About Chongqing

Preface ..............................................................................................................................................2
Nature & Geography ...................................................................................................................3
Resource ......................................................................................................................................5
Culture ..........................................................................................................................................9
Advantages ..................................................................................................................................10
Strengths .......................................................................................................................................12
Population ....................................................................................................................................16
Regions .........................................................................................................................................17
City Planning ...............................................................................................................................18
City Flower and City Tree ........................................................................................................20
Preface

Over 3000 years in history and local culture,
   The youngest municipality of China,
   The largest inland city of rivers and mountains on the planet,
   The city of miracles,
   This is new Chongqing,
   The economic center of the upper Yangtze,
   Prepared to embrace the rest of the world.

This is Chongqing, one of the four Chinese cities identified on the world map at the UN General Assembly Hall.

Chongqing is famous for the towering mountains and roaring rivers, which have witnessed the local civilization of over 3000 years.

Chongqing maintains its regional importance in defense, politics, trade, and logistics for long; its glories and growth marked the history of China. In the recent 100 years, Chongqing was first the commercial and trade center of the region, then the wartime capital of then China and now on the path for greater prospect. It was an ancient military fort and now the hub connecting China’s vast west and eastern coast as well as the rest of the world. It was China’s ancient regional trade center and now the economic center of the upper Yangtze. It was a town specialized in entrepot trade and now the largest industrial & commercial city of the region. It was a port city based in the Sichuan Basin and now a municipality opened to the whole world.

Chongqing is now at a new momentum, a momentum for broader achievements. This attributes to three unprecedented opportunities: the construction of the Three Gorges Dam Project and the migration of residents in the Three Gorges Reservoir Region, the establishment of the municipality directly under the central government, and China’s Go West Strategy. This brings new vigor, new vision to Chongqing and turns a new folio on Chongqing's history.
Nature & Geography

Chongqing is situated at 105°17’-110°11’ E and 28°10’-32°13’ N, at the transitional area between the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the plain on the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the sub-tropical climate zone swept by the moist monsoon. The average annual temperature is around 18°C, with the lowest winter temperature averaging between 6°C and 8°C and summer temperature averaging between 27°C and 29°C. It has a total annual sunshine time of 1,000 to 1,200 hours. It has mild winter, hot summers, long frost-free periods and ample rain, as well as warm, wet and cloudy days, with rain and heat occurring in the same season. It has an annual rainfall of 1,000-1,400 mm. It often rains at night in late spring and early summer, and thus the city is famous for its "night rain in the Ba Mountains". The land under Chongqing's jurisdiction is 470 kilometers from east to west, and 450 kilometers from north to south. It borders on Hubei and Hunan provinces in the east, Guizhou in the south, Sichuan in the west and north and Shaanxi Province at its northeast corner.

Chongqing covers a large area crisscrossed by rivers and mountains. The Daba Mountains stand in the north, the Wushan Mountains in the east, the Wuling Mountains in the southeast and the Dalou Mountains in the south. The whole area slopes down from north and south towards the Yangtze valley, with sharp rises and falls. The area is featured by mountain and hills, with large sloping areas at different heights. Typical karst landscape is common in this area, and stone forests, forests of peaks, limestone caves and valleys can be found in many places. The Yangtze River runs through the whole area from west to east, covering a course of 665 kilometers, cutting through the Wushang Mountains at three places and forming the well-known Three Gorges: the Qutang, the Wuxia and the Xiling gorges. Coming from northwest and running through "the Jialing Lesser Three Gorges" of Libi, Wentang and Guanyin, the Jialing River joins the Yangtze in Chongqing.

