy, which was the largest in Ningde.

During the South Song Dynasty (1127AD－1279AD), academic education in this region prospered for quite some time. In the Song Dynasty（960AD—1279AD） 25 academies were set up. County level schools were set up in Changxi, Gutian, Ningde and Fu’an. Private schools were everywhere, and educational pursuits grew more than ever. The numbers of students from Ningde who succeeded in the imperial exams reached 422.

During the Yuan Dynasty (1271AD—1368AD), society was in chaos. Academic education was limited, and gradually people turned to public education. Although there was public and voluntary education, interest in education declined. But during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, education began to develop again in Mindong. One after another, Shouning, Xiapu, Pingnan and Fuding, ran county level schools. The numbers of private academies, private schools, and social schools constantly increased. In Mindong, as well as the prefectural and county level schools, there were 30 private academies, and 800 private schools. In the tenth year of Emperor Guangxu (1884 AD) of the Qing Dynasty（1616AD—1912AD, a British Missionary Church established a private girls’ school in Gutian. This was later named the Elite Girls’ School, which was the earliest missionary school in Mindong.

In May of the 24th year of Emperor Guangxu’s reign (1898AD), the Qing government ordered that all the local private academies be changed to public schools. In Mindong, the first new-style school was set up in Muyang, Fu’an. At the end of the Qing Dynasty, there were 55 primary schools and one middle school. In the 33rd year (1907AD), the name of the middle school was changed to Funing Middle School. This was the first middle school in modern times.

During the governance of the ROC（1912AD——1949AD）， besides primary school and teachers’ education, vocational education began to become important. In the 34th year of the ROC (1945AD), there were 11 middle schools, one of which was a complete school that ran both senior and junior education, 7 junior middle schools, 2 teachers’ schools and 1 agricultural school. In total there were 76 classes with 2,593 students. There were 372 primary schools, of which 80 were central national primary schools, 282 national primary schools, and 10 private primary schools. In total there were 28,416 pupils at school with an enrollment rate of 22.6%.

In October 1949, the local people’s government took over 9 middle schools with 67 classes, 1,606 students and 177 teachers. 233 primary schools were also taken over with 16,726 pupils and 759 teachers. Since then, under the leadership of the people’s government, former education systems have been abolished and their textbooks withdrawn, with the teaching teams reassigned. Ideological education was conducted among the teachers and the pursuit of education continued.

In 1988, Ningde, simultaneously with other regions of Fujian, realized its educational goals of “Two Basically” (basically popularized nine-year compulsory education and basically ended illiteracy among the young and the labor forces).

In 2010, Ningde Television University and Ningde Part-time University joined together and became Ningde Television University, which is the sole higher learning institute for the adults in Ningde. Mindong Senior Technicians School and Mindong Industrial School were joined together to become Ningde Technological College. On March 18 of the same year, Ningde Teachers College was upgraded to Ningde Normal University. As of 2013, there were 2 higher learning institutes, 12 middle vocational schools, 36 complete middle schools (both senior and junior schools), 114 junior middle schools, 279 primary schools(including 9 ethnic ones), 416 kindergartens and 6 special educational schools.

二、**书院及教会学校简介**

**(一) 唐代**

唐代区内书院 3 所，分别为：薛令之就读的长溪灵谷草堂（在今福安市溪潭镇城山村后）、林篙就读的林降神草堂（在今福鼎县太姥山西脉的灵山中）和南唐余仁椿创办的古田县蓝田书院（今古田县杉洋村）。这 3 所书院均为私人所办，规模亦小，就学仅数人至数十人。唐代境内尚无县学。却脱颖而出 5 名进士（福安薛令之于唐神龙二年及第、霞浦林篙于唐乾符二年及第、曹愚于景福二年及第、卓文于乾宁四年及第、福鼎黄洗于乾宁二年及第）。

**4.1.2 Academies and Missionary Schools**

4.1.2.1 The Tang Dynasty (618AD—907AD)

During the Tang Dynasty (618AD—907AD) there were 3 academies in Mindong. There was Linggu Academy of Changxi County（now in Chengshan Village, Xitang Township of Fu’an City） where Xue Lingzhi received his education. The second was Linxiangshen Academy (now in Lingshan Mountain on the west side of Mount Taimu of Fuding City) where Lin Song obtained his education. The third was Lantian Academy (now in Shanyang, Gutian County) run by Yu Renchun in the South Tang Dynasty (1127AD－1279AD). All three academies were run by the local people and were small in scale, with only up to ten students. During the Tang Dynasty, though there was no county-level school yet, the academies fostered 5 Jinshi (the successful candidates in the highest imperial exams). They were respectively Xue Lingzhi from Fu’an who succeeded in the second year of Emperor Shenlong’s reign;Lin Song from Xiapu who succeeded in the second year of Emperor Qianfu’s reign; Chao Yu also from Xiapu succeeded in the second year of Emperor Chao Yu’s reign; Zhuo Wen from Xiapu succeeded in the 4th year of Emperor Qian Ning’s reign as well as Huang Xi who succeeded in the second year of Emperor Qian Ning’s reign).

1. **宋代**

宋代，庆元间朱熹又到闽东讲学，闽东的书院教育盛极一时，长溪、古田、宁德、福安 4 县共创办书院 24 所。其中古田有蓝田、溪山、螺峰、洗溪、魁龙书院、东华精舍、兴贤斋和西斋等 8 所；长溪县有蓝溪、乡校等 9 所，宁德县有六经讲堂、五经讲社、来青、仁丰、晦庵书院等 5 所；福安有北山、晦翁、考亭书院 3 所。古田、长溪所办书院之多，当时在省内仅次于闽北的建阳和崇安县。宋代书院比唐代多，宋代及第进士达 423 人。

4.1.2.2 The Song Dynasty（960AD—1279AD）

During the reign of Emperor Qingyuan of the Song Dynasty, Zhu Xi, the great Confucian philosopher came to give lectures in Mindong. As a result, the education of the academies here bloomed for some time. 24 academies in Changxi, Gutian, Ningde and Fu’an were established, 8 of which were the academies of Lantian, Xishan, Luofeng, Xianxi, Kuilong, Donghua Jingshe, Xingxianzai and Xizai. In Changxi County there were the Lanxi Academy and 8 other village schools. In Ningde there were five academies: the Six Classics Academy, the Five Classics Academy, Laiqing Academy, Renfeng Academy, and Mei’an Academy. In Fu’an there were three academies: Beishan, Meiweng, and Kaoting academies. At that time the number of academies in Ningde was only exceeded by that of Jianyang and Congan counties in North Fujian. And the number of academies in the Song Dynasty was bigger than that of the Tang Dynasty (618AD—907AD). In the Song Dynasty 423 candidates succeeded in the highest imperial exams.

1. **元代**

元代由于蒙古族人主中原，社会动荡，农民起义频繁，书院教育受严重破坏，故元代境内新办书院仅 1 所。闽东及第进士仅古田张以宁等 6 人。

4.1.2.3 The Yuan Dynasty (1271AD—1368AD)

Because the Mongolians were in power in central China during this Dynasty, society was in chaos and there were frequent peasant uprisings. As a result, academic education was affected greatly. There was only one new academy in this Dynasty and only 6 students succeeded in the imperial exams, one of whom was the famous local citizen, Zhang Yining from Gutian.

**(四) 明代**

明代区内书院有 20 所之多。古田有祟正、正学、翠 屏、桑山、溪山、青山、鹤鸣、明德等书院 8 所；福安有斗南、景台、环溪、兴文、苏江等书院 5 所；福宁本州有正学书院、李汝延师古斋、守约斋、敬义书屋、德业书屋等 5 所。

4.1.2.4 The Ming Dynasty（1368AD－1644AD）

During the Ming Dynasty, there were more than 20 academies in Mindong. In Gutian there were eight: Chongzheng, Zhengxue, Cuiping, Sanshan, Xishan, Qingshan, Heming, and Mingde; in Fu’an there were five: Dounan, Jingtai, Huanxi, Xingwen, Sujiang; in Xiapu there were five: Zhengxue, Li Ruyan Shi Gu Zai, Shouyue Zai, Jingyi Shuwu, Deye Shuwu.

1. **清代**

清代新设书院 15 所：福鼎有龙门、桐山书院两所；古田有奎光、屏山、玉泉书院 3 所；宁德有白云、鹤峰、莲峰书院 3 所；福安有笔峰、紫阳、仰山书院 3 所；寿宁有鳌阳、紫阳书院两所；周宁有初晴书院 1 所，屏南有双溪书院 1 所。此外，清雍正六年（ 1728 年），朝廷令闽中各府、县学传习官话（普通话），古田、宁德、福安、福鼎、寿宁 5 县均于雍正七年创办正音书院，场所利用宫庙或其他书院斋堂，有的干脆在其他书院内再挂出一块“正音书院”牌子。雍正十二年，屏南、霞浦亦开设正音书院,后因师资之争(用本地或外地)、经费不足,当局不重视,不久停办.

据史料记载唐至清代的1200 多年中，闽东见之文字记载的书院有66所。元代以前书院以民办为主，元明两代，官方加强对书院的控制，同时出现官办书院。清代书院以官办为主。

4.1.2.5 The Qing Dynasty（1616AD—1912AD）

During the Qing Dynasty 15 new academies were established. In Fuding there were two: Longmen and Tongshan; in Gutian there were three: Kuiguang and Pingshan and Yuquan;in Ningde there were 3: Baiyun, Hefeng and Lianfeng; in Fu’an there were three: Bifeng, Ziyang, Yangshan;in Shouning there were two: Aoyang and Ziyang; in Zhouning there was one: Chuqing; in Pingnan, there was one: Shuangxi. Also, in the sixth year of Emperor Yongzheng’s reign of the Qing Dynasty (1728AD), the imperial government ordered all of the counties to learn Mandarin. In the seventh year of Emperor Yongzheng’s reign, counties like Gutian, Ningde, Fu’an, Fuding and Shouning established “Improving-Pronunciation Schools”. Palaces, temples, and other academies were made use of for this purpose, and sometimes signs such as “Improving-Pronunciation School” were put up. In the 12th year of Emperor Yongzheng’s reign, Pingnan and Xiapu also set up “Improving-Pronunciation” schools. Shortly afterwards, as a result of arguments as to whether to use local teachers or not, a shortage of funds, and indifference, all the “Improving-Pronunciation” schools stopped running.

According to historical records, over the 1200 years from the Tang Dynasty (618AD—907AD) to the Qing Dynasty（1616AD—1912AD）, there were 66 academies recorded in the files in Mindong. The academies were mainly run privately before the Yuan Dynasty (1271AD—1368AD. During the Yuan Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty（1368AD－1644AD）, the central government strengthened their control over the academies. Later, some state-run academies were established. In the Qing Dynasty, most academies were run by the government.

