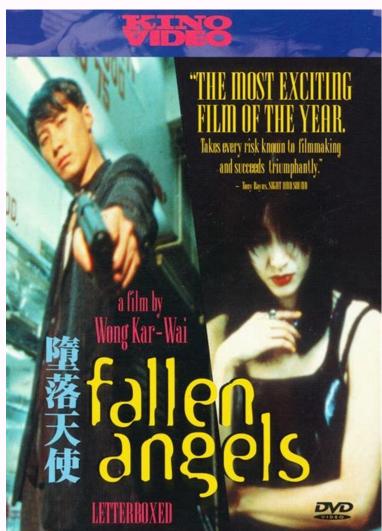
Chungking express eng sub

I'm not robot!









Not to be confused with Chengde, Chengvu, or Chamdo. Prefecture-level & Sub-provincial division in Sichuan, ChinaChengdu 成都市Chengtu, Chengdu Clockwise from top: Chengdu skyline with snow capped mountains, Financial City, Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding, Chengdu skyline overlooking the Jin River, Anshun Bridge, Taikoo Li Emblem of ChengduNicknames: Hibiscus City, Brocade City, Turtle City, Cheng'msterdam[1]Location of the city center in SichuanChengduChengdu City jurisdiction in SichuanChengduChengdu City jurisdiction of the city center in SichuanChengduChengdu City jurisdiction of Chengdu City jurisdiction in SichuanChengduLocation of the city center in SichuanChengduLocation of the city center in SichuanChengduChengdu City jurisdiction in SichuanChengduLocation of the city center in SichuanChengduLocation of the city center in SichuanChengduChengdu City jurisdiction in SichuanChengduLocation of the city center in SichuanChengduChengdu City jurisdiction in SichuanChengdu City ju 30°39′36″N 104°03′48″E / 30.66000°N 104.06333°E / 30.66000; 104.0633°E / 30.66000; 104.06000; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 104.0600; 10 Municipal People's Congress • CCP SecretaryShi Xiaolin • Congress ChairmanLi Zhongbin • MayorWang Fengchao • CPPCC ChairmanZhang ShanArea • Prefecture-level & Sub-provincial division14,378.18 km2 (5,551.45 sq mi) • Urban[2]3,679.9 km2 (1,420.8 sq mi) • Metro4,558.8 km2 (1,760.2 sq mi) • Downtown465.88 km2 (179.88 sq mi)Elevation500 m (1,600 ft)Highest elevation5,364 m (17,598 ft)Lowest elevation378 m (1,240 ft)Population (2020 census)[3] • Prefecture-level & Sub-provincial division20,937,757 • Density1,500/km2 (3,800/sq mi) • Urban15,419,445 • Urban density4,200/km2 (11,000/sq mi) • Metro16,045,577 • Metro density3,500/km2 (9,100/sq mi) • Major Ethnic groupHanTime zoneUTC+08:00 (China Standard)Postal code610000-611944Area code(s)(0)28ISO 3166 codeCN-SC-01GDP (2021)¥1.992 trillion\$308.79 billion[4]GDP Per Capita (2021)¥1.992 trill highWebsiteChengdu.gov.cn Chengdu" in Chinese charactersChinese成都Hanyu PinyinChéngdūCen2du1 (Sichuanese Pinyin) [tshənulu1] PostalChengtuLiteral meaning"Become a Capital" or "Established Capital tu1IPA[tshāŋtú] (listen)other MandarinSichuanese PinyinCen2du1 (Sichuanese Pinyin) [tshan4]tu1]WuShanghaineseRomanizationSihngdouJyutpingSing4dou1IPA[seŋtú]Southern MinHokkien POJSeng-to Former nameXijingChinese西京Literal meaningWestern Capital TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinXijingBopomofoT - リームGwoyeu RomatzyhShijingWade-GilesHsi1-ching1Yale RomanizationSyjing NicknamesCity of Brocade Traditional Chinese錦城Simplified Chineseaacting Romatzyh Jiincherng Wade-Giles Chin3-ch'êng 2 City of Hibiscus Chinese 蓉城Literal meaning Hibiscus City Transcriptions Standard Mandarin Hanyu Pinyin Róng cheng 4 (UK: /tʃɛŋ'du:/, US: /tʃɛŋ [tshəniJtu], Standard Chinese provincial city which serves as the capital of the Chinese provincial city which serves as the capital of the Chinese provincial city which serves as the capital of the Chinese provincial city which serves as the capital of the Chinese provincial city which serves as the capital of the Chinese province of Sichuan. It is traditionally the hub in Southwest China. Chengdu is considered a "Beta + (global second-tier)" city classification (together with Barcelona and Washington, D.C.) according to the Globalization and World Cities Research Network.[8] Chengdu is a leading financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally the 2021 Global Financial Centres Index.[9] Chengdu is located in central Sichuan. The surrounding Chengdu is located in central Sichuan. zhi Guó) and the "Land of Abundance". Its prehistoric settlers included the Sanxingdui culture. The site of Dujiangyan, an ancient irrigation system, is designated as a World Heritage Site. The Jin River flows through the city. Founded by the state of Shu prior to its incorporation into China, Chengdu is unique as a major Chinese settlement that has maintained its name mostly unchanged throughout the imperial, republican, and communist eras. It was the capital of Liu Bei's Shu Han during the Middle Ages.