The central urban area of Chongqing, or Chongqing proper, is a beautiful city with its unique features. Built on mountains and embraced by the Yangtze and Jialing rivers, it is known as a "mountain city" and a "city on rivers". The night scene of the city is very charming, with millions of lights and their reflection on the rivers, forming another Milky Way. With its special topographical features, Chongqing has the unique magnificent scenery of mountain, rivers, forests, springs, waterfalls, gorges and caves. The best natural scenery is found in the Yangtze Three Gorges. High cliffs standing face to face on either side of the Yangtze, forming a natural gallery of arts. Each of the three gorges has its special charm: the Qutang Gorge is imposing and magnificent, the Wuxia Gorge elegant and graceful, and the Xiling Gorge precipitous and perilous. There are the even more beautiful Lesser Three Gorges on the Daning River and the Lesser Lesser Three Gorges on the Madu River. Li Bai (701-762), the great poet of the Tang Dynasty, inspired
by the scenery, chanted while touring through the Three Gorges, and left the world an immortal poem:
Leaving at dawn the White Emperor crowned with cloud,
I've sailed a thousand li through canyons in a day.
With the monkeys' adieux the riverbanks are loud,
My skiff has left ten thousand mountains far away.

In addition to the magnificent gorges, Mother Nature has also favored the city with other gifts: the rich natural resources in Jinfo Mountain in Nanchuan, known as a natural bank of genes, and in Simian Mountain in Jiangjin, the largest primitive forest on the same latitude in the world; the scenery along valleys on the Wujing River, Jialing River and the Daning River; and the beautiful lakes of Chnagshou, Xiaonanhai, and Qinglong.
Resource

Chongqing, with its rich natural resources both on the ground and underground, favorably located, with great potential for development, is one of China's regions abundant in natural resources.

1. Vegetation and Animals
There are rich vegetation resources in the territory of Chongqing, with forest coverage reaching 20.49 percent. More than 6,000 kinds of vegetation can be found in this area, including rare species of trees, such as the spinulose tree fern, the metasequoia, the bald Chinese fir, the cathaya argyrop-hylla, and the dove tree, known as "living fossils". On Jinyun Mountain alone, there are more than 1,700 kinds of subtropical trees, including the "living fossil" metasequoia, the tree that existed 160 million years ago, and bretscheidera sinensis and the "moth tree", trees rarely seen in other parts of the world. On Jinfo Mountain in Nanchuan County, a natural reserve and scenic spot, there are 5,880 species of 333 families of vegetation, including 52 rare plants such as cathaya argyrophylla, square bamboo, ginkgo, giant tea tree, and ginseng, as well as 36 rare species of animals under special protection by the State, such as presbytis francoisi and leopard. On Simianshan Mountain in Jiangjin City, there are more than 1,500 kinds of plants and 207 kinds of animals, including 47 key animals and plants under special protection by the State and 23 rare animals.

With its extremely plentiful medical plants, Chongqing is a major producer of traditional Chinese medicinal plants in China. There are over 2,000 kinds of different traditional Chinese medicinal plants, wild or cultivated, growing in large areas in the mountains in Chongqing, including rhizome of Chinese golden thread, rhizome of large-headed atractyloides, honeysuckle, root of hairy asiabell, bulb of fritillary, tuber of elevated gastrodia, bark of official magnolia, yellow tallow, bark of eucommia, rhizoma corydalis, Chinese angelica, etc. Shizhu Tujia Autonomous County is China's major producer of rhizome of Chinese golden thread, and is known as "the land of Chinese golden thread".

There are over 560 kinds of cultivated plants in Chongqing, mainly in four categories: rice, corn, wheat and sweat potatoes, with rice as the most important crop. In addition to farm crops such as grain, oil-bearing crops and vegetables, Chongqing also produces industrial crops of fine quality, including rape-seeds, peanuts, tung oil, Chinese tallow trees, tea, mulberry for silkworms breeding, jute, and flue-cured tobacco, known as "the land of citrus fruits", "the land of tung oil", "the land of Chinese tallow trees".