**（六）教会学校**

女子私塾：光绪十年(1884年) 英国教会在古田创办女子私塾，后改称精英女子教堂，为闽东创办最早的教会学校。

传道师范班：清光绪三十二年（ 1906 年）天主教福宁教区在福安罗江创办女子传道师范班，学生都是各地教堂保送来的贞女，学习后回原地传教，至民国 27 年停办。民国 10 年，福安顶头教堂神甫创办顶头女子传道师范班，又名公教女学，除招收当地天主教徒中的青少年女子人学外，也培训各地教堂神甫保送来的贞女。该班于民国 16 年中断， 26 年复办。1950 年停办。

读经班: 民国期间，有天主教堂的大部分开设男、女读经班，学习时间不限。

修院：是天主教专门培养神职人员的学校.修院有男女之分, 男修院是培养司铎以上的神职人员, 女修院培养修道女和女传教士.福宁教区所办的修院都不连续招生. 天主教福安教区创办的修院有8所。

4.1.2.6 Missionary Schools

Girls Private School: in the tenth year of Emperor Guangxu’s reign (1884AD) of the Qing Dynasty（1616AD—1912AD, a British church set up a Girls’ Private School in Gutian. Later it was named the “Elite Girls’ School”, which was the earliest missionary school in Mindong.

Convents: in the 32nd year of the Emperor’s reign (1906AD) of the Qing Dynasty（1616AD—1912AD, Funing Catholic Parish ran a Convent in Luojiang, Fu’an. All the students were virgins chosen from different churches in the local area. After training, they returned to their original towns to work. The school stopped running in the 27th year of the ROC（1912AD——1949AD）. In the tenth year of the ROC, the priest of Dingtou Church of Fu’an ran a Convent, which was also named the “Public Girls School”. Besides enrolling the young girls in the local churches, they also trained the virgins sent by the local priests. That school was closed in the 16th year of the ROC. In the 26th year of the ROC, the school was re-opened and in 1950 it was closed again.

Bible Study Schools: in the period of the ROC, most Catholic churches ran Bible study classes. Their study time was not fixed.

Monasteries: these were specialized schools for training Catholic priests (men).

Convents: These were specialized schools for training Catholic nuns (women) or female missionaries.

The Monasteries/Convents in Funing Parish did not enroll people each year. Enrolments were irregular. Fu’an Catholic Parish ran 8 Monasteries/Convents.

1. **基础教育**

**（一）重点幼儿园**

宁德市有省示范性幼儿园6所：

宁德市机关幼儿园

福安市实验幼儿园

福安市第二实验幼儿园

蕉城区机关幼儿园

福鼎市实验幼儿园

霞浦县实验幼儿园

市示范性幼儿园18所：

蕉城区实验幼儿园

蕉城区儿童学园

古田县实验幼儿园

周宁县实验幼儿园

屏南县实验幼儿园

寿宁县实验幼儿园

柘荣县实验幼儿园

柘荣县机关幼儿园

福安市直属机关儿童学园

福鼎市童星艺术幼儿园（私立）

福安市溪柄中心幼儿园

屏南县光明幼儿园

周宁县机关幼儿园

霞浦县机关幼儿园

福安市甘棠中心幼儿园

霞浦县第一幼儿园

福安市赛岐中心幼儿园

福安市坂中中心幼儿园

**4.1.3 Elementary Education**

4.1.3. 1 Leading Kindergartens

There are 6 provincial model kindergartens in Ningde:

Kindergarten Attached to the Ningde Municipal Departments

Fu’an Experimental Kindergarten

The Second Experimental Kindergarten of Fu’an City

The Experimental Kindergarten of Fuding City

The Experimental Kindergarten of Xiapu City

The Experimental Kindergarten of Fuding City

There are 18 municipal model kindergartens in Ningde City.

The Experimental Kindergarten of Jiaocheng District

The Kindergarten of Jiaocheng District

The Experimental Kindergarten of Gutian County

The Experimental Kindergarten of Zhouning County

The Experimental Kindergarten of Pingnan County

The Experimental Kindergarten of Shouning County

The Experimental Kindergarten of Zherong County

The Kindergarten Attached to the Departments of Zherong County

Nursery School Attached to the Departments of Fu’an City

Xibing Central Kindergarten of Fu’an City

Guangming Kindergarten of Pingnan County

Kindergarten Attached to the Departments of Zhouning County

Kindergarten Attached to the Departments of Xiapu County

Gantang Central Kindergarten of Fu’an City

The First Kindergarten of Xiapu County

Saiqi Central Kindergarten of Fu’an City

Banzhong Central Kindergarten of Fu’an City

1. **重点小学**

宁德师范附属小学

[蕉城区](http://baike.baidu.com/view/691404.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)实验小学

东侨实验小学

福安师范附属小学

霞浦县实验小学

寿宁县鳌阳小学

4.1.3.2 Leading Primary Schools

Affiliated Primary School to Ningde Normal University

Jiaocheng Experimental Primary School

Dongqiao Experimental School

Affiliated Primary School to Fu’an Teachers School

Xiapu Experimental Primary School

Aoyang Primary School of Shouning County

**（三）重点小学简介**

宁德师范附属小学

　　宁德师范附属小学，创办于1970年，1999年被确认为福建省示范小学，1979年被确定为福建省首批办好的十六所重点小学之一。学校现有教职工145多人，49个教学班，学生2700多人，校园占地10.37亩，现有建筑面积12234平方米（旧校区）。学校建有全市第一个编播能力较强的校园电视台和第一个完整的校园网；计算机400多台、[实物展示台](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=7800489&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)，网络中心、教学资源库、配备[多媒体教学](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=319436&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)设施，还有少先队活动室、电脑室、语音室、音乐室、美术室、[阶梯教室](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=7619401&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)、[电子备课室](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=9001199&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)、实验室、标本室、劳技室、图书馆、师生阅览室、多功能活动厅、排练厅、器材室等专用室20多间，各种教学设备均按一类标准配备，能满足各科教学活动需要

宁德师范学院附属小学新校区东侨经济开发区，占地面积50亩，规划建筑面积20010平方米，规划办学容量48个班级，建成后将增加2160个学位。宁德师范学院附属小学新校区2015年秋季开始招生.

[蕉城区](http://baike.baidu.com/view/691404.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)实验小学

[蕉城区](http://baike.baidu.com/view/691404.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)实验小学，是一所省级示范小学，始建于1958年。现有54个教学班，计算机500多台，4500多名学生，在编教职工195人，校园占地面积13公顷，有一个200米环形[塑胶跑道](http://baike.baidu.com/view/347015.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)的操场。建成了校园闭路电视系统、广播系统、校园网络。整个校园环境优美，教学设施先进。

福安师范附属小学

　　福安师范附属小学，是省级示范小学，是福建省三届文明学校，是是一所百年名校。学校始创于1902年，前身是福安县官立紫阳高等小学堂，是福安最早开办的一所官立小学。

 现有42个教学班，在校生2562名，教职员工134人。学校教学设施先进、能满足各科教学活动需要。为了丰富校园文化内涵，创设深厚校园精神文明建设氛围，并根据学生乐于接受的内容和方式，开设的[微型课程](http://www.baike.com/sowiki/å¾®åè¯¾ç¨?prd=content_doc_search" \o "微型课程)有“德育栏目”、“生活小常识”、“我的生活故事”、“快乐英语角”、“每周一歌”等深受学生喜爱。

4.1.3. 3 Profiles of the Leading Primary Schools

Affiliated Primary School to Ningde Normal University

　　This was established in the 1970s and was designated to be a model primary school by Fujian Province in 1999. In 1979 it was listed to be one of the 16 key primary schools that would be given priority support in Fujian Province. Now there are 145 teachers and clerks and 49 classes with 2,700 students in the school. It covers an area of 10.37 Mu of land, with a constructed floor area of 12,234 square meters (old campus). The school built the first campus television station as well as the first complete campus network. The school station excelled at editing and broadcasting. There are 400 plus computers, teaching aid showcases, network centers teaching resources’ rooms, and multi-media facilities. Besides this there are over 20 places such as activity rooms for pioneers, computer rooms, language labs, music rooms, art rooms, step teaching halls, digital preparatory rooms, experiment rooms, species rooms, hands-on rooms, a library, reading rooms, multi-function rooms, rehearsal rooms, kits’ rooms and so on. All the teaching facilities are equipped according to Class-I standards and can meet all the teaching needs.

　　It has a new campus in Dongqiao Economic Development Zone covering an area of 50 Mu with a planned constructed floor area of 20010 square meters. The planned number of classes is 48. After its completion, it is to increase to 2,160 seats. It started the enrollment of pupils in the fall of 2015.

Jiaocheng Experimental Primary School

　　This is a provincial model primary school and was established in 1958. Now it has 54 teaching classes, 500 computers, 4,500 pupils, and 195 teachers and staff. It covers an area of 13 hectares and has a playground with a 200-meter running track. The school is equipped with a campus closed-circuit television system, broadcasting system and campus network. The whole school is attractive and enjoys advanced facilities.

Affiliated Primary School to Fu’an Teachers School

　　This is a provincial model primary school and one of the third groups of civilization schools in Fujian province. It is also a famous school, over 100 years old, and was first established in 1902. Its predecessor was the government-run Ziyang Senior Primary School of Fu’an County and is the earliest government-run primary school in Fu’an. There are now 42 classes with 2,562 pupils and 134 members of staff in the school. It enjoys advanced teaching facilities and is able to meet the teaching needs of different subjects. In order to enrich the cultural aspects and deep ideological philosophies of the school, and centered on its accepted contents and methods, the school offers some popular micro-courses such as “ Ideological Education”, “Daily Life Knowledge”, “My Life Story”, “ Happy English Corner”, and “Weekly Songs” etc.

1. **中等教育**
2. 重点中学：

宁德市共有8所“省一级达标高中”，分别为：

宁德市民族中学

福安一中

福安二中

霞浦一中

柘荣一中

宁德一中

古田一中

福鼎一中

**4.1.4 Secondary Education**

4.1.4.1 Leading Senior Middle Schools

There are 8 senior middle schools that are up the Class-I Standard of Fujian Province. They are respectively:

Ethnic Senior Middle School of Ningde City

No.1 Senior Middle School of Fu’an City

No.2 Senior Middle School of Fu’an City

No.1 Senior Middle School of Xiapu County

No.1 Senior Middle School of Zherong County

No.1 Senior Middle School of Ningde City

No.1 Senior Middle School of Gutian County

No.1 Senior Middle School of Fuding City

1. 部分重点中学简介

**宁德一中**

福建省宁德第一中学创办于1940年2月，初名宁德县立初级中学，择址莲峰书院，校园面积1248平方米。 1978年4月，学校被福建省教育厅确定为全省首批办好的17所重点中学之一，并定名为“福建省宁德第一中学”，2006年4月被评为省“一级达标学校”。目前正向着国家级示范高中的目标挺进。学校占地面积为5.3万平方米。现有教职工193名，专任教师170名，其中高级教师95人，比率为56%；特级教师8位。2014年培养高中毕业生765人，高中按时毕业率98%，2014届高中会考及格率100%,优良率99%,中学生体质健康标准合格率99%,高考本科上线率98.7%。2015年有40个教学班，在校生2047人。2014年3月4日晚，宁德一中代表队在第二季总决赛上力挫群雄，获得“中国谜语大会”冠军。