[10] During World War II, refugees from eastern China fleeing from the Japanese settled in Chengdu. After the war, Chengdu's importance as a link between Eastern and Western China expanded, with railways built to Chongqing in 1952, and Kunming and Tibet afterwards.[10] In the 1960s, Chengdu became an important centre of China's national defense industry. Chengdu is now one of the most important economic, financial, commercial, cultural, transportation, and communication centers in China. Its economy is diverse, characterized by the machinery, automobile, medicine, food, and information technology industries. Chengdu railway station is one of the six biggest in China. Chengdu also hosts many international companies and more than 16 consulates; more than 270 Fortune 500 companies have established branches in Chengdu.[11] Chengdu hosted the FISU Summer World University Games, an international multi-sport event. It is considered one of the most livable cities in China.[13][14] Chengdu's culture largely reflects that of its province, Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol, which inhabits the area of Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol, which inhabits the area of Sichuan; the city is home to the Chengdu's culture largely reflects that of its province, Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol, which inhabits the area of Sichuan; the city is home to the Chengdu's culture largely reflects that of its province, Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol, which inhabits the area of Sichuan; the city is home to the Chengdu's culture largely reflects that of its province, Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol, which inhabits the area of Sichuan; the city is home to the Chengdu's culture largely reflects that of its province, Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol, which inhabits the area of Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol, which inhabits the area of Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese national symbol, which inhabits the area of Sichuan; in 2011, it was recognized by UNESCO as a city of gastronomy.[15] It is associated with the giant panda, a Chinese nation Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding. Chengdu is one of the world's top 40 cities by scientific research output, [16] and home to the greatest number of university of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu University, and Xihua University, and the imperial, republican, and communist eras, [18] although it also had other names, for example it was briefly known as "Xijing" (Western Capital) in the 17th century, [19] Etymology of the name is unclear. The earliest and most widely known as "Xijing" (Western Capital) in the 17th century, [19] Etymology of the name is unclear. geographical work Universal Geography of the Taiping Era, which states that the ninth king of Shu's Kaiming dynasty named his new capital Chengdu after a statement by King Tai of Zhou that a settlement needed "one year to become a city, and three to become a city, and three to become a city, and three to become a city and three to become a cit "turned into" while du 都 can mean either a metropolis or a capital.) The present spelling is based on pinyin romanization; its Postal Map romanization; its Postal Map romanization was "Chengtu". Its former status as the seat of the Chengdu Prefecture prompted Marco Polo's spellings "Sindafu", "Sin-din-fu", &c.[22][23] and the Protestant missionaries' romanization "Ching-too Foo".[24] Although the official name of the city has remained (almost) constant, the surrounding area has sometimes taken other names, including "Yizhou". Chinese nicknames for the city include the "Turtle City", variously derived from the old city walls' shape on a map or a legend that Zhang Yi had planned their course by following a turtle's tracks; the "Brocade City", a contraction of the earlier "City of the Brocade Official", after an imperial office established under the Western Han; the "Hibiscus which King Mengchang of the Later Shu ordered planted upon the city wall during the 10th century.[1][25][26] Logo The city logo adopted in 2011 is inspired by the Golden Sun Bird, an ancient relic unearthed in 2001 from the Jinsha Site.[27] History The archaeological site of Jinsha is a major discovery in Chengdu in 2001. Early history Archaeological discovery in Chengdu in 2001. Early history Archaeological discovery in Chengdu in 2001. century BC. At the time of China's Xia, Shang, and Zhou dynasties, it represented a separate ancient bronze-wielding culture which—following its partial sinification—became known to the Chinese as Shu.[28][29] Shu was conquered by Qin in 316 BC and the settlement re-founded by the Qin general Zhang Yi. (A Chinese legend explains the town's nickname "Turtle City" by claiming Zhang planned the course of his city walls by