Qianjiang, with its favorable climate and geographical conditions, produces high-quality flue-cured tobacco of the Yunnan-guizhou type, and is known as "the land of flue-cured tobacco"; Fuling is famous for its tasty mustard tubes, and is known as "the land of
mustard tubes". Major fruits in Chongqing include oranges and tangerines, shaddocks, peaches, and plums, oranges and tangerines being the most famous.

Among the over 600 kinds of animal species found in Chongqing, 100 are rare animals that enjoy special protection of the state, including the golden-haired monkey, the South China tiger, the bee monkey, and the black stork. Among the over 40 kinds of domestic animals and fowls, the Rongchang pig is the No.1 of China's three major species of pigs, and this pig is known as a treasure of the country. Shizhu Tujia Autonomous County is the largest producer of long-haired rabbits in China.

2. Minerals
Of the major cities in China, Chongqing is the richest in mineral resources. 75 kinds of minerals have been found, and 40 minerals have proved reserves in 353 places, with a potential value of RMB 388.2 billion. Advantageous minerals in the city are coal, natural gas, manganese, mercury, aluminum, strontium, etc.

The coal reserve proved by Southwest Aluminum (Group) Co., Ltd in Chongqing is 3.3 billion tons, making this city a major coal producer in southern China. Proved reserve for natural gas is 320 billion cubic meters, and the production of natural gas at Wolonghe gas field in Dainjiang County ranks No. 1 in China. Both the reserve and the quality of Strontium in Chongqing rank No. 1 in China. The proved reserve of manganese in Chongqing is 37 million tons, ranking No. 2 in China. Reserves of vanadium, molybdenum and barium occupy the third place in China. The mercury mines in Xiushan and Youyang counties with a proved reserve of 19,000 tons, are giant mercury mines rarely found elsewhere in China. Chongqing also produces nonmetal minerals such as rock salt, barite, fluorite, limestone, silicon, etc.

3. Water Resource
Rivers and water systems crisscross the territory of Chongqing, and they have tremendous energy to be developed. While over 600 kilometers of the mainstream of the Yangtze River runs through the city, the river is joined by five major tributaries and over a hundred streams with the Yangtze as the axis, including the Jialing River, the Qujiang River, the Fujiang River, the Wujiang River, and the Daning River. The annual water resources total some 500 billion cubic meters, making Chongqing No. 1 in China in terms of water space per square kilometer. The city has 14.3828 million kilowatts of water energy in theory, of which 7.5 million kilowatts can be developed. The potential installed gross capacity per square kilometer in Chongqing is three times of the average value of the country. This makes Chongqing one of the top cities in China in terms water energy. Besides, Chongqing is also rich in underground thermal energy and drinkable mineral water.
History

Chongqing, a famous historical and cultural city in China, has a history of more than 3,000 years and a glorious revolutionary tradition. The local culture was originated in the area centered at Chongqing, the place of the ancient Ba.

Human activities can be dated back to the end of the Old Stone Age about 20,000 to 30,000 years ago. In the 11th century B.C. when the Zhou dynasty replaced the Shang dynasty, the Ba people established the State of Ba with present-day Chongqing as its capital. Later the State of Qin, after conquering the State of Ba, divided China into 36 prefectures, and Ba Prefecture, the previous the State of Ba, was one of them. At its peak time, the State of Ba covered a large area, including present-day eastern Sichuan province, southern Shaanxi province, western Hubei province, northwestern Hunan province, and northern Guizhou province, with its administrative center at the pre-1997 Chongqing. During most of the time from the Qin and Han dynasties, this area remained one unified administrative area, with its administrative center at the pre-1997 Chongqing.

Chongqing was known as Jiangzhou in ancient times, and later was called Ba Prefecture, Chu Prefecture, Yu Prefecture, and Gong prefecture at different times. During the Southern and Northern Dynasties (420-589), Ba Prefecture was named Chu Prefecture, and it was renamed Yu Prefecture in 581 A.D. by Emperor Wen of the Sui Dynasty (541-604), and since then the area of Chongqing was known as Yu for short. In 1189, before he was enthroned, Emperor Guangzong of the Song Dynasty (1147-1200) was named Prince Gong. Considering the events a "double happiness" that happened in the same year while he was the ruler of the place, he promoted Gong Prefecture into Chongqing Fu. That is how the city got its present name Chongqing more than 800 years ago.