**古田一中**

　　古田县第一中学，是福建省宁德市一所重点中学。创办于1943年，建校70来，成为有资格向全国高等院校保送新生的全省40所重点中学之一，被列入全省第22所、全区首所的办学水平一级达标和免予参加全省高中会考的学校；连续10年高考上线数居全市第一位，1997年，通过省办学水平一级达标学校验收，2003年入选中国名校600家。总面积达103亩的校园，目前仅有高中部，现有三个年段，42个教学班，在校学生2200人。学校建成了校园[宽带网](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1086909.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/view/_blank)，接通了信息高速公路，学校开通了“福建省古田一中校园网站”和 电视演播中心，学校图书馆藏书达11余万册，已先后共计培养了约4万多名的高、初中和师范毕业生。

**福安一中**

　　福安一中是福建省办学历史最悠久的省重点中学之一，由1902年创立的“宁郡中学堂”和1924年创立的“福安县立初级中学”合并而成，1954年，正式定名为“福建省福安第一中学”，并被福建省确定为首批十四所省重点中学之一。

　　校园占地69000多平方米，图书馆拥有13多万册藏书，是福建省第十届文明学校、2010年　3月4日，被确认为“福建省一级达标高中”，目前在校生3166人，57个教学班；共有245名工作人员，学校有教学大楼、科技实验楼、图书馆、体育馆、综合楼、多媒体教室、计算机房、闭路电视系统等现代教育技术设施设备配置达到省达标学校标准。

**第一中学**

霞浦第一中学创建于1902年(清光绪28年)的“宁郡中学堂”。新中国成立后，改称霞浦县中学，1958年被定为省重点中学，定名为“福建省霞浦第一中学，2008搬迁至霞浦城关新城区，占地面积214亩，建筑面积48200平方米，包括教学楼、图书馆、办公楼、科技楼、专家楼、体育馆、学生公寓等七幢主要建筑物及各类先进的附属配套设施，校内有千兆主干网和百兆局域网、数字化教学系统。学校实现了班班多媒体，硬件设施名列全省前茅。2014年通过省一级达标高中验收并确认。目前学校共有教职工249人，57个教学班，学生2970人。学校拥有高级职称101人，中级职称85人，国家级骨干教师3人，省级学科带头人3人，省级骨干教师5人的强大教师队伍，学校先后被授予福建省文明学校（连续四届）。

**宁德市民族中学**

宁德市民族中学创办于1958年，原名“福建省福安民族中学”，2001年改名为“福建省宁德市民族中学”。目前为福建省一级达标学校，全省唯一的[少数民族](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1917.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)重点中学。学校占地面积 28479 m2，拥有实验楼、图书馆、多功能办公大楼及先进的教学设备。有计算机网络中心、校园网和演播教学子网.图书馆藏书7.9万册。学校现有44个班级，学生2422名。其中、初中部12个班级，学生662名，均为少数民族学生，向全区招生；高中部32个班级，学生1760名，少数民族生1024名，占58.2%。教职员工191名，其中[专任教师](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2412932.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)160名，[特级教师](http://baike.baidu.com/view/282390.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)4名，高级教师64名，国家级骨干教师4名，省级骨干教师10名，省级学科带头人4名，市学科带头10名。教师学历达标率100%。办学以来，确立以培养少数民族人才为主的指导思想，形成了以少数民族为主体的生员结构体系，根据少数民族地区经济、文化发展的需要，成立畲族经济研究小组，畲族传统文化、体育研究小组等等。连续九次被中共福建省委、省人民政府授予“文明学校”称号。2013年高考再创历史新高，本科上线率达89%。

4.2.4.2 Some Profiles of Some Leading Senior Middle Schools

**No.1 Senior Middle School of Ningde City**

　 This was established in February 1940 and named “Ningde County-Run Junior Middle School”. It was located in Lianfeng Academy with an area of 1248 square kilometers. In April 1978, it was included by the Fujian Educational Bureau in the first 17 leading middle schools to be given priority for construction, and named “No.1 Senior Middle School of Ningde”. In April 2006 it was appraised to be a “Provincial Class-I School” by the Fujian Education Bureau. At the moment it is striving toward the goal of constructing a national model senior middle school. It covers an area of 53,000 square meters. There are 193 teachers and clerks, of whom 170 are specialized teachers and 95 of whom are senior teachers who account for 56% of the all the teachers. 8 of them are specialized-class teachers. In 2014, the school graduated 765 students. This represented a 98% graduation rate. In 2014 its passing rate of the national senior middle school exams was 100% and 99% of the students were up to grades A or B. In 2015, there were 40 classes with 2047 students. On March 4, 2015, the contestants of No. 1 Middle School of Ningde City in the “Final Competition of Guessing Riddles in China” overcame all the powerful rivals and obtained the championship.

**No.1 Senior Middle School of Gutian County**

　　This is a leading senior middle school of Ningde City of Fujian Province and was established in 1943. Over 70 years since its establishment, it has become one of the 40 leading middle schools that are qualified to recommend its graduates to national colleges and universities. It has been included in the 22 schools in Fujian province and become the first one in Ningde to be up to the National Class-I Standard of Education and exempt from the unified provincial achievement tests. For more than 10 years its number of students enrolled in universities has topped that of all schools in Ningde City. In 1997, it passed the appraisal check of the Provincial Educational Class-I Standard. In 2003, it was enrolled into the famous “600 middle schools in China”. Its area covers 103 Mu of land. At the moment it is only run as a senior high school with 42 classes and 2200 students. On campus, wide-band network has been installed, with high-speed information circulation. They run a “Campus Network Center of No.1 Senior Middle School of Fujian Province” and the campus television center has been in operation. The school library now stores over 110,000 books. Since its establishment, it has developed about 40,000 graduates of senior, junior middle school students and also some future teachers.

**No.1 Senior Middle　School of Fu’an City**

No.1 Senior Middle　School of Fu’an City is one of the leading middle schools that have been running for a long time in Fujian Province. It was joined by Ningjun Middle School, established in 1902, and Junior Middle School of Fu’an County in 1924. In 1954, its name was changed to “No.1 Middle School of Fu’an of Fujian Province” and it was designated to be one of the 14 leading middle schools of Fujian Province.

The School covers an area of 69,000 square meters of land and has 130,000 books in its library. It is one of the ten groups of civilization schools of Fujian province. In March 4, 2010, it was appraised to be a middle school of up to Class-I Standard of Education in Fujian Province. There are now 3,166 students, 57 classes and 245 teachers and clerks in the school. It is complete with teaching buildings, science labs, a library, a gym, complex buildings, multi-media rooms, computer rooms and close-circuit television rooms, and its modern educational facilities are up to the provincial level school standard。

**No.1 Senior Middle School of Xiapu County**

　　This was established in 1902（the 28th year of Emperor’s Guangxu’s reign of the Qing Dynasty（1616AD—1912AD））as “Ningjun Middle School”. After PRC was founded in 1949, its name was changed to “Middle School of Xiapu County”. In 1958, it was designated to be a leading middle school in Fujian province with its name being “No.1 Middle School of Xiapu County of Fujian Province”. In 2008, it was moved to the new town area of Xiapu County proper. It covers an area of 214 mu of land with a constructed floor of 48200 square meters including a teaching building, a library, an office building, a science labs building, a scholars building, a gym, dorms etc. seven buildings and their accessory facilities. The school has a 1000 mg main network n 100 mg local domain digital teaching system so each classroom is connected with multi medias and its hardware topped that of Fujian province. 2014 saw the school pass and confirm the appraisal check of Fujian province. At the moment the school has a staff of 249, 57 classes, and 2970 students. It also has 101 teachers with senior academic titles, 85 teachers with intermediate academic titles, 3 national backbone teachers, 3 provincial leaders with subject studies and 5 provincial backbone teachers. The school was awarded the honorable title of “Civilization School of Fujian Province.” four times in a row.

**Ethnic Middle School of Ningde City**

This was established in 1958. Its former name was “Fu’an Ethnic Middle School of Fujian Province”. In 2001 its name was changed to “Ningde Municipal Ethnic Middle School of Fujian Province”. It is now one of the schools that are up to Class-I Standard of Education in Fujian Province and it is also the only leading ethnic middle school in Fujian. It covers an area of 28,479 square meters and has a labs building, a library, a multi-function office building and advanced teachings facilities. There are computer centers, campus networks and teaching broadcasting mini websites and 79,000 books in its library. The school has 44 classes of 2,422 students, of which there are 12 classes of 662 students in its junior middle school, which takes up 58.2%. There are 191 members of staff, of whom 160 are specialized teachers, 4 are special-class teachers, 64 are senior teachers, 4 are national backbone teachers, 10 are provincial backbone teachers, 4 are provincial leading teachers with their subjects, 10 are municipal leading teachers within their subject areas.. 100% of the teachers meet the requirements of all the academic degrees. Since its establishment, the school, keeping in mind its educational orientation for nurturing the ethnic minorities, has enrolled mainly ethnic students. It set up research groups on the economy of the She ethnic people, their culture and their sports. It has been awarded “Civilization School” by the Fujian Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government nine times in a row. In 2013 it achieved a new record with its national entrance exams. 89% of its students were enrolled by national colleges and universities.

**No.1 Middle School of Fuding City**

This school’s predecessor was “Private Beiling Junior Middle School “established in the fall of 1938. In 1956 it ran senior middle school education. In 1957 it was named“No.1 Middle School of Fuding of Fujian Province”. It is a leading middle school and a provincial Class-I Standard school in Fujian Province, which qualified it to send its graduates directly to national colleges and universities. The school covers an area of 83 mu of land with a constructed area of 26,828 square meters. It has 45 classes with respectively 2,686 and 1,950 students in its senior and junior middle school. It has 330 members of staff, 30 of whom are senior teachers and 66 are intermediate teachers. It is an experimental school with modern teaching facilities, and an experimental model school with the new curriculums of the senior middle school as well as a research school on national curriculum reforms and elementary educational resources. It is also a “National Unique Education Unit”. In 2002 it became an experimental school with the education of intellectual rights in Fujian Province as well as an “Environment-Friendly School”. It was also designated by the National Ministry of Education to be an experimental school with education information. In 2013 its enrollment rate by the Class-I universities reached 67.5% and moreover, its enrollment rate to undergraduate colleges and universities had reached 98%. As a result, in the exams of the social arts or sciences, both the top students in Ningde City were graduates from No. 1 Middle School of Fuding City. It is striving to build itself into a national model senior middle school that is “leading in Mindong, and the first class in the Western Taiwan Strait Economic Development Zone and well-known in China” in the near future.

**（三）主要中职学校简介**

宁德市目前有中职学校13所，其中国家级7所，省级5所一般校1所分别为：

国家级中职学校

闽东卫生学校

宁德职业中专学校

宁德财经学校

宁德技师学院

福安职业技术学校

霞浦职业中专学校

福鼎职业中专学校

**省级中职学校**

寿宁职业技术学校

周宁职业中专学校

屏南职业中专学校

古田职业中专学校

柘荣职业技术学校

**一般中职学校**

福安市成人中专学校

4.1.4.3 Profiles of Major Vocational Schools

Ningde City has 13 vocational schools, of which 7 are national, 5 are provincial and 1 common.