following a turtle's tracks.) Although he had argued against the invasion, the settlement thrived and the additional resources from Sichuan helped enable the First Emperor of Qin to unify the Warring States which had succeeded the Zhou. Imperial era The Dujiangyan Irrigation System built in 256 BC still functions today. Tomb doors from Pi County showing men in hanfu, one with a shield and the other a broom (1st or 2nd century). Under the Han, the brocade produced in Chengdu became fashionable and was exported throughout China. A "Brocade Official" (錦官; jǐnguān) was established to oversee its quality and supply. After the fall of the Eastern Han, Liu Bei ruled Shu, the southwestern of the Three Kingdoms, from Chengdu. His minister Zhuge Liang called the area the "Land of Abundance". Under the Tang, Chengdu was considered it as "lying above the empyrean". The city's present Caotang ("Grass Hall") was constructed in 1078 in honor of an earlier, more humble structure of that name erected by Du Fu in 760, the second year of his 4-year stay. The Taoist Qingyang Gong ("Green Goat Temple") was built in the 9th century. Chengdu was the capital of Wang Jian's Former Shu from 907 to 925, when it was conquered by the Later Tang. The Later Shu was founded by Meng Zhixiang in 934, with its capital at Chengdu. Its King Mengchang beautified the city by ordering hibiscus to be planted upon the city walls. The Song conquered the city walls. Shi praised it as "the southwestern metropolis". At the fall of the Song, a rebel leader set up a short-lived kingdom known as Great Shu (大蜀, Dàshů). Allegedly the Mongols called for the death of a million people in the city but the city but the city but the city sopulation had less than 30,000 residents (not Chengdu prefecture). The aged males who had not fled were killed while in typical fashion, the women, children and artisans were enslaved and deported. During the Yuan dynasty, most of Sichuan's residents were deported to Hunan during the insurgency of the western ethnic tribes of western Sichuan's residents were deported to Hunan during the insurgency of the fall of the Ming, the rebel Zhang Xianzhong established his Great Western Kingdom (大西) with its capital at Chengdu; it lasted only from 1643 to 1646.[19] Zhang was said to have massacred a large number of people in Chengdu and throughout Sichuan. In any case, Chengdu was said to have become a virtual ghost town frequented by tigers[31] and the depopulation of Sichuan necessitated the resettlement of millions of people from other provinces during the Columbian Exchange, the Chengdu Plain became one of China's principal sources of tobacco. Pi County was considered to have the highest quality in Sichuan, which was the center of the country's cigar and cigarette production, the rest of the country long continuing to consume snuff instead. [24] Modern era Huangchengba in 1911 This section needs additional citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (August 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) In 1911, Chengdu's branch of the Railway Protection Movement helped trigger the Wuchang Uprising, which led to the Xinhai Revolution that overthrew the Qing dynasty.[32][33] During World War II, the capital city of China was forced to move inland from Nanjing to Wuhan in 1937 and from Wuhan to Chengdu, then from Chengdu to Chongging in 1938, as the Kuomintang (KMT) government under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ultimately retreated to Sichuan business people, workers, and academics who founded many of the industries and cultural institutions which continue to make Chengdu an important cultural and commercial production center. Chengdu became a military center for the KMT to regroup in the War of Resistance. Chengdu was beyond the reach of the Imperial Japanese ground forces and escort fighter planes. However, the Japanese frequently flew in the then-highly advanced twin-engine long-ranged G3M "Nell" medium bombers to conduct massive aerial bombardments of both civilian and military targets in Chongqing and Chengdu.