In 1981, Chongqing became China's first inland port opened to the outside world.

In 1929, Chongqing was officially established as a city.

From 1937 to 1946, when the national government was relocated to Chongqing, the city became the war-time capital of China, the national supreme command of Anti-Fascist War and the Anti-Japanese War, as well as the political, economic and cultural centers of the rear area in that period. Consequently, Chongqing is called "the Capital in Triplicate". After the national government returned to Nanjing after the War, Chongqing remained a municipality directly under the central government.

In the early years after the founding of New China, Chongqing served as the seat of Southwest Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, the seat of the Southwest Military and
Administrative Commission, and the political, economic, and cultural centers of Southwest China, and was a municipality directly under the central government.

In 1954, Chongqing became a city under the government of Sichuan province when the Southwest China administration division was removed.

In 1983, Chongqing became China’s first pilot city in comprehensive reform of China’s economic system and became the first city listed in the State budget with the authority in the management of economic affairs of the provincial level.

In 1992, Chongqing became a riparian open city.

In September 1996, Chongqing was given the authority to administer the cities of Wanxian and Fuling, and Qianjiang Prefecture.

On March 14, 1997, Chongqing became China's fourth municipality directly under the central government, the only one in west China, when a bill was approved at the Fifth Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, opening a new chapter in the history of Chongqing.
Culture

Chongqing, as a famous historic city in China and the cradle of Ba Ethnic culture enjoys a great cultural heritage. It is a component part of the Chinese culture that maintains unique regional features of cultural pattern.

Chongqing is particularly rich in human landscape as well as in cultural relics and historic sites. There are now 49 national, provincial and municipal preservation places of treasured historical relics. In 1999, the UNESCO listed The Dazu Stone Sculptures on World Register of Culture Heritage. In its 12 museums and memorial halls displays and exhibitions are held every year.

The artistic performance of Chongqing flourishes in a great variety, outstanding with strong folk color among the pageant of arts in China. There are 3,000 organizations including 29 professional troupes. The acrobatics of Chongqing is well-known all over the world. "Kicking Bowls on a Balancing Board" performed by the Chongqing Acrobatics Troupe won a Silver Medal at the 9th Festival of Circus Tomorrow and a Golden Lion Medal on the event of National Acrobatics Competition.

The Sichuan opera has also built a system of stylized movement and its acting is both exquisite and vivid with a series of stunts including "face-changing". Since the founding of New China, the Chongqing's artistic troops have realized performance tours and cultural exchange in more than 30 countries and regions such as United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Germany, Peru, Colombia, Denmark, Australia, Mexico, Netherlands, Argentina, Canada, Burma, Singapore, Philippines, Taiwan and Macao, etc.

The mass-oriented cultural activities in Chongqing have the goal to popularize the folk art as the lead forming a network around 46 community centers of art and culture, 1,211 cultural stations and 1,944 units of film projection. The popular culture in its modern form is growing rapidly, including performance, entertainment, videos, books and periodicals, fine art, movies, cultural relics, advertisement, and fashion shows.

The public libraries are starting to take shape in Chongqing. There are 43 public libraries with a deposit of 8.23 million volumes of books. Built with an investment of 17 million yuan, the Chongqing Municipal Library is one of the archives collection units consigned by the United Nations.
Advantages

Chongqing, as an investment destination of highest potential in West China, has the following five advantages:

Location

Chongqing is located at the core of the economic belt of the upper Yangtze, connecting China's vast west and eastern coast. It is the key point for implementing China's Go West Policy.