**National Vocational Schools:**

Mindong Medical School

Ningde Financial School

Ningde Technicians College

Fu’an Technicians School

Xiapu Technicians School

Fuding Technicians School

**Provincial Vocational Technical Schools**

Shouning Vocational Technical School

Zhouning Vocational Technical School

Pingnan Vocational Technical School

Gutian Vocational Technical School

Zherong Vocational Technical School

**Common Vocational School**

Adults Secondary Vocational School of Fu’an City

1. **主要中职学校简介**

**闽东卫生学校**

闽东卫生学校是一所国家级重点中专，省级文明学校。学校创办于1958年，占地面积86亩。现有教职工136人，其中专任教师118人，博士研究生1人，硕士研究生12人，高、中级职称70人，有全日制在校生3000多人。设有护理、助产、农村医学、药剂、医学检验技术等八个专业，仪器设备总值达2000多万元，图书馆藏书10万余册。并确定闽东医院、宁德市医院等15所二甲以上医院为教学医院。2013年被评为全省卫生系统先进集体，2015年被评为省示范学校。目前，学校正在申报“宁德卫生职业学院”。

**宁德职业中专学校**

宁德职业中专学校，前身为1983年设立的蕉城十中职高部，2000年被评为首批国家级重点职业中学，是当时闽东唯一的一所国家级重点校。校园占地51亩，现设有十大类共20多个专业，58个教学班，3067名学生。有教职员工187人，专任教师1 59名，国家级骨干教师8名，省级骨干教师25名，具有硕士研究生学历的有9名。居宁德市职业类学校前列。

学校图书馆拥有10多万册的藏书，建有各类专业的模拟实验室和众多的校外实训基地，并拥有计算机中心和教学楼、综合楼、学生公寓楼、教工宿舍楼、学生生活服务楼、田径场等完善的现代化教学设施，能满足3000多名学生学习生活需要。目前学校正朝着全国示范性中等职业学校的目标奋进。

**宁德财经学校**

宁德财经学校，为“国家级重点中专学校”，创建于1981年，是经省人民政府批准

设立的全日制普通中等职业学校。校园占地面积144亩；现有教职工139人，其中中高

级职称75人，“双师型”教师55人；图书馆藏书10.173万册，在校生4000多人，设

有20个专业。其中“会计电算化”为省级重点专业，“财务会计”、“计算机应用” 等7个专业为市级重点专业。

**宁德技师学院**

宁德技师学院创办于1980年，位于宁德市区蕉城南路56号。是一所公办综合性国家级重点学校。学院占地面积158亩，实习试验场地建筑总面积达16161平方米。学院现有在校生3265人，专任教师中高级职称教师68人，“双师型”教师183人，其中具有高级工、技师、高级技师职业资格证书的实习指导教师78人。学院实行院系两级管理，按专业分为电气工程、机械工程、信息工程、汽车工程、经贸管理五个教学系部，开设有电气自动化设备安装与维修、数控加工、模具制造、汽车维修、时装设计、会计、计算机应用、烹饪、酒店服务等各级各类专业26个。建有电子装配、变流与调速、可编程控制器、机床电器维修、电力拖动、钳工、数控加工中心、模具加工中心、汽车维修、电气焊接、影视制作中心等93个实习实训场所、1300多台教学电脑，所有专用教室、多功能阶梯教室全部配备多媒体投影设备，学院已成为闽东地区综合实力最强的职业技术院校。

**福鼎职业中专学校**

福鼎职业中专学校创办于1983年，2010年为国家级重点中等职业学校，2013年为福建省中小学中等职业学校信息化试点学校，2015年为福建省中等职业教育改革发展建设示范学校。学校占地面积104144.63平方米，现有在校生3948人，专任教师146人，从企业聘任专兼职教师23人，双师型教师74人，国家级骨干教师12人，省级骨干教师57人，市级骨干教师17人。学校有稳定的校内和校外实训基地，烹饪专业实训基地为省级技能型紧缺人才培养基地、中央财政支持的中等职业教育实训基地、福建省烹饪专业公共实训基地。校内有中餐烹饪、电子商务、学前教育、茶叶、美容美发、机电等专业实训基地，实训设备总值达2260.28万，在宁德市中等职业学校中起引领示范作用。

**福安[职业技术学校](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=30880228&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)**

福安[职业技术学校](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=30880228&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)系省级重点[中等职业学校](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=7693002&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)，目前占地面积100亩，建筑面积 25000 平方米。是[宁德市](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=183246)中职类学校中的第一所百亩花园式校园。 学校教育教学设施完备，拥有几十家省内外实训实习基地及校内多功能实训大楼。开设有机电技术应用，[电子技术应用](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=58305366&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)，[数控技术应用](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=26681249&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)，[计算机应用](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=42467&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)、[会计电算化](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=64485109&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)、学前教育、旅游等十几个专业。有专任教师128人。设有[职业中专](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=7737902&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)、函授大专、短期培训等多层次、多形式的学历教育和[非学历教育](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=8419666&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)，每年均有200多名优秀学子从这里升入高等院校继续深造，连续几年“[高职单招](http://baike.sogou.com/lemma/ShowInnerLink.htm?lemmaId=3422253&ss_c=ssc.citiao.link" \t "http://baike.sogou.com/_blank)”升学率居宁德市同类学校前茅，毕业生就业率高达95%以上。

4.1.4.4 Profiles of Some Major Secondary Vocational Schools

**Mindong Medical School**

This is a leading national secondary school, and also a provincial civilization school. It was established in 1958 and covers 86 Mu of land. It has 136 staff members, of whom 118 are specialized teachers, 1 is a PHD postgraduate, 12 are BA postgraduates, and 70 are either senior or intermediate teachers. There are 3,000 full-time students in the school, which offers 8 majors: nursing, midwifery, rural medicine, pharmacy, medical lab technology. The total value of the school is over 20 million yuan, and its library stores over 100,000 books. It has been designated as a teaching hospital by 15 Class-II hospitals such as Mindong Hospital and Ningde Municipal Hospital. In 2013, it received an award as an advanced unit by the provincial medical circle and in 2015 it was appraised to be a provincial model school. At the moment it is applying to be Mindong Medical Vocational College.

**Ningde Secondary Vocational School**

The predecessor of this school was the Vocational Branch of Jiaocheng No.10 Middle School, established in 1983. In 2000, it was appraised to be one of the first groups of national leading vocational schools, the only national leading school in Mindong at that time. It covers an area of 51 Mu and offers more than 20 majors in 10 categories. It has 58 classes of 3,067 students. It has 187 members of staff, of whom 159 are specialized teachers, 8 are national backbone teachers, 25 are provincial backbone teachers and 9 are postgraduate teachers. This surpasses all of the vocational schools in Ningde.

The School library stores over 100,000 books and has built all kinds of modulation rooms of different majors as well as many off-campus internship bases. It has modern teaching facilities such as computer centers, teaching buildings, complexes, dorms, teachers’ apartment buildings, and a playground, al, of which meet the demands of school life and the study of the students. At the moment the school is striving to become a national model vocational school of secondary education.

**Ningde Financial School**

This is one of the leading national secondary vocational schools. It was established in 1981 after the approval of the Fujian Provincial Government to be a full-time secondary vocational school. It covers an area of 144 Mu of land and has 139 staff members, of whom there are 75 senior. 55 are dual-track teachers. Its library keeps 1,017,300 books. There are 4,000 students in the school. It offers more than 20 majors, of which Accounting Computerization is a provincial leader. Besides this there are 7 municipal leading majors such as Financial Accounting and Computer Application..

**Ningde Technical College**

This school dates back to 1980, and is located at 56 Jiaocheng South Road, Ningde City. It is a leading national comprehensive public school, which covers an area of 158 mu with an experimental area of 16,161 square meters. At the moment the school has 3,265 students. Among the teachers, 68 have senior academic titles and 183 are dual teachers who can both teach and apply what they teach to real life. There are 78 teachers who have obtained their senior workers’ certificates, senior technical certificates or technical certificates. The school carries out a two-level management system at college, and the departments are based on the classifications of its majors. There are five departments: electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, information engineering, automobile engineering and economic and trade management. 26 majors have been offered such as electrical automatic equipment installation and maintenance; digital control processing; module manufacturing; automobile maintenance, fashion design, accounting, computer application, cooking, hotel service etc. 93 internship places have been created for the practice of electrical assembling, converting and adjusting; programming controlling, machine tool electric maintenance, electric dragging, welding, a digital processing center, a mold processing center, auto repair, electric welding, a film and television making center etc. Besides this there 1,300 computers, special-purpose rooms and multi-functional rooms. They are all equipped with multi-media facilities. It has largely become the strongest technical college in Mindong.

**Fuding Secondary Vocational School**

This was first established in 1083. In 2010 it became one of the leading national secondary vocational schools, and in 2013 was a pilot school of the informatization of the secondary schools of Fujian Province. In 2015 it became a model school for educational reform and development of secondary vocational schools in Fujian Province. The school covers an area of 104144.63 square meters. There are 3,948 students, 146 specialized teachers and 23 part-time teachers hired from enterprises and companies. Of the teachers, 74 are dual teachers, 12 are national backbone teachers, 57 are provincial backbone teachers and 17 are municipal backbone teachers. The school has fixed campus and off-campus internship bases. Its cookery internship base is a provincial rare-talent training base in Fujian Province. It is also the internship center of the secondary vocational schools, and was built with the financial support of the central government. Moreover it is a public internship base for cookery majors of Fujian Province. On campus there are internship centers for Chinese cookery, electronic commercial business, pre-school education, teas, hair dressing, electrical mechanics and so on. The school has a total value of 22.6028 million yuan in facilities and is a leading and model secondary vocational school in Ningde City.

**Fu’an Vocational School**

This is a leading secondary vocational school in Fujian Province. It covers an area of 100 Mu of land and has a constructed floor area of 25,000 square meters. It is the first garden like secondary vocational school in Ningde, covering over 100-Mu. It possesses complete teaching facilities and has tens of internship centers in and out of Fujian province, as well as a multi-functional internship building on campus. It offers tens of majors such as applied electric motor technology, applied electronics, applied digital technology, applied computerization, accounting digitalization, pre-school education, tourism and so on. There are 128 specialized teachers in the school, and it offers full-time and part-time education, ranging from secondary education diplomas, correspondence college degrees, and short-term training certificates. Each year more than 200 graduates from the school leave for further studies in higher learning institutes. For many years its student enrollment rate from vocational schools to higher learning institutes has exceeded that of similar schools in Ningde City, and the employment rate of its graduates is more than 95%.