[34] The massed formation of the G3M bombers provided heavy firepower against Chinese fighter planes assigned to the defense of Chongqing and Chengdu, which continued to cause problems for the Japanese attacks.[35][36] An all-airwar was fought over Chengdu between the Chinese Air Force and the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy air forces; an I-16 fighter aircraft burning low-grade fuel were still sufficiently dangerous in the hands of capable pilots against the Japanese schnellbomber-terror bombing raiders; [37] on 4 November 1939 for instance, Capt. Cen Zeliu (wades-giles: Shen Tse-Liu) led his 17th Fighter Squadron, 5th Fighter Group of seven cannon-equipped Dewoitine D.510 fighters in a level head-on attack against an incoming coming raid of 72 IJANF G3M bombers (Capt. Cen choosing this tactic knowing that the operation of the Hispano-Suiza HS.404 20mm autocannon in his D.510 is likely to fail under the g-loads of a high-deflection diving attack), with Capt. Cen pummeling the lead G3M of the IJN's 13th Kökūtai's CO Captain Kikushi Okuda with cannon fire, sending the G3M crashing down in flames over Chengdu, along with three other G3M bombers destroyed in the Chengdu raid that day.[38] With the death of Captain Okuda in the air battle over Chengdu, the IIN Kaigun-daisa (海軍大佐) became the highest-ranking IIN Air officer to be killed-in-action in the War of Resistance/World War II thus far.[39] In mid-late 1940, unbeknownst to the Americans and European allies, the Imperial Japanese appeared in the skies over Chongqing and Chengdu with the world's most advanced fighter plane at the time: the A6M "Zero" fighter that dominated the skies over China against the increasingly obsolete Russian-made Polikarpov I-15/I-153s and I-16s that were the principal fighter planes of the Chinese Nationalist Air Force.[40] This would later prove to be a rude awakening for the Allied forces in the Pacific War following the attack on Pearl Harbor.[41] One of the first American ace fighter pilots of the war and original volunteer fighter pilot for the Chinese Nationalist Air Force, Major Huang Xinrui (nicknamed "Buffalo" by his comrades) died as a result of battling the Zero fighters along with his squadron-mates Cen Zeliu and Lin Heng (younger brother of renown architect Lin Huivin), in defense of Chengdu on 14 March 1941.[42][43][40][44] 40th Bombardment Group Boeing B-29-5-BW Superfortress 42-6281 "20th Century Unlimited" at Hsinching Airfield (A-1), China, advanced China Base of the 40th Bomb Group after completion of a raid on Anshan, Manchuria. Mission No. 4, 29 July 1944 Following the attack on Pearl Harbor at the end of 1941, the American XX Bomber Command launched Operation Matterhorn, an ambitious plan to base B-29 Superfortnesses in Chengdu and strategically bomb the Japanese Home Islands.[45] The operating base was located in Xinjin Airport in the southwestern part of the Chengdu metropolitan area.[46][47] Because the operating base was located in Xinjin Airport in the southwestern part of the Chengdu metropolitan area. of launching the first serious retaliation against the Japanese homeland.[48] People's Liberation Army troops entered Chengdu was the last city on the Chinese mainland to be held by the Kuomintang. President Chinag Kai-shek and his son Chiang Kai-shek an from Chengdu Central Military Academy until 1949, when Communist forces took the city on December 27. The People's Liberation Army and the commander of the KMT Army guarding the city. On 10 December the remnants of the Nationalist Chinese government evacuated to Taiwan.[49][50] The Chengdu Tianfu District Great City is a sustainable planned city that will be outside of Central Chengdu, and is expected to be self-sustaining, with every residence being a two-minute walk from a park.[51] The Great City In 2019, Chengdu overtook Shenzhen, China's technology hub, as the best-performing Chinese economy.