Infrastructure

Chongqing is the only transportation hub in West China that integrates water, land, and air transportation. Several trunk railways and artery expressways meet in Chongqing. Fleets of three thousand-ton ships can reach Chongqing port along the Yangtze. Chongqing Jiangbei Airport is one of China's major airports. Chongqing is one of the load centers of the State Grid in West China. Chongqing has a highly reliable energy supply thanks to the abundant local output of coal and natural gas.

Industrial sectors

Chongqing has diverse and competitive industrial sectors as well as a good supplier network. Chongqing was one of China's industrial bases and now is strengthening its five backbone industries: automobile & motorcycle, chemical & pharmaceutical, construction & building material, food, and tourism. Chongqing is also expediting the development of the high-tech industries: IT, bioengineering and environmental protection.

R&D and Education

Chongqing has a large pool of R&D talents in 1,000 more institutions and 34 universities and colleges. Over 600,000 people are engaged in R&D or technical work.

Market potential

Chongqing has enormous demands for consumption and investment. This attributes to its large population, the improvement of people's life (from just having adequate food and clothing to the well-being), the emigration of residents and relocation of factories and towns from the Three Gorges Reservoir Region, large-scale infrastructure projects, protection of ecological environment and the treatment of pollution, and the upgrading of the old industrial bases.
At the new momentum of implementing the Go West strategy, Chongqing has its ambition. It plans to accelerate economic and social development, become the window to the rest of the world, exert its influence to surrounding areas, and back the development of the Southwest China and the upper Yangtze, based on the CENHUB strategic framework (to make Chongqing the centers of business and trade, finance and science, education, information and culture, the hubs of transportation and telecommunication, and a high-tech based modern industrial base).
Strengths

‘Chongqing should be built into the important growth pole in West China, the economic center at the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and the municipality directly under the Central Government for harmonized development of rural and urban areas, to be the first in West China to realize the target of building a well-off society in an all-round way.’
President Hu Jintao

The strengths of Chongqing are enhanced thanks to Chongqing’s becoming a municipality directly under the Central Government, the construction of the Three Gorges Dam Project and the implementation of the Go West Policy. Chongqing ranked top 5 out of China’s 12 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the west after macro adjustment, opening to the rest of the world and intensive infrastructure construction. In 2006, the total local GDP reached RMB 348.620 billion, 12.2% higher over 2005; and the total local GDP per capita (permanent population) reached RMB 12,437, up 11.9% over the previous year. The local revenue reached RMB 52.946 billion, up 30.5% over 2005. Of the revenue, general revenue was RMB 31.772 billion, up 23.7% over the previous year, which was 60.0% of the total financial revenue. The real estate investment in the municipality reached RMB 245.184 billion, up 24.9%. The investment in construction and reconstruction was RMB 182.221 billion, 26.1% higher than the previous year.

1. Industrial sectors

The profitability of the industrial sectors keeps improving. Chongqing, as an old but comprehensive industrial city, has over 15,000 industrial enterprises.

(1) In 2004, the industrial sectors achieved the best performance ever in history: the total profit made by the industrial enterprises of particular scale was as high as RMB 11.338 billion, up 37.8%. The comprehensive earnings indicator in industrial sectors was 141%, up 16% over the previous year.

(2) In 2005, the industrial sectors saw added value of RMB 102.335 billion, up 14.0% over the previous year, of which all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with revenue from main businesses of RMB 5 million or above (industrial enterprises of particular scale) saw added value of RMB 71.636 billion, up 17.1%. The percentage of products sold reached 98.8%, up 0.6% over the previous year.

(3) In 2006, all industrial sectors saw added value of RMB 123.412 billion, up 18.0% over the previous year. The industrial enterprises of particular scale saw added value of RMB 84.538 billion, up 20.6%. The comprehensive index of the benefits of the industrial enterprises of particular scale achieved the best performance since the municipality of the
city, 153.3%, up 15.8%. The total tax reached RMB 31.666 billion, up 24.3% over the previous year; the profit reached as high as RMB 15.471 billion, up 35.3%; the ratio of total assets to industrial output value was 10.4%, up 0.5%. And the overall labor productivity reached RMB 87,470 per capita annually, up 24.8%.

