An Assortment of Regional Maps of China
To Illustrate the Fifth Theme of Geography

Compiled from internet sources Fall 2014
by Catherine Christensen
Acton Boxborough Public Schools, Acton, MA
http://www.sacu.org/provmap.html
Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding
Retrieved: October 25, 2014

Provincial Map
http://www.map-of-china.co.uk/political-map-of-china.htm
Retrieved: October 25, 2014

Provincial Map
China Divided into Three Regions
China Divided into Four Regions
(Political Slogans)
China Divided into Six Regions
China Divided into Nine Nations
Mean Annual Precipitation in Mainland China

PRISM 1961 - 1990 Mean Annual Precipitation
Mainland China

http://www1.american.edu/ted/ICE/images5/bg-chinappt_xl.jpg
Retrieved: October 25, 2014

This link connects to a page about the South-North Water Transfer Project.
The Regional Studies Blog
The voice of the RSA community

The Hu Huanyong Line
Published on: Friday, June 15, 2012 by Regional Studies Association

The famous Chinese population geographer Hu Huanyong identified this line in 1935 as a way of drawing attention to the major West/East split in China in terms of population. This geographical division has been the topic of discussion for a long time and in relation to a number of areas. Strangely enough, there is a Facebook page dedicated to the Hu line. The line divides China roughly into two parts. In 1935 when Hu first identified the split, the West had 57% of the area and 4% of the population. Today, the East has 94% of the population of China, but only 43% of the area.

http://www.thersablog.com/2012/06/hu-huanyong-line.html
Retrieved: October 25, 2014
Population Density

http://images.flatworldknowledge.com/berglee/berglee-fig10_004.jpg
Retrieved: October 25, 2014
Regional Economies

http://www.businessforum-china.com/tl_files/upload/infograph/economy/hinterland/1_RE_01.png

Retrieved: October 25, 2014
CST – China Standard Time (Standard Time)

China Standard Time (CST) is 8 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). This time zone is a standard time zone and is used in: Asia.

See full time zone map ▸

Email time zone indicator: +0800

An email sent from someone in the China Standard Time (CST) time zone will have the time zone listed as '+0800' in the headers of the email. (However, '+0800' does not have to be in China Standard Time, as other time zones could have the same UTC offset).

Where and when is CST observed?

Asia

- Asian countries/territories using CST all year
  - China
  - Macau
  - Taiwan

http://www.timeanddate.com/time/zones/cst-china
Retrieved: December 7, 2014

How many time zones are there in China?

http://images.infoplease.com/images/timezones.gif
Retrieved: December 7, 2014
A widely distributed *China Briefing* map shows per capita GDP gains by province* for 2011. As can be seen, all parts of China experienced rapid economic expansion in that year, but the more prosperous and productive coastal zone did not fare as well as many interior areas. The mineral-driven boom in Inner Mongolia is well known, but the rapid recent growth experienced in such provinces as Sichuan and Guizhou has not received as much attention in the international press. As several of these rapidly expanding areas are quite poor by Chinese standards — with Guizhou having China’s lowest per capita GDP — such patterns indicate a slight lessening of the country’s stark regional disparities.

*Strictly speaking, the units in question are province-level administrative divisions, including autonomous regions and direct-controlled municipalities. China’s Special Administrative Regions (Hong Kong and Macau) are not included.*


Retrieved: October 25, 2014

**GDP Growth 2011**
It remains to be seen, of course, whether such patterns will persist. When examined over the past several decades, a strikingly different map of regional development emerges. To illustrate such differences, I have made several maps of the relative economic standing of Chinese provinces, using Wikipedia data. The first map shows per capita GDP ranking in 2010. Here blue provinces have higher than average figures and red provinces lower than average figures, with the two richest areas (Shanghai and Beijing) shown in dark blue, the third and fourth richest is a somewhat lighter shade of blue, and so on. On this map, the economic development of the coastal zone is clearly evident, as is the low economic productivity of the greater southwest.

Retrieved: October 25, 2014

Relative Per Capita GDP Ranking (1 of 3)
The second map portrays the country in the same manner for 1978, just as China’s economic transformation was beginning. (Note that 29 rather than 31 entities are mapped here, as at the time Chongqing was part of Sichuan, whereas data for Hainan were not tabulated). The economic pattern at the time was strikingly different from that of 2010; in the late 1970s, the northeast (Manchuria) was the clear economic leader, while much of the far west, including the entire Tibetan Plateau, ranked at a relatively high level.
The final map shows changes in relative rankings over the same period. Three province-level municipalities, Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin, remained the same, occupying the top three positions in both years. Xinjiang in the northwest also retained the same ranking, remaining in position number 19. Other regions show significant changes. The coast surged ahead, particularly Fujian, Zhejiang, and Shandong, as did mineral-rich Inner Mongolia. The rust-belt zone of Manchuria, on the other hand, dropped significantly. An even greater drop, however, is seen in the Tibetan Plateau (Tibet proper and Qinghai) and the adjoining province of Gansu. Tibet itself dropped from the 9th position to the 28th.

Retrieved: October 25, 2014

Relative Per Capita GDP Ranking (3 of 3)
Figure 2: GDP Per Capita, 2012

Source: Calculated using data from China National Bureau of Statistics

http://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2014-04/china_iatr_5.png

From Foreign Agricultural Service, US Department of Agriculture
Retrieved: October 25, 2014

2012 GDP Per Capita
Chinese Food Types
Languages
Ethnolinguistic Groups
Agricultural Regions

http://www.colorado.edu/geography/class_homepages/geog_3822_f11/CourseResources.htm
Retrieved: October 25, 2014

Agricultural Regions
China Labour Bulletin

Wages in China

10 June, 2013

http://www.clb.org.hk/en/content/wages-china
Retrieved: October 25, 2014
Figure 7. Regional Conventional Missiles. China is capable of employing land-based ballistic and cruise missile systems to support a variety of regional contingencies.

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/china_regional_conventional_missiles_2009.jpg
Retrieved: October 25, 2014

Range of Regional Conventional Missiles
Taobao.com Reveals China's Regional Shopping Habits

March 13, 2012
Editor: Sun Xi
An amusing online shopping map released by Taobao.com, China's largest online shopping platform, on February 27, 2012. It shows the shopping habits of Chinese people living in different regions:

**Beijing**: cross-stitch items top the 2011 search engine keywords for Beijing

**Heilongjiang Province** (in northeast China): Heilongjiang people purchase the most Lei Feng-style [*note] cotton hats.

**Liaoning Province** (in northeast China): Liaoning people favor imported goods and love South Korean products.

**Shandong Province** (in east China): Shandong men have a passion for cross country vehicles.

**Jiangsu Province** (in east China): Jiangsu people are all fans of Steve Jobs as they love to search for iPads and iPhones.

**Zhejiang Province** (in southeast China): The province capital of Hangzhou is the largest producing area of women's dresses on Taobao.com.

**Taiwan**: Taiwanese spend the most per capita on single lens reflex cameras.

**Guangdong Province** (in south China): People living in Shenzhen city appear to be the most environmentally friendly—their spending on energy-saving lamps per capita ranked first.

**Hainan Province** (in south China): Unsurprisingly, citizens of this sunny island buy sandals all-year round.

**Yunnan Province** (in south China): Yunnanese love to buy colorful gemstones.

**Sichuan Province** (in southwest China): Sichuan girls love to shop for skirts and dresses.

**Tibet Autonomous Region** (in southwest China): The shopping of Tibetan people is all about keeping warm.

**Qinghai Province** (in northwest China): Qinghai people love to buy and wear sweaters.

**Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region** (in northwest China): Young women from the Xinjiang region have the country's largest average bra size.

**Gansu Province** (in north China): Gansu people are fond of glazed pottery.

**Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region** (in north China): People living in Ordos city love to buy trendy baby products.

[money.eastmoney.com](http://www.money.eastmoney.com)

In 2011, online transactions on Taobao.com, China's largest online shopping platform generated more than eight million packages every day, accounting for about 60% of all express service deliveries in China.

http://www.womenofchina.cn/womenofchina/html1/opinion/13/9195-1.htm

Retrieved: October 25, 2014