[52] The city has surged in population in the last two decades.[53] Investments into a Europe-Chengdu Express Railway have been made, providing even more opportunity for the city to grow.[52] As a way to preserve farmland and accommodate the growing population of Chengdu, China is building a hyper-dense satellite city centered around a central mass-transit hub called the Great City where any destination within the city is intended to provide affordable, high-quality lifestyle, which provides people-oriented spaces that does not require a car to navigate.[55] Their current urban-planning focus in the city of Chengdu is to make the city 'a city within a park' rather than creating parks within a city.[53] The Great City falls in line with the Chengdu 'park city' initiative, prioritizing the environment, public space and quality of life. It will consist of 15% park and green space and be situated on a 1.3 km2 (0.50 sq mi) area.[55] Although 25% of the space will be dedicated to roads, one half of the roads will be pedestrian-oriented. This transit system provides direct transport to Chengdu itself.[54] It is expected that the city will consume 48% less energy than cities of similar size.[55] The goal of the 'park city' project is to allow a city like Chengdu to compete with Beijing and Shanghai without stripping the city of its character.[53] The city of Chengdu is already known for its focus on quality of life, which includes affordable housing, good public schools, trees and bike lanes. However, this project is considered an urban renewal project, and to carry out this project, demolitions and forced evictions are occurring.[54] The Great City may be, in part, compensation for urban renewal project going on in Chengdu. The Great City fulfills the need for affordable housing as Chengdu carries out demolitions. Geography Map including Chengdu (labeled as CH'ENG-TU (walled) 成都) (AMS, 1958) Map including Chengdu (labeled as CH'ENG-TU)
(walled) 成都) (AMS, 1958) Map including Chengdu (labeled as CH'ENG-TU) (walled) 成都) (AMS, 1958) Map including Chengdu (labeled as CH'ENG-TU) (walled) 成都) (AMS, 1958) Map including Chengdu (labeled as CH'ENG-TU) (walled) 成都) (AMS, 1958) Map including Chengdu (labeled as CH'ENG-TU) (walled) 成都) (AMS, 1958) Map including Chengdu (labeled as CH'ENG-TU) (walled) 成都) (AMS, 1958) Map including Chengdu (labeled as CH'ENG-TU) (walled) (labeled as CH'ENG-T CH'ENG-TU) The vast plain on which Chengdu is located has an elevation ranging from 450 to 720 metres (1,480 to 2,360 feet). Northwest Chengdu is bordered by the high and steep Longmen Mountains, the elevation of which exceeds 3,000 m (9,800 ft) and includes Miao Jiling (5,364 m, 17,598 ft) and Xiling Snow Mountain (5,164 m, 16,942 ft). The western mountainous area is also home to a large primitive forest with abundant biological resources and a giant panda habitat. East of Chengdu stands the low Longquan Mountains and the west bordering area of the hilly land of middle reaches of Min River, an area noted by several converging rivers. Since ancient times, Chengdu has been known as "the Abundant Land" owing to its fertile soil, favorable climate, and novel Dujiangyan Irrigation System. Xiling Snow Mountain Chengdu is located at the western edge of the Sichuan Basin and sits on the Chengdu Plain; the dominating terrain is plains. The prefecture ranges in latitude from 30° 05' to 31° 26' N, while its longitude ranges from 102° 54' to 104° 53' E, stretching for 192 kilometres (4,780 sq mi) of land. Neighbouring prefectures are Deyang (NE), Ziyang (SE), Meishan (S), Ya'an (SW), and the Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture (N). The urban area, with an elevation of 500 m (1,600 ft), features a few rivers, three of them being the Jin, Fu, and Sha Rivers. Outside of the immediate urban area, the topography becomes more complex: to the east lies the Longquan Mountains (龙泉山脉) and the Penzhong Hills (盆中丘陵); to the west lie the Qionglai Mountains, which rise to 5,364 m (17,598 ft) in Dayi County. The lowest point in Chengdu Prefecture, at 378 m (1,240 ft), lies in the southeast in Jintang County. Climate (Köppen Cwa) and is largely warm with high relative humidity all year. It has four distinct seasons, with moderate rainfall concentrated mainly in the warmer months, and relieved from both sweltering summers and freezing winters. The Qin Mountains (Qinling) to the far north help shield the city from cold Siberian winds in the winter; because of this, the short winter is milder than in the Lower Yangtze. The 24-hour daily mean temperature in January is 5.6 °C (42.1 °F), and snow is rare but there are a few periods of frost each winter. The summer is hot and humid, but not to the extent of the "Three Furnaces" cities of Chongging, Wuhan, and Nanjing, all of which lie in the Yangtze basin.