Chongqing is advantageous in heavy and light industries, especially manufacturing, which makes Chongqing one of China's major production bases of motorcycles, automotives, instruments and meters, refined chemicals, large transformers, and traditional Chinese medicine. Chongqing has become the important production base and one of the ten major bases for export of mechanical and electrical products. The municipality boasts the largest aluminum processing works, and 382 large car and motorcycle makers. Its output of motorcycles makes up one third of the total national output, and its export of motorcycles more than half of the national figure.

2. Agriculture

Chongqing has vast areas with large rural population and abundant agricultural resources, as the topography is complex and the physiognomy varies. The agricultural resources are of great potential and the municipality is China's prime crop and pork production bases. The arable land available is 2.1 million hectares, and the labor reaches 13.615 million. The rural areas are working hard for well-being life. In 2005, the total output in agriculture, forestry, husbandry and fishing reached RMB 66.219 billion, up 5.2%. Of the output, the crop farming reached 35.830 billion, up 3.9%; and the fish breeding and poultry raising reached RMB 24.949 billion, up 6.9%. In 2006, as the municipality suffered from drought, the total output in agriculture, forestry, husbandry and fishing was RMB 63.724 billion, down 3.2%, of which the crop farming was RMB 34.095 billion, down 5.1%, and the husbandry was RMB 24.031 billion, down 0.4%.

3. Logistics and Retailing

Chongqing enjoys convenient transportation, as the Yangtze River and the Jialing River pass through the city, making it the logistics center in West China and the most active commercial center at the upper reaches of the Yantze River.

The local consumable market is oriented to the whole country, connects cities along the Yangtze, and is very influential in southwest China. The annual retail sales income keeps growing. In 2004, the total retail sales of consumable reached as high as RMB 106.15 billion, up 27.1% over the same period of the previous year. In 2005, the total retail sales of consumable reached RMB 121.576 billion, up 13.8%, with actual growth of 15.3% disregarding the price factors. In 2006, the total retail sales of consumable reached RMB 140.358 billion, up 15.4%, with actual growth of 13.6% disregarding the price factors.
4. Population

By the end of 2006, the permanent population of the municipality reached 28.08 million, jumping 100,000 over the previous year. The population in urban area was 13.1129 million, up 453,400. The rate of urbanization was 46.7%, up 1.5%. The birthrate was 9.9% while the mortality was 6.5% up 0.5% and 0.1% respectively. The natural growth rate was 3.4% up 0.4 %. And the gender ratio was 102.2 (suppose female is 100, the ratio of male to female).

5. Living standards

(1) Urban area

In 2006, the annual salary of the urban employees was RMB 19,215 per capita, which increased RMB 2,585, up 15.5%. And the average spendable income of urban resident was RMB 11,570, with actual growth of 10.3% disregarding the price factors. The average salary income was RMB 9,266, up 18.1%. The average family operating income per capita was RMB 525, up 6.7%. The average property income per capita was RMB 193, up 2.5%. The average transfer income per capita was RMB 2,564, up 0.6%. The average consumption expenditure per capita was RMB 9,399, up 9.0%. The Engelian coefficient of the family in the urban area was 36.3%. The average housing area per capita of the urban resident was 26 square meters, which increased 1.7 square meters.

(2) Rural area

The average net income per capita in the rural area was RMB 2,876, which increased RMB 65 over the previous year, up 2.3%. And the average salary income per capita was RMB 1,310, up 20.3% over the previous year. The average family income per capita was RMB 1,350, down 12.5%. The average transfer income was RMB 187, up 26.1%. The average family expending expenditure per capita was RMB 791, down 5.7%. The average expenditure on consumption for living was RMB 2,205, up 2.9%. And the expenditure on clothing, housing, transportation & communication, household facilities and health-care increase 18.1%, 10.0%, 14.4%, 23.2% and 11.9% respectively. The Engelian coefficient of the family in the rural area was 52.2%. The housing area per capita of the rural resident was 34.3 square meters, which increases 1.4 square meters over the previous year.