1. **高等教育**

宁德现有高校2两所。其中：本科1所，高职高专一所。

**本科院校**

宁德师范学院是经教育部批准设立的公办全日制本科层次的普通高等学校。学院地处福建省东部滨海城市宁德市，学院的前身建于1958年的福安师范专科学校，1978年复办时更名为宁德师范专科学校，2010年3月18日教育部批准升格为本科层次的宁德师范学院。2014年获得学士学位授予权。校园占地面积1210亩，建筑面积28万平方米，教学仪器设备总值7330多万元，图书馆藏书134多万册（含电子图书），建有畲族文献数据库、闽东名人数据库。全日制在校学生7000多人,现有14个教学系（部），各类专业32个，其中应用型专业17个，师范类专业15个。学院拥有一支数量适当、结构合理、素质优良的师资队伍。有中央组织部直接联系的优秀专家、享受国务院特殊津贴、入选百千万人才工程、省优秀专家、省级教学名师等一批优秀人才。现有专任教师426人，教授45名，副教授132名，高级职称教师占专任教师比例为41.5%，博士36人，硕士247人，硕博士教师比重为66.4%。学院坚持开放办学方针，同国内外50多家知名大学、科研机构和企事业单位建立了良好的合作关系，努力构建多形式、多层次、多样化的合作办学格局。

**高职高专**

**宁德职业技术学院**

宁德职业技术学院是经福建省人民政府批准、教育部备案，由宁德农业学校和福安师范学校合并升格的闽东唯一一所具有高等教育招生资格的高等职业技术院校。前身校创办于1934年的省立福安农业职业学校和1939年的省立霞浦师范学校，1993年学院坐落于福安市区，占地面积520亩。现设有机电工程系、生物技术系、信息技术与工程系、文化传媒系、财经管理系、公共基础部和成人教育部等7个教学单位，37个高职专业以及19个成教育专业。学院拥有一支结构合理、素质优良的师资队伍。现有教职工近300人，其中专任教师中教授1人、博士生导师1人，享受国务院政府特殊津贴专家1人，福建省高等学校教学名师2人，福建省高等职业院校百名优秀专业带头人3人，副高及以上职称占专任教师29%，具有博士、硕士学位教师占专任教师39%；“双师”素质教师比例达78%。还大量聘请行业企业生产一线的专业技术人才担任兼职教师或实践教学指导教师，已建成一支具有专业理论水平较高、教学和实践经验较丰富的“双师型”教师队伍。校内实验实训设施完善、设备先进。国家级、省级、校级实训基地共56个，教科研仪器设备总值2700多万元。目前与80多家企业开展校企合作，建立了80多个校外实训基地，为学生提供顶岗实习平台。从而促进校企深度融合，办学条件不断改善，教学质量不断提高。

**4.1.5 Higher Education**

There are two institutions of higher learning in Ningde: one university and one vocational college

4.1.5.1 Ningde Normal University

This is a full-time public higher-learning undergraduate institution, approved to be established by the National Ministry of Education. It is located in the coastal city of Ningde in the east of Fujian Province. Its predecessor is Fu’an Teachers College, set up in 1958. In 1978 it was re-opened and its name was changed to Ningde Teachers College. On March 18, 2010 it was approved by the National Ministry of Education, to be upgraded to Ningde Normal University, an undergraduate higher-learning institution. In 2014 it was authorized to confer the qualification of bachelor degrees. The university covers an area of 1210 Mu of land with a constructed floor area of 280,000 square meters. Its total value of teaching facilities is 73.30 million yuan and its library keeps 1.34 million books (including digital ones). It has built a Cultural Database of the She Ethnic People and a Database of the Famous People in Mindong. There are over 7,000 students in the University with 14 departments and 32 majors, of which 17 are applied majors and 15 are educational ones. The University has fostered a high-quality teaching team, with an appropriate structure and number of teachers. Some of these are outstanding experts, directly affiliated with the National Central Organizational Ministry, benefitting from special allowances from the State Council. There are also some experts who have been selected onto the “National 100 /1000/10,000 Talents Project” and there are some teachers chosen to be “provincial excellent experts” and “provincial famous teachers”. At present there are 426 specialized teachers of whom 45 are professors and 132 are associate professors. The teachers who have senior academic titles account for 41.5%. There are also 36 PhD holders and 24 Master’s achievers. They make up 66.4% of the teaching staff. The university adheres to the educational focus of opening up and keeping good co-operative relations with more than 50 famous domestic and international universities and scientific research institutes, as well as some enterprises and national organizations. It is striving to construct a co-operative educational model that is varied, multi-tiered and diversified.

4.1.5.2 Ningde Vocational College

This was approved by the Fujian People’s Government, and filed by the National Ministry of Education. It was created by the joining of Ningde Agriculture School and Fu’an Teachers School, and was upgraded to be the only vocational school that is qualified for the education of higher learning in Mindong. Its predecessors were the Provincial Agricultural Vocational School of Fu’an County in 1933, and the Provincial Teachers School of Xiapu County in 1939. In 1993 the college was re-located to downtown Fu’an and covers an area of 520 Mu. There are 7 departments: electrical engineering, biotechnology, information technology and engineering, culture and media, financial management, selective courses, and adult education. It has 37 vocational majors and 19 adult educational majors. The college has fostered a fine-quality teaching team that is well- structured and well-qualified. It has over 300 staff members, of whom 1 is a professor; 1 is a PhD mentor, 1 enjoys the allowances of the State Council, 2 are famous teachers of Fujian province, and 3 are foremost leaders in their subject areas, from a group of 100, in vocational colleges of Fujian Province. Those teachers with associate professorships or higher account for 29%, and those who hold PhD degrees and Master degrees take up 39%. Those who are dual teachers come to 78%. The college also hires many professionals from relevant enterprises and companies as part-time teachers or advisers to the internship students. A “dual teacher team” has been created, which is strong in the theory of education and as well as in teaching practices.

There are complete and advanced internship facilities on campus, with 56 national, provincial and university-level practice centers, with a total value of 27 million yuan of teaching and research equipment and facilities. At the moment the college is carrying out a collaboration with more than 80 enterprises, and has built over 80 internship centers off campus, so as to provide internship platforms for the students. As a result, the co-operation between the college and these enterprises has been furthered and deepened with ever-improved educational conditions and quality.

1. **民办教育**

宁德市民办教育覆盖小学、中学等个层次。

1. 民办小学（不完全统计）

宁德实验小学

宁德侨兴

宁德兴旺小学

福鼎茂华学校小学部

福安市德艺学校小学部

1. 民办中学（不完全统计）

福鼎市金桥学校

福鼎茂华中学

霞浦福宁中学

宁德树德学校

福安市德艺学校中学部

福鼎太姥山中学

福安扆山中学

古田溪山中学

柘荣双城中学

宏翔高级中学

鹤峰中学

4.1.6 Private Education

Private education in Ningde covers primary and secondary education levels.

**4.1.6.1 Private Primary Schools (incomplete)**

Ningde Experimental Primary School

Ningde Qiaoxing Primary School

Ningde Xingwang Primary School

Maohua Primary School of Fuding City

Deyi Primary School of Fu’an City

**4.1.6.2 Private Middle Schools**

Jinqiao Middle School of Fuding City

Maohua Middle School of Fuding City

Funing Middle School of Xiapu County

Shude Middle School of Ningde City

Deyi Middle School of Fu’an City

Taimushan Middle School of Fuding City

Yishan Middle School of Fu’an City

Xishan Middle School of Gutian County

Shuangcheng Middle School of Zherong County

Hongxiang Senior Middle School of Xiapu County

Hefeng Middle School of Ningde City

1. **主要民办学校简介**

**宁德市实验学校**

宁德市实验学校的前身是宁德市东侨实验学校，2003年由宁德一中、宁德师范附小联合创办。2004年经宁德市教育局批准变更为非公制学校。2009年，并入浙江红绿蓝教育集团，升级更名为宁德市实验学校，总投资一亿多元创办的一所集小学、初中、高中、精英部、国际部为一体的现代化学校，地处宁德市新城区兴宁路8号（新市政府后）成为宁德市教育局直属民办学校。占地125亩，按照普通中学一级达标校标准进行设计，2010年创办小学部，形成小学、初中、高中一条龙办学优势；2012年创办国际部，形成国际国内合作办学优势；2013年创办高端的国际精英部，规划设置小学部、初中部、高中部、培训部、国际部，编制108个班级，学生5940人。现有初、高中在校生近2000名。近半教师是从[宁德市](http://baike.baidu.com/view/32629.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)各县（区）拔尖选调的公办骨干教师及面向全国高薪聘请特级教师、省市骨干教师、学术学科带头人、优秀本科、硕士毕业及优秀外籍教师组成强大教育团队。其中本省教师84人，外省教师3人，外籍教师1人。

**福鼎市金桥学校**

福鼎市金桥学校是一所民办普通完全中学，前身是福鼎求新中学和万春中学，学校位于福鼎市区凤架山上。2015年1月，由市政府、市教育局决定与福鼎一中合作办学，由福鼎一中派出管理人员管理学校，派出教师任教。校园面积130亩，建筑面积12000多平方米。现有教学班24个，学生1200多人，教职工106人。其中高级职称18人，中级职称29人，学校自创办以来成绩显著，有50多名学生在全国、省市各种竞赛中获奖，历年高考本科上线率和中考综合比率均居市各中学前茅；2014年艺术科高考，13名考生中有11名上本科线。学校先后获得“平安校园”、“文明学校”、“治安保卫先进单位”等荣誉称号。

福安市德艺学校

**福安市德艺学校**

福安市德艺学校创办于2004年，是一所富有活力、蓬勃发展的高起点、高标准、现代化的九年一贯制民办寄宿学校。学校占地60余亩，现有61个教学班（中学36个，小学25个），在校学生3200多人，教职工250几人，其中专任教师173人。小学实施中英文双语特色教学，中学实施“学教做互动”高效课堂，有效提高了课堂效率，效果明显。曾获“福建省民办教育先进单位”、“福建省标准化学校”、“宁德市文明学校”等荣誉。

4.1.6.3 Profiles of the Major Private Schools

**Ningde Municipal Experimental School**

The predecessor of this school was Dongqiao Experimental School of Ningde City. In 2003 Ningde No.1 Middle School and the Affiliated Primary School to Ningde Normal University were joined. In 2004 after permission by the Ningde Municipal Bureau of Education, it was changed into a private school. In 2009 it merged with the Red Green Blue Education Group of Zhejiang Province and was upgraded to become Ningde Experimental School, with a total investment of over 100 million yuan. It is a modern school, covering primary, secondary, senior, elite and international education. It is located at 8, Xingning Road, New District of Ningde City (behind the Municipal Government Center). It is directly under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Education Bureau of Private Education.

**Jinqiao Middle School of Fuding City**

This is a private middle school located on Fengjia Mountain. Its predecessors were Qiuxin Middle School and Wanchun Middle School of Fuding County. In January 2015，the Fuding Municipal Government and the Municipal Education Bureau of Fuding City decided that the school should work together with No.1 Middle School of Fuding City. They sent over the administrators to manage the school and also sent the teachers to help teach there. The school covers an area of 130 mu with a constructed floor area of 12,000 square meters. It has 24 classes, 1,200 students, 106 staff members, of whom 18 are senior teachers, and 29 are intermediate teachers. Since its establishment, it has achieved remarkable results. More than 50 students have won in national and provincial competitions. Its enrollment rate into national universities and senior middle schools is the highest in Fuding City. In the national arts exams of 2014, 11 out of 13 participants reached the national university score standard. The school has been successively awarded honorable titles such as “Safe Campus”, “Civilization School” and “A Model Security School”.