[56] The 24-hour daily mean temperature in July and August is around 25 °C (77 °F), with afternoon highs sometimes reaching 33 °C (91 °F); sustained heat as found in much of eastern China is rare. Rainfall occurs most frequently and is concentrated in July and August, with very little of it in the cooler months. Chengdu also has one of the lowest annual sunshine totals nationally, with less sunshine totals nationally, with very little of it in the cooler months. are overcast even if without rain. This is especially so in the winter months, when it is nearly continuously grey, compounded by the poor air quality. With monthly percent in August, the city receives 1,073 hours of bright sunshine annually. Spring (March-April) tends to be sunnier and warmer in the day than autumn (October-November). The annual mean is 16.27 °C (61.3 °F), and extremes have ranged from -4.6 °C (24 °F) to 37.5 °C (99.5 °F). Climate data for Chengdu (Shuangliu District, 1981-2010 normals) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 18.9(66.0) 24.0(75.2) 31.8(89.2) 32.5(90.5) 35.2(95.4) 37.5(99.5) 37.3(99.1) 36.6(97.9) 36.2(97.2) 30.1(86.2) 26.2(79.2) 18.4(65.1) 37.5(99.5) Average high °C (°F) 9.4(48.9) 11.8(53.2) 16.3(61.3) 21.9(71.4) 26.6(79.9) 28.1(82.6) 29.8(85.6) 29.6(85.3) 25.8(78.4) 20.9(69.6) 16.3(61.3) 21.9(71.4) 26.6(79.9) 28.1(82.6) 29.8(85.6) 29 25.4(77.7) 24.9(76.8) 21.6(70.9) 17.2(63.0) 12.4(54.3) 7.1(44.8) 16.3(61.3) Average low °C (°F) 2.9(37.2) 5.1(41.2) 8.1(46.6) 12.7(54.9) 17.3(63.1) 20.6(69.1) 22.2(72.0) 21.7(71.1) 18.9(66.0) 14.2(57.6) 16.6(61.9) 16.0(60.8) 12.2(54.0) 3.1(37.6) 0.2(32.4) - 4.1(24.6) - 4.6(23.7) Average precipitation mm (inches) 8.9(0.35) 12.9(0.51) 22.4(0.88) 47.6(1.87) 76.9(3.03) 114.3(4.50) 208.1(8.19) 197.2(7.76) 111.0(4.37) 35.5(1.40) 14.8(0.58) 6.1(0.24) 855.7(33.68) Average precipitation days ( $\geq 0.1 \text{ mm}$ ) 7.0 8.5 10.9 13.0 14.7 15.2 17.6 15.8 15.6 13.1 7.7 5.2 144.3 Average relative humidity (%) 85 83 81 80 77 82 86 86 85 85 84 85 83 Mean monthly sunshine hours 53.3 51.4 83.1 113.9 121.7 117.2 131.9 155.0 77.6 59.4 57.2 51.6 1,073.3 Percent possible sunshine 17 17 23 30 29 28 31 38 21 17 18 16 24 Source: China Meteorological Administration (precipitation days and sunshine 1971-2000)[57][58] Administrative divisions Chengdu is a sub-provincial city[59] which has served as the capital of Sichuan since Chongqing's restoration to provincial status in 1997.[60] It has direct jurisdiction over 12 districts, 5 county-level cities and 3 counties: Administrative divisions of Chengdu Jinjiang Qingyang Jinniu Wuhou Chenghua Longquanyi Qingbaijiang Xindu Wenjiang Shuangliu Pidu Xinjin JintangCounty DayiCounty Dujiangyan(city) Pengzhou(city) Qionglai(city) Division Area in km2 Population 2020[62] Seat Postal code Subdivisions[63] Subdistricts Towns Townships Residential communities Administrative villages 510100 Chengdu 14,378.18 20,937,757 Wuhou 610000 112 205 55 1549 2735 510104 Jinjiang 60.24 902,933 Chenglong Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89
955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 16 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 17 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 17 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Subdistrict 610000 17 117 510105 Qingyang 65.89 955,954 Xinhua West Road Su Chenghua 109.28 1,381,894 Mengzhuiwan Subdistrict 610000 14 101 510112 Longquanyi 558.74 1,346,210 Longquanyi 558.74 L Liucheng Subdistrict 611100 4 6(3) 79 35 510116 Shuangliu 1,067.83 2,659,829 Dongsheng Subdistrict 611700 3 13 60 139 510132 Xinjin 329.93 363,591 Wujin Subdistrict 611400 1 10 1 26 80 Urban District 3679.87 15,419,445 510121 