6. Social Insurance

By the end of 2006, about 3.1678 million people in Chongqing were covered by the basic pension insurance, up 4.6%; 2.5512 million covered by the basic medical insurance, up
7.3%; and 1.9301 million covered by the unemployment insurance, up 2.6%. About 349,900 were covered by rural social pension insurance. About 812,800 people were covered by the minimum income security for urban resident, which increased by 55,400, up 7.3%. And 42,900 were covered by the minimum income security for rural resident, which increased by 30,000.

7. Postal and telecommunications services

Chongqing is the largest postal and communication hub at the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and the West China. The municipality acts as the dispatching and commanding center of postal and telecommunication services in Southwest China. The postal and telecommunication services connect 180 countries and cities. Direct delivery of commercial parcel, express mail, courier service, and international mail exchange are also available.
Population

Majority of the people of the municipality are Han while 49 minority groups are also inhabited here, including the Tujia, Miao, Hui, Man, Yi, Zhuang, Buyi, Mongolians, Tibetans, Bai, Dong, Uygur, Koreans, Hani, Dai, Lisu, Wa, Lahu, Shui, Naxi, Qiang and Yilao.

The population of the minority groups reaches 1.75 million, 5.6% of Chongqing’s total (31.4423 million). The population of the Tujia people is the largest, 1.13 million. The Miao ranks second, 520,000, which mainly covers the five autonomies (counties) of Qianjiang Development Zone and Fuling District.

The minority groups have their own traditions. The various traditions and customs of the minority groups have become the important tourist resources in Chongqing. The Tujia people have baishou dance, Tujia people’s Spring Festival, the Nuo Opera (a kind of drama featuring masked dancing) and Festival Lantern. The Miao people have such traditions as Ganqiu Festival (to celebrate harvest in autumn), Caishan Festival (asking for blessings from God, various activities held), Yangma Festival (to remember the contribution of sheep and horse), Huoxin Festival (people gather together to establish the regulations), crying marriage and funeral dance. And the suspending building of the Tujia people and the embroidery and wax printing of the Miao people are very special.
Regions

Chongqing's 82,400 square kilometers of territory is divided into 40 administrative districts and counties (autonomous counties). This includes 19 districts of Banan, Beibei, Changshou, Dadukou, Fuling, Hechuan, Jiangbei, Jiangjin, Jiulongpo, Nan'an, Nanchuan, Qianjiang, Shapingba, Shuangqiao, Wansheng, Wanzhou, Yongchuan, Yubei, and Yuzhong, 17 counties of Bishan, Chengkou, Dazu, Dianjiang, Fengjie, Fengdu, Kaixian, Liangping, Qijiang, Rongchang, Tongnan, Tongliang, Wulong, Wushan, Wuxi, Yunyang, and Zhongxian, and 4 autonomous counties of Pengshui (Miao and Tujia), Shizhu (Tujia), Youyang (Tujia and Miao), and Xiushan (Tujia and Miao).

These districts and counties (autonomies), centered at the city proper of Chongqing, comprise an organic urban cluster and a largest city having the most number of administrative districts and the largest population in China.
City Planning

Chongqing now has a brand new strategy for regional development; the "One-hour Economic Circle" and the Two Wings, Northeast Chongqing and Southeast Chongqing.

Chongqing has a series of strategies for economic development since the establishment of the municipality: first, the three zones of Metropolitan Advanced Economic Sphere, Southeast Chongqing, and the Three Gorges Reservoir Area, and later the four blocks of the City Proper, West Chongqing, the Three Gorges Reservoir Area, and Southeast Chongqing.

This change of policy aims at making Chongqing the key driving force in West China and the economic center at the upper reaches of the Yangtze.

The One-Hour Economic Circle will be centered at the city proper of Chongqing, a super metropolis, and covers 23 of Chongqing's 40 districts and counties, at one hour's driving distance. In 2006, the GDP of the One-Hour Economic Circle reached RMB 271 billion, 78% of Chongqing's total GDP. This is Chongqing's economic and industrial heart.

Northeast Chongqing covers 11 districts and counties, centered at Wangzhou District, comprising most the Three Gorges Reservoirs Area, Chongqing part.

Southeast Chongqing, as the residents are mostly ethic minorities, has six districts and counties, centered at Qianjiang.

According to the plan, Chongqing will realize the overall well-being in the One-Hour Economic Circle in 2015, 5 years earlier than the plan of the central government, to drive the realization of well-being in West China three years earlier than the central government plan. Chongqing plans to triplicate GDP of the One-Hour Economic Circle in 2020, over that in 2005, and make the GDP per capita exceed USD 8,000. In 2020, the permanent residents will reach 22 million; the rate of urbanization will reach 80%; and major indicators of economic and social development will reach the average level of East China.

In the One-Hour Economic Circle, we will focus on industrial development and accelerate the development of industrial bases and industrial clusters, especially for modern manufacturing, service, and agriculture. In addition, we will expedite to make the metropolis of the city proper, more influential to surrounding regions.

Chongqing's stress on the development of One-Hour Economic Circle backs the development of the Two Wings. When the One-Hour Economic Circle is developed, the financial supports to the less developed areas, the Two Wings, will be strengthened. The
One-Hour Economic Circle will offer employment opportunities for the redundant labors from the Two Wings, which will accelerate the urbanization of peasants. By 2020, the One-Hour Economic Circle is expected to offer as many as 4 million employment opportunities to the Two Wings.
City Flower and City Tree

City Flower

![Image of Camellia flowers]

In 1986, camellia was officially made the city flower of Chongqing.

Camellia is the evergreen shrubs in the theaceae family which has a long florescence, tolerates pollution and is easy to plant. There are 73 existing species. The flowers have bright colors, varying from pink, purplish red, to white and multiple colors. The petals have a variety of patterns.

Camellia has been cultivated in Chongqing for more than 2,000 years and is applied and praised a lot. Su Shi (1037–1101), a famous poet of the Song Dynasty, wrote some famous sentences in praise of camellia: 'With all the pollen taken by the humming bees, the flowers remain fragrant, sweet as honey.' In Zhiziqiao, Shigang, Banan District, an ancient camellia tree of 400 years old is still alive, 8 meters in height and 72 cm in diameter. Camellia can be found everywhere in Chongqing, in parks, scenic spots, in front of the houses, and on balconies of tall buildings.
City Tree

The ficus lacor was officially made the city tree of Chongqing in 1986. Ficus lacor is the tree with deciduous leaves, of banyan genus in the mulberry family. With its deep roots, strong trunk, and thriving branches and leaves, it has great vitality, grows fast, and enjoys a long life. The tree can grow on thin soil in hot, damp climate, and is pollution resisting. It can even grow well on high cliffs.

There are many places in Chongqing named after the tree, 'huangge', as the local people pronounce it. The fact is witnessed by ancient books. An ancient book Shui Jing Zhu (A Record of Rivers) of the Northern Wei Dynasty (386 - 534 A. D.), noted, 'the water (of the Yangtze) then goes east through the Huangge Gorge (known as Tongluo Gorge today).' And in the Tu Jing (A Book of Pictures) of the Song Dynasty (960 - 1279) described 'At the foot of Tushan Mountain, there are huangge trees (ficus lacor); and below the trees there is the Huangge Ferry Crossing'. In Chongqing today, there are quite a number of places named after the tree: Huanggeya, Huanggeping, for instance.