**Fu’an Deyi School**

This was established in 2004. It is a nine-year private boarding school that is modern, dynamic, fitted-out with advanced technology, and of a very high standard. It covers an area of 60 Mu with 61 specialized teachers. It has 61 classes (36 are middle school educational classes, and 25 are primary educational classes) with 3,200 students and 250 staff members, of whom 173 are specialized teachers. Bilingual education of Chinese and English has been conducted in its primary school education, and its middle school education. Highly efficient classroom teaching with learning by doing and interaction has been carried out, so that classroom teaching efficiency has improved greatly, with measurable results. The school has been awarded honors such as “Advanced Model School of Private Education of Fujian Province”, “Standardized School of Fujian Province” and “Civilization School of Ningde City”.

**第二节 体 育**

**一、体育设施建设**

为迎接2018年十六届省运会在我市举办和改善广大居民参与体育健身的需求，各级政府尽了最大努力，采取政府、社会、企业多方筹集资金，规划新建大量体育场馆及设施。县级及以下各级政府、各部门，企事业单位、体育协会和社会各界集资建设的健身馆（站、点）、健身俱乐部、健身公园、健身广场、健身苑、活动中心等各类健身产地6000余个。从2000年开始，建设全民健身活动中心3个，配备各种健身器材的全民健身路径190多条，在1987个行政村建设了农民体育健身工程点1987个、乡镇农民体育健身活动中心22个、县级青少校外体育活动中心10个、乡镇青少年校外体育活动场所89个。登山健身步道9条，城市社区多功能场35个，拆装式游泳池6个。为社区配备全民健身路径222条、为10个社区卫生服务站配备了体质监测器材各一套。总计8000多个健身点，2015年，建设15条健身路径，全市在建以及改造场馆项目共计9个（市体育中心体育馆、蕉城区综合体育场馆 、周宁县体育馆、寿宁县体育馆、福安市体育中心综合馆、柘荣县综合体育馆、福鼎市十六中体育馆、霞浦县游泳馆）。

**4.2 Sports**

**4.2.1 Construction of Sports Facilities**

In order to welcome the coming 16th Provincial Sports Meet to be held in our city of Ningde and also to meet the needs of all the citizens to do sports, all levels of government have spared no efforts to plan and build many gyms and sports facilities. They are raising money through governments, society and enterprises. There are many types of sports facilities built by those governments, departments, enterprises and sports association below county level. Over 6,000 centers have been created, such as fitness gyms, fitness clubs, fitness parks, fitness squares, and activity centers and so on. Since 2000, 3 new fitness centers have been constructed for all the citizens and over 190 fitness paths with facilities have been built. In 1987, 1,987 fitness spots, 22 fitness centers have also been established for people in villages and townships. The local governments also built 10 off-campus sports centers at county level, 89 sports centers at village or town levels, 9 climbing trails, 35 multi-functional community grounds and 6 dismountable swimming pools. 222 walks have also been provided for the communities, 10 of which have been equipped with physical check devices. All together more than 8,000 fitness spots were added. In 2015, 15 fitness walks were constructed. There are 9 gyms under renewal or construction across the city: the Municipal Sports Gym, the Sports Complex of Jiaocheng District, Zhouning County Gym, Shouning County Gym, Fu’an Sports Complex, the Gym of No. 16 Middle School of Fuding City, and the Xiapu Indoor Swimming Pool.

**二、群众性体育运动**

让群众享受到体育事业发展的成果、提高人民身体素质、促进社会事业健康发展也是体育工作的终极目标。在全市各个公园、广场、社区，休闲散步、健身锻炼的人群随处可见，他们有的打太极，有的做健身操，有的打羽毛球……尽情享受着运动带来的健康与快乐。截至2013年，市级体育协会15个，县级以下的老体协、农体协和单项体育协会 (俱乐部)2100多个，健身气功和谐站点20个，全市90%的行政村建立了老体协组织;培养了社会体育指导员2822人，培训健身气功辅导员564人,培训第九套广播体操学员560多人，初步形成了市、县(市、区)、乡(镇、街道)、村四级的全民健身服务体系。

经常参加体育健身的人数达到110多万人，占总人口数(7至70岁)的34%，每天晨晚练人数5万人以上，参加体育健身项目也从传统的篮球、武术、羽毛球、乒乓球、跑步、游泳、太极拳、棋类等十几项，发展到现代时尚的瑜伽、跆拳道、健美操、网球、轮滑、气排球、广场舞、马拉松等四十余项，还有登山、山水游等健身与休闲为一体的活动。2013年全市开展各种全民健身活动赛事有1200余场次。

**4.2.2 Public Participation in Sports**

In order to let all the citizens enjoy the benefits of the sports facilities and improve their physical condition, as well as to foster the healthy development of sports, Ningde City has made available areas everywhere, such as parks and communities for people to walk and exercise. As a result, one can see people walking, doing tai chi and aerobics, playing badminton and enjoying the benefits of sports everywhere. As of 2013, there were 15 municipal sports associations, 2,100 seniors’ sports associations, farmers’ sports associations, single sport event clubs, and 20 fitness qigong centers, with 90% of the administrative villages provided for. 2,822 sports instructors have been educated, 564 coaches of qigong and 560 demonstrators of the ninth broadcasting aerobics have been trained, so that a four-tier fitness service mechanism has been established. This includes all people at the municipal, district, sub-district and village levels.

The number of people who frequently participate in sports has reached more than 1.1 million, accounting for 34% of the whole population, ranging from 7 to 70 years old. The number of people who exercise in the morning or evening is 50,000. The participation in activities has widened from traditional events like basketball, martial arts, badminton, table tennis, jogging, swimming, tai chi, boxing and chess playing to modern fashionable events like yoga, taekwondo, aerobics, tennis, roller skating, balloon volleyball, square dancing, marathons etc., There are over 40 kinds of activities. In addition there are other leisure events such as climbing and tourism. In 2013, more than 1,200 activities were held that involved all types of people.

**三 、竞赛成绩**

近几年，（2010---2015年9月）宁德市各类竞技体育竞赛获得优异成绩，共夺得42次国际、亚洲和全国冠军。其中包括：

翁巧珊，2010年在韩国仁川第17届亚运会帆船帆板女子RS：1级的比赛中获得金牌。

李雪艳，2010年分别在德国世锦赛和广州亚运会上夺得6枚金牌，还破了世界纪录。

2011年在国际大赛中，闽东籍运动员获得1项冠军；在全国级别的比赛中，获得9枚金牌；

2012年在国际大赛中，闽东籍运动员获得2枚金牌、2枚银牌和2枚铜牌；在全国级别的比赛中，获得11枚金牌、6枚银牌、1枚铜牌。

2013年在全国级别的比赛中，闽东籍运动员获得3枚金牌。

2014年在国际大赛中，闽东籍运动员获得3枚金牌，1枚银牌。

2015年首届全国青年运动会宁德籍选手摘2金1银1铜。第九届全国残疾人运动会上，宁德市7名残疾人运动员代表福建省取得了4枚金牌、1枚银牌、2枚铜牌，并打破一项世界纪录的骄人成绩。

**4.2. 3 Medals and Awards**

In recent years (2010-September of 2015) Ningde City has been witnessed winning medals and awards in all kinds of sports competitions, including 42 international, Asian and national championships.

**Weng Qiaoshan**, won a gold medal in RS: 1 Sailing Competitions at the 17th Asian Games held in Inchon, South Korea;

**Li Xueyan** won 6 gold medals and broke the world record in the World Championships held in Germany and the Asian Games in Guangzhou in 2010;

In the international competitions in 2011, the athletes from Mindong won 1 championship and 9 gold medals in the national competitions;

In the international competitions in 2012, the athletes from Mindong won 2 gold medals, 2 silver medals, and 2 bronze medals, as well as 11 gold medals, 6 silver medals and 1 bronze medal in the national competitions.

In the national competitions in 2013, the athletes from Mindong won 3 gold medals.

In the international competitions in 2014, the athletes from Mindong won 3 gold medals, and one silver medal.

In the first National Youth Games in 2015, the athletes from Mindong won 2 golds, 1 silver, and 1 bronze.

In the Ninth National Paralympics Games, 7 athletes from Mindong on behalf of Fujian won 4 golds, 1 silver, 2 bronze and broke one world record.

**四、宁德市体育明星**

在参加国际、亚洲和全国比赛中，宁德市涌现出一批国家级、亚洲级和国家级的优秀运动员。有黄世平，刘清华、李雪艳、阙志城、周传成、周斌、林忠仔、高传伟、郑雪萍等明星享誉中外。

黄世平，福建[古田](http://baike.baidu.com/view/313214.htm" \t "_blank)人。1983年，进入国家射击队训练，五运会，第一次参加大赛就获得了冠军，1984年获得[洛杉矶奥运会](http://data.sports.163.com/so/洛杉矶奥运会" \t "_blank)铜牌，1985年获国际级运动健将称号，1988年[汉城奥运会](http://data.sports.163.com/so/汉城奥运会" \t "_blank)银牌，1990年[北京亚运会](http://data.sports.163.com/so/北京亚运会" \t "_blank)获得三枚金牌，之后退役。

陈新华，福安县人，1972年进省乒乓球队，1974年入选国家乒乓球集训队。1981年全国乒乓球锦标赛获男子单打冠军。先后4次参加世界乒乓球锦标赛团体冠军中国队的主力队员，并获第39届男子单打第3名。1985年获第6届世界杯赛男子单打冠军。1985年获国际级运动健将称号，1981年和1987年2次获国家体委颁发的体育运动荣誉奖章。

李雪艳，蕉城区漳湾镇增坂村人，1984年出生，1997年进入市少体校学习射击，2010年进入国家射击队，截至目前，她已获得国际、亚洲和全国级比赛获金牌15枚。

刘美滨，宁德市蕉城区。1997年入读宁德市蕉城区特殊教育学校。2007年入选特殊奥林匹克运动会中国国家队，近五年来，刘美滨在特奥运动生涯中共获得了17枚省、国家世界级的特奥金牌。

阙志城，男，古田人。1997年进入福建省队，2002年11月进入国家蹦床队。1998年全国蹦床冠军赛男团亚军，2001年九运会男团个人第三，2002年全国蹦床冠军赛个人冠军，2004年全国蹦床锦标赛男团冠军，2006年蹦床世界杯俄罗斯站比赛个人第二名（亚军），全国蹦床冠军赛个人、团体双冠军，第十五届亚运会男子蹦床此赛项目金牌（亚运会历史上第一枚蹦床男），2009年第十一届全运会蹦床男团冠军

**4.2. 4 Sports Stars from Ningde**

Some excellent competitors from Ningde came to the fore at international, Asian and national games. Star names like Huang Shiping, Liu Qinghua, Li Xueyan, Que Zhicheng, Zhou Chuancheng, Zhou Bin, Lin Zhongzai, Gao Chuanwei, Zheng Xueping are well-known at home and abroad.

**Huang Shiping**, a native of Gutian, Ningde, joined the national shooting team for training in 1983. In the fifth National Games, in his first participation in the games, he won the championship. In 1984 he won the bronze medal in the Olympic Games in Los Angles. In 1985 he was awarded the title of “International Master Competitor of Sports”. In 1988 he won a silver medal at the Seoul Olympic Games. In 1990 he won 3 gold medals at the Asian Games in Beijing. After that he retired.

**Chen Xinhua**, a native of Fu’an, joined the provincial table tennis team in 1972 and in 1974 was selected to be trained by the national team. In 1981 he won the championship at the National Men’s Single Competition of table tennis. He participated 4 times in the world table tennis championships and played as a major member of the Chinese team, winning third place at the Men’s Single in the 39th World Table Tennis Championships. In 1985 he won the gold medal oat the men’s single at the World Table Tennis Championships. In 1985 he was awarded the title of “International Master Competitor of Sports”. In 1981 and 1987 he was twice awarded honorable medals of sports by the National Sports Committee.

**Li Xueyan**, a native of Zengban Village of Zhangwan Township of Jiaocheng District, was born in 1984 and in 1997 she joined the Municipal Youth Sports School to learn shooting. In 2010 she joined the National Shooting Team. So far she has won 15 gold medals at international, Asian and national competitions.

**Liu Meibin**, a native of Jiaocheng District, was enrolled by the Jiaocheng Special Educational School of Ningde City. In 2007 she was selected by the National Team of the Paralympic Games. In the past 5 years, she won 17 provincial, national and international gold medals at the Paralympics games.

**Que Zhicheng**, a native of Gutian County, joined the Fujian Provincial Trampoline Team in 1997. In November2002, he joined the National Trampoline Team. In 1998 he won the silver medal at the National Trampoline Championships. In 2001 he won 3rd place in the men’s trampoline events in the Ninth National Games. In 2002 he won the gold medal at the National Individual Trampoline Championship. In 2004 he won the gold medal at the National Team Trampoline Championship. In 2006 he won 2nd place at the World Trampoline Championships in Russia. He was also champion at the National Team and Individual Trampoline Championships as well as a gold medalist at the Men’s Trampoline Competitions of the 15th Asian Games. He became the first male champion in the history of the Asian Games. In 2009 he became the champion at the Men’s Team Trampoline Competition of the 11th National Games.

**第三节 医疗卫生**

**一、建设成就**

中华人民共和国成立初期，各县人民政府相继接管原民国政府县立卫生院。1950年，全区各县立卫生院有卫生医疗人员375人，其中卫生技术人员227人, 病床38张。如今（2014年）末共有各类卫生机构570个（不含计生服务站及村卫生室），其中医院39个，卫生院106个。卫生技术人员14247人，执业医师和执业助理医师4614人，注册护士6166人。有卫生机构床位12696张。如今海云工程项目三期新增项目覆盖点256个，覆盖全市所有基层医疗卫生机构和行政村（人口在800人左右）的村卫生所，累计布点894个。项目所涉及村卫生所形成并有效管理电子健康档案78.84万份，累计为8.46万人进行了28.36万次各类医学检查。2015年还将投入1093.42万元进一步实施“海云工程” 项目四期推广，将通过项目点连接实现覆盖农村人口达70%以上，通过乡医联办、乡镇卫生院业务延伸等方式，实现服务农村人口达90%以上。“海云工程”是近几年宁德市农村卫生工作的重点，也是宁德市在全省乃至全国打造惠民工程的一个品牌。项目实施四年多来，为实现“小病不出村、大病及时转”的目标奠定了良好基础，受到社会各界广泛关注及各大新闻媒体重磅推荐，体现了党委政府对广大农民身体健康的责任担当。

**4.3 Health and Medical Care**

**4.3.1 Major Achievements**

At the beginning of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, the governments of different counties in Ningde one after another took over administration of the county hospitals.. In 1950, there were only 375 medical staff in all the hospitals in Mindong, of whom 227 were health specialists, and there were only 38 wards. In 2014, there were 570 health organizations of various kinds (not including the family planning stations or village clinics), of which 39 were hospitals and 106 were clinics. There were 14,247 health specialists, 4,614 executive doctors and assistant executive doctors and 6,166 registered nurses. There were 12,696 wards of health care institutions. Recently the Haiyun Medical Project (the 3rd Phase) has increased by 256 clinic locations, covering all the medical organizations and village clinics (with a population of about 800 people). It was calculated that 894 places have been set up. According to census the project increased targeted health clinics, effectively created and managed 788,400 digital heath files and provided 283,600 physical checks for 84,600 people,. In 2015, 10.9342 million yuan was invested in the 4th phase of expanding the Haiyun Medical Project so as to cover over 70% of the villages in the rural areas. Village doctors were connected and village clinical service capacities were extended, so that over 90% of the rural population would be covered. The “Haiyun Medical Project” has been a highlight of the rural medical work achieved in Ningde in recent years. It is also a favorable medical model that the government in Ningde is building into the province and the nation. After 4 years of its implementation, a solid foundation has been laid for the goal that “patients with minor diseases do not need to leave the rural areas for treatment, while patients with major diseases are transferred in enough time to large hospitals”. The Project has received wide attention and publicity in the media, indicating the responsible shouldering of responsibility by the Party Committees and the governments.

**二、主要医疗机构**

[宁德市医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/jiaochengqu/90242/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "宁德市医院) ------- 福建宁德市蕉城北路7号

[宁德市人民医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/jiaochengqu/90242/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "宁德市医院) --------

[宁德市妇幼保健院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/jiaochengqu/78924/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "宁德市妇幼保健院) -------- 宁德市八一五中路

福[州总医院第二附属医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/103566/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福州总医院第二附属医院) ------ 宁德市蕉城区蕉城南路96号

[宁德市精神病院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/jiaochengqu/78925/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "宁德市精神病院) ------ 宁德市蕉城北路大桥下3号

[宁德市中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/jiaochengqu/90242/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "宁德市医院) ------宁德市东湖路16号

[宁德东韩整形医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/gutian/90247/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "宁德东韩整形医院) ------ 宁德市塔山路九龙商场（驿景大酒店旁）

[福安市医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuan/78926/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福安市医院) ------ 福安市赛歧王厝

[宁德市闽东医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuan/78920/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "宁德市闽东医院) -------- 福安市城关区鹤山街89号

[福安市中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuan/78927/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福安市中医院) ---------- 福安市解放路3号

[福安市妇幼保健院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuan/78928/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福安市妇幼保健院) -------- 福安市东风街55号

[福安市民族医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuan/78931/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福安市民族医院) ---------- 福安市石马街97号

[福鼎市医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuding/78933/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福鼎市医院) ------------- 福鼎市古城南路93号

[福鼎市海军医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuding/78938/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福鼎市海军医院) ---------- 福鼎市中山中路164号

[福鼎市妇幼保健所](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuding/78939/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福鼎市妇幼保健所) -------- 福鼎市前店2号

[福鼎市中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuding/78932/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "福鼎市中医院) -------- 福建省福鼎市富民路22号

[寿宁县中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/shouning/78942/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "寿宁县中医院) ----------- 寿宁县胜利街93号

[寿宁县医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/shouning/78941/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "寿宁县医院) ----------- 寿宁县鳌阳村

[寿宁县妇幼保健所](http://yyk.99.com.cn/shouning/78940/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "寿宁县妇幼保健所) -------- 寿宁县鳌阳镇解放街195号

[霞浦县医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/xiapu/78945/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "霞浦县医院) ----------- 霞浦县城西路1号

[霞浦县妇幼保健院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/xiapu/78944/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "霞浦县妇幼保健院) -------- 霞浦县

[霞浦县中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/xiapu/78943/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "霞浦县中医院) ---------- 霞浦县县西街25号

[柘荣县中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/zherong/78947/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "柘荣县中医院) ---------- 柘荣县柳城南路3号

[柘荣县医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/zherong/78946/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "柘荣县医院) ---------- 柘荣县上桥路8号

[屏南县中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/pingnanxian/78950/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "屏南县中医院) --------- 屏南县城南路

[屏南县妇幼保健站](http://yyk.99.com.cn/pingnanxian/78949/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "屏南县妇幼保健站) ------- 屏南县

[屏南县医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/pingnanxian/78948/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "屏南县医院) ---------- 屏南县古峰镇文化路4号

[古田县医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/gutian/78953/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "古田县医院) -------- 古田县民主路17号

[古田县中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/gutian/78951/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "古田县中医院) -------- 古田县614路3号

[古田县皮肤病防治院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/gutian/98817/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "古田县皮肤病防治院) --------- 福建省宁德市古田县614路256号

[周宁县妇幼保健院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/zhouning/78956/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "周宁县妇幼保健院) -------- 周宁县城关中华路71号

[周宁县医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/zhouning/78955/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "周宁县医院) ----------- 周宁县城关东街96号

[周宁县中医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/zhouning/78954/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "周宁县中医院) ------- 周宁县城关东市路15号

**4.3.2 Major Hospitals in Ningde and their Addresses**

Ningde Municipal Hospital--------7 Jiaocheng Bei Road, Ningde City

Ningde Municipal People’s Hospital-----------

Ningde Municipal Maternity and Children Hospital----------815 Mid Road of Jioacheng District of Ningde City

No 2 Affliated Hospital of Fuzhou General Hospital----------96 Jiaocheng Nan Road of Jiaocheng District

Ningde Municipal Psychiastric Hospital----------3 Beilu Bridge of Jiaocheng District of Ningde City

Ningde Municipal Tradtional Chinese Medical Hospital---------No. 16, Donghu Road, Jioacheng District of Ningde City

Ningde Donghan Plastic Hospital-------------at Jiulong Mall on Tashan Road (by Yijing Hotel

Fu’an Municipal Hospital-------------at Wangcuo, Saiqi Township of Fu’an City

Mindong Hospital of Ningde City-------------at 89 Heshan Street,Chengguan District of

Fu’an City

Fu’anl Traditional Medicine Hospital --------------at 3 Jiefang Road of Fu’an City

Fu’an Women and Children Hospital ------------at 55 Dongfeng Street of Fu’an City

Fu’an Ethnic Hospital ------at 97 Shima Street of Fu’an City

Fuding Municipal Hospital ------------at 93 Gucheng Nan Road of Fuding City

Fuding Naval Hospital-----------at 164 Zhongshan Central Road of Fuding City

Fuding Women and Children Hospital ---------at 2 Qiandian of Fuding City

Fuding Tradtional Chinese Medicine Hospital-------at 22 Fumin Road of Fuding City

Shouning County Traditonal Chinese Medicine Hospital------------at 93 Shengli Street of Shouning County Proper

Shouning County Hospital---------at Aoyang Town of Shouning County

Xiapu County Hospital ------------at 1 Chengxi Road of Xiapu County Proper

Xiapu County Woment and Children Hospital----------at County Proper

Xiaput County Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital---------at 25 Xijie Street of Xiapu County Proper

Zherong County Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital------at 3 Liucheng Nan Road of Zherong County Proper

Zherong County Hospital--------------------at 8 Shangqiao Road of Zherong County Proper

Pingnan Country Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital---------at Chengnan Road

Pingnan County Women and Children Hospital----------at the County Proper

Pingnan County Hospital----------at 4 Wenhua Road, Gufeng Town, Pingnan County Proper

Gutian County Hospital----------at 17 Minzhu Road, Gutian County Proper

Gutian County Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital---------at 3，614 Road of Gutian County Proper

Gutian County Pulmonary Hospital------at 256, 614 Road, Gutian County Proper

Zhouning Women and Children Hospital---------at 71 Zhonghua Road, Zhouning County Proper

Zhouning County Hospital----------at 96 Dongjie Street of Zhouning County Proper

Zhouning County Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital ------------at 15 Dongshi Road of Zouning County Proper

**三、主要医院简介**

**[宁德市闽东医院](http://yyk.99.com.cn/fuan/78920/" \t "http://yyk.99.com.cn/ningde/_blank" \o "宁德市闽东医院)**

[宁德市](http://baike.baidu.com/view/32629.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)闽东医院(原名福建省宁德地区第一医院）位于福安市，隶属宁德市卫生局，建于1937年10月。是一所三级甲等综合性医院，是卫生部国际紧急救援中心网络医院、福建省交通事故救治定点医院、福建省高等医学院校临床教学基地、福建省全科医学临床培训基地。医疗范围辐射闽东及浙南地区。医院占地面积5.5万平方米，建筑面积约10.8万平方米，现有编制床位1000张，员工约1500多人。拥有高级专业技术人员一百多人，其中包括享受国务院政府特殊津贴专家、硕士研究生导师、兼职教授、副教授等组成了专业技术群体。现有19个行政职能科室，24个临床一级科室，37个二级专业组和11个医技科室，其中：骨外科、泌尿外科、神经内科、妇科、麻醉科、肾病学专业为重点专科，医院医疗设备先进，总值约1.5亿元。

**宁德市医院**

宁德市医院（福建医科大学附属宁德市医院）创建于1972年，现已发展成为一所集医疗、教学科研、预防保健及康复为一体的三级甲等综合医院.医院蕉城院和东侨新院总建筑面积32.9万㎡，医院现有编制床位1000张，实际开放1030张，设25个病区，29个临床专科，28个医技、药剂、功能检查科室，16个行政职能科室。心血管内科、呼吸内科、[肾内科](http://baike.baidu.com/view/868133.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[眼科](http://baike.baidu.com/view/868146.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)、[产科](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2091435.htm" \t "http://baike.baidu.com/_blank)5个重点专科。2013年医院年门急诊病人98万人次，年出院病人5.1万多人次。现有员工1800多人，卫技人员中高级职称126人，博士8人，硕士107人；享受国务院政府津贴专家3人，全国名老中医药专家1人; 教授25人，入选福建省“百千万人才工程”2人。医院高端医疗设备更是日新月异，大型设备基本配备完毕并处于全市领先地位，医疗设备总值达3.8亿元。

**宁德市中医院**

宁德市中医院创建于1978年,是一所集教学、科研、预防、保健、急救为一体的，具有中医特色并与现代医学技术相结合的二级甲等综合性中医院。地处宁德东侨经济开发区，占地面积2.41万平方米，建筑面积1.05万平方米。共有职工214人，卫生技术人员191人，其中高级职称26人，中级职称85人。医院科室配套齐全，设有三个门诊部，住院床位200张，设有20多个临床科室，并确定骨伤科、针灸推拿、结石科、肛肠科、脾胃科为重点专科，并开设19个独具中医特色的专科专病门诊。医院医技辅助科室齐全，有功能检查科、放射科、检验科等20多个。

**福州总医院第二附属医院**

福州总医院第二附属医院，位于宁德市蕉城区、是闽东地区唯一一所驻军医院，成立于1979年，是一所集医疗、预防、保健、康复为一体的现代化二级甲等综合性医院。拥有总值达2000万余元的高、新、尖医疗设备，展开床位300余张，手术室4间。

有博士后1名，博士3名，硕士7名，是宁德市区唯一拥有医学博士后和博士的医院，医院开设有14个临床科室，10个医技科室。依托南京军区福州总院长期派驻我院的专家和我院原有的高级人才形成了消化内科、普外科、骨科、泌尿外科、手足外科、妇产科等特色专科。医院转隶至南京军区福州总医院后，依托其完善的医疗设备和雄厚的技术实力，实现了医疗资源更大范围的共享，建立了疑难病例会诊绿色通道。

**宁德市康复医院**

宁德市康复医院（前身为宁德地区第三医院）是一所精神病防治、教学与科研为一体的专科医院，目前按“二级甲等医院”规范实施管理。诊疗范围主要包括精神科、心理科、老年护理科、中西医内科。2005年10月，经省卫生厅批准，“宁德市精神卫生中心”在医院挂牌成立，确立了闽东精神卫生的主导地位；医院占地面积32亩，建筑面积7500m2，专科设备齐全， 3000m2的新病房大楼，是目前省内同类专科医院中设计较先进、设施较完善的精神病专科病房。

内设一个女病区、两个男病区，还有一个老年康复病区，提供24小时保姆式服务。室外开辟有一个近800平方米的病人活动场，为患者提供新、绿、亮、洁的就医环境。全院现有工作人员142人，卫生技术人员100人，其中高级职称6人，中级职称28人。年门诊量4.8万人次，开放床位180张，年住院床日5万。目前，医院诊疗范围已从单纯的精神病防治发展到了包括精神、心理、康复中西医内科在内的多学科综合诊治，精神科也从过去单一的重症精神疾病治疗发展到了对心理、精神障碍的研究与防治。

**4.3.3 Profiles of Major Hospitals**

**Mindong Hospital of Ningde City**

This is located in Fu’an City proper (its former name was No.1 Hospital of Ningde Prefecture), under the jurisdiction of the Ningde Municipal Health Bureau. It was established in October 1973 and is a Three-A (highest level) comprehensive hospital as well as a joint hospital with the international aid center of the National Ministry of Health. It is also the designated hospital for first aid for traffic accidents in Fujian Province, as well as a clinical teaching base for medical higher learning institutions, and a clinical training base covering all medical sectors in Fujian province. Its service area covers Mindong and the south region of Zhejiang Province. It covers an area of 55,000 square meters with a constructed floor area of 108,000 square meters. It has 1,000 sick beds, about 1,500 staff members and over 100 senior medical specialists, of whom there are experts who benefit from the allowances of the State Council, postgraduate mentors, part-time professors, associate professors and so on.

At present there are 19 administrative departments, 24 Class-I clinical departments, 37 Class-II professional groups and 11 medical rooms, of which departments of orthopedics, urology, internal medicine, gynecology, anesthesia and urology are the key sectors,, with advanced medical facilities worth about 150 million yuan.

**Ningde Municipal Hospital**

This is an hospital affiliated with Fujian Medical University which was established in 1972. Now it has become a Three-A comprehensive hospital integrating medication, teaching and research, prevention, health care, rehabilitation and so on. It consists of two parts. One is in Jiaocheng District and the other in Dongqiao District. Its total constructed area is 329,000 square meters with 1,000 sick beds (actually 1,030 sick beds in service). It has 25 outpatients’ divisions, 29 clinical specialties, 28 medical technical divisions, pharmacies, functional check departments, and 16 administrative departments. Its departments of cardiovascular, respiratory internal medicine, urology, ophthalmology, and obstetrics are its 5 key specialties. In 2013 it gave newly-developed treatment to 980,000 patients and each year 51,000 patients are released. It has a staff of 1,800, 126 senior medical experts, 8 PhD degree holders, 107 Master’s degree holders, 3 experts enjoying the allowance by the State Council, 1 nationally well-known traditional Chinese medicine expert, 25 professors and 2 members of the “100/1000/10000 Talent Project of Fujian Province”. Its sophisticated and advanced medical facilities are improving daily, a large amount of equipment has been installed and it is leading the city with a total value of 380 million yuan.

**Ningde Municipal Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital**

Established in 1978， this is a Two-A comprehensive TCM hospital that integrates teaching, research, prevention, health care and first aid. It combines TCM features and modern medical technology. It is located in the Dongqiao Economic Development Zone and covers an area of 24,100 square meters, with a constructed floor area of 10,500 square meters. It has 214 staff members, of whom 191 are medical professionals, 26 are senior experts and 85 are intermediate experts. The hospital has almost completed the establishment of its departments. There are 3 clinical departments, 200 sick beds, and 20 clinical divisions, with departments of orthopedics and traumatology, acupuncture and massage, statistics, anorexia, hematology and gastroenterology as their key foundational specialty areas. It has also set up 19 outpatients’ clinics with unique characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine. Its medical technical departments are reasonably complete, with more than 20 departments, including functional check-ups, radiology, laboratories and so on.

**No. 2 Affiliated Hospital to Fuzhou General Hospital**

Located in Jiaocheng District and established in 1979，this is the only military hospital in the Mindong area. It is a modern and comprehensive Two-A hospital that integrates medication, prevention, health care, and rehabilitation. It has new advanced, and sophisticated facilities worth over 20 million yuan, as well as 300 sick beds and 4 operating rooms. As to staff, it has 1 post-doctorate PhD holder, 3 PhD holders, 10 Master’s degree holders, and is the only hospital that has post doctorate and doctorate staff in Ningde City. It runs 14 clinical divisions and 10 medical technical sections. Relying on the constant support of the experts from Fuzhou General Hospital of the Nanjing Military Region and its own senior staff, it specializes in gastroenterology, general surgery, orthopedics, urology, hand and foot surgery, obstetrics and gynecology. After the hospital was put under the jurisdiction of Fuzhou General Hospital of the Nanjing Military Region, it was realized that both medical resources could be shared to provide wider, faster and more efficient channels for consultations of difficult cases. They have achieved this by relying on the complete medical equipment and strong technical strength of the military hospital.

**Ningde Rehabilitation Hospital**

Ningde Rehabilitation Hospital (formerly known as No.3 Hospital of Ningde Prefecture) is a specialized hospital that integrates psychiatric disease prevention, treatment, teaching and scientific research. Now it is managed according to the “Two-A Hospital Standard”. The range of its diagnoses and treatments mainly include psychiatric, psychological, geriatric and internal medicines of both traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine. In October 2005, approved by the Provincial Health Department, Ningde Municipal Mental Health Center was formally established in the hospital. This made it the leading facility in this field in Mindong. The hospital covers an area of 32 mu with a constructed area of 7500m2. It is complete with specialty equipment. The new 3,000-square-meter ward building is quite advanced and well-built in relation to comparative buildings for psychiatric patients in Fujian.

Inside the hospital there is one ward for female patients and two wards for male patients. In addition，a senior rehabilitation ward provides 24-hour nursing care. There is an 800-square-meter out-door recreation area for treatment and recovery of patients in a new, green, bright, clean and open environment. The hospital has 142 staff members.100 are medical specialists, of whom there are 6 doctors with senior professional academic titles, and 28 doctors with intermediate professional academic titles. There are 48,000 annual outpatient visits. The hospital has 180 open sick beds and it has 50,000 inpatients annually. At present, the hospital has expanded its treatment scope from the single purpose of curing psychiatric patients, to include integrated medical treatment with mental, psychological and rehabilitation methods. Its Psychiatric Department has also broadened its single treatment of severe psychiatric patients to include the research and prevention of psychological and mental difficulties.