Jintang County 1,155.60 800,371 Zhaozhen Subdistrict 610400 1 18 2 47 185 510129 Dayi County 1,318.80 515,962 Jinyuan Subdistrict 611300 1 16 3 66 152 510131 Pujiang County 579.17 255,563 Heshan Subdistrict 611600 1 7 4 25 107 510181 Dujiangyan 1,207.98 710,056 Guankou Subdistrict 611800 5 13 1 69 197 510182 Pengzhou 1,419.38 780,399 Tianpeng Town 611900 1 19 102 251 510183 Qionglai 1,384.44 602,973 Linqiong Subdistrict 611500 1 17 6 62 202 510184 Chongzhou 1,088.01 735,723 Chongyang Subdistrict 611400 4 25 29 49 796 Divisions in Chinese and varieties of romanizations English Chinese Hanyu Pinyin Sichuanese Pinyin Chengdu City 成都市 Chéngdū Shì cen2 du1 si4 Jinjiang District 锦江区 Jǐnjiāng Qū jin3 jiang1 qu1 Qingyang District 龙泉驿区 Lóngquányì Qū nong2 quan2 yi2 qu1 Qingbaijiang District 青白江区 Qīngbáijiāng Qū qin1 be2 jiang1 qu1 Xindu District 新都区 Xīndū Qū xin1 jin1 qu1 Xindu District 新都区 Xīndū Qū xin1 du1 qu1 Xinjīn Qū xin1 jin1 qu1 Xindu District 新都区 Xīndū Qū xin1 jin1 qu1 Jintang County 金堂县 Jintáng Xiàn jin1 tang2 xian3 Dayi County 大邑县 Dàyì Xiàn da4 yi2 xian3 Pujiang County 蒲江堰市 Dūjiāngyàn Shì du1 jiang1 yan4 si4 Pengzhou 彭州市 Péngzhōu Shì pen2 zou1 si4 Qionglai 邛崃市 Qiónglái Shì qiong2 lai2 si4 Chongzhou 崇州市 Chóngzhōu Shì cong2 zou1 si4 Tianfu New Area Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Cityscape As of July 2013, the world's largest building in terms of floor area, the New Century Global Centre is located in the city. The 100-metre-tall (330 ft) structure is 500 by 400 metres (1,600 by 1,300 ft) in size with 1,700,000 square metres (18,000,000 sq ft) of floor area. The centre houses retail outlets, a 14-theater cinema, offices, hotels, a water park with artificial beach and waves and a Mediterranean-style village comprising a large 5-star hotel, a skating rink and a 15,000-spot parking area.[64] Hongzhaobi, South Renmin Road, Chengdu South Renmin Road, Chengdu IFS, Hongxing Road, Chengdu Hotel Waldorf Astoria in Chengdu Jin River, Shangri-la Hotel Chengdu City Centre of Jinjiang District Sino-Ocean Taikoo Li, Chengdu Sino-Ocean Taikoo-Li, Chengdu FS, Hongxing Road, Chengdu Hotel Waldorf Astoria in Chengdu Jin River, Shangri-la Hotel Chengdu City Centre of Jinjiang District Sino-Ocean Taikoo Li, Chengdu Sino-Ocean Taikoo-Li, Chengdu Hotel Waldorf Astoria in Chengdu FS, Hongxing Road, Chengdu Hotel Waldorf Astoria in Chengdu FS, Hongxing Road, C Financial City, Chengdu Yanlord Landmark, Hongzhaobi Crossroads, Chengdu Anshun Bridge and Jinjiang River Daci Temple Taikoo Li Chengdu Global Center Arabica at Kuanzhai Alleys Ancient fortress wall This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The ancient fortress wall of Chengdu, 10 metres (33 ft) high and 11 km (6.8 mi) long, was built during the Qing Empire Era. Surrounding the city, the wall's bottom measures 10 m (33 ft) wide while the top measures 6 m (20 ft) wide, almost equivalent to the width of a street. 8,122 crenels, four octagons and four turrets were built on the wall. Four gates were constructed on all sides of the wall, with hibiscus trees planted outside. Demographics Historical populationYearPop.±%1953857,000 19641,583,000+84.7%19706,922,918+337.3%19757,819,732+13.0%19808,225,399+5.2%19858,626,770+4.9%19909,195,004+6.6%19959,715,977+5.7%200010,392,531+7.0%200510,820,285+4.1%201014,047,625+29.8%202020,937,757+49.0%202121,192,000+1.2%Population size may be affected by changes on administrative divisions.2021 data is year end estimate According to the 2020 Chinese census, the municipality had 20,937,757 inhabitants, of whom The built-up (or metro) area was home to 16,045,577 inhabitants including the 12 urban districts plus Guanghan City (in Deyang). Chengdu is the largest city in Sichuan and the sixth largest in China. 21,192,000 for 2021, adding more residents than any other city in the country. The encompassing metropolitan area was estimated by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) to have, as of 2010[update], a population of 18.1 million.[65][66] Culture This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Chengdu" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (October 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This article is written like a travel guide rather than an encyclopedic description of the subject. Please help improve it by rewriting it in an encyclopedic style. If a travel guide is intended, use of Wikivoyage is strongly suggested. (October 2013) Jinli historical district of Chengdu In 2006, China Daily named Chengdu China's fourth-most-livable city.[67] Literature comes from Chengdu In 2006, China Daily named such as Sima Xiangru and Yang Xiong, two masters of Fu, a mixture of descriptive prose and verse during the Tang dynasty; Li Bai and Du Fu, the most eminent poets of the Tang and Song dynasties respectively; Yang Shen'an, a famous scholar of the Ming dynasty; and Guo Moruo and Ba Jin, two well-known modern writers. Chang Qu, a historian of Chengdu during the Jin dynasty, compiled the earliest local historical records, the Record of Hua Yang State. Zhao Chongzuo, a poet in China's history. Meng Chang, the king of Later Shu, wrote the first couplet for the Spring Festival, which says, "A harvest year accepts celebrations, good festivals foreshadow long springs." Fine art During the period of the Five Dynasties, Huang Quan, a painter in Chengdu, initiated the Fine-Brush Flower-and-Bird Painting school with other painters. At that time, "Hanlin Painting school with other painters. At that time, "Hanlin Painting school with other painters." Fine art During the period of the Five Dynasties, Huang Quan, a painter in Chengdu, initiated the Five Dynasties, Huang Quan, a painter in Chengdu, initi Immaculate Conception, seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chengdu Contains official,[68] Roman Catholic[69] and Protestant congregations, some of which are underground churches. 15 October 1696: The Roman Catholic[69] and Protestant congregations, some of which are underground churches. for more stations in Asia. In February 1891, Dr. Virgil Hart, who had been Superintendent of the New York Methodist Mission Society of Central China recommended that Chengtu be its first Mission sight. During the meeting, it was proposed he lead this contingency; having built western hospitals, Boy's and Girl's schools at Missions he established on the Yangtze and Gan Rivers from 1866 - 1888. On 9 May 1891 Dr. Virgil Hart arrived in Chengtu and two weeks later bought a home and had it subdivided into living quarters and a dispensary, for the later arriving Missionary staff to move into. On 24 June 1892, the doors of Chengtu's first Protestant
Mission Headquarters were opened with over one thousand people of the community attending. The first Methodist religious service was held the following Sunday with only several attendants. The first Methodist religious service was secured near Chengtu's East Gate in the spring of 1893. This site is where the city's first Methodist church and hospital were built. These were later razed by rioting Chinese in 1895 and the Mission staff retreated to Chongqing and later Shanghai to escape the marauders. Dr. Virgil Hart traveled to Peking to demand redress and full payment of retribution was collected from Sichuan Viceroy Liu Ping Chang. The mission compound was quickly rebuilt only to be destroyed once more in the riots of 1901. These were rebuilt a third time and later missionaries would relocate and expand the Boys' and Girls' Schools just south of the city, dedicating the Divinity College as Hart College in 1914; a part of the West China Union University, that is now Sichuan University and the West China School of Medicine (Huaxivida).[70] The Methodist Church near the East Gate would be closed by the CCP and became a grain storage facility. It was reopened as a Methodist church in the mid-1980s. In December 2018 the authorities attempted to close a 500-member underground church: "The Early Rain Covenant Church", led by Pastor Wang Yi. Over 100 members of the church's media outlets were closed down. Before his arrest, church member Li Yingqiang declared: "Even if we are down to our last five, and his wife. The church's media outlets were closed down. Before his arrest, church member Li Yingqiang declared: "Even if we are down to our last five, and his wife." worship and gatherings will still go on because our faith is real. [...] Persecution is a price worth paying for the Lord". Police are said to have told one member that the church had been declared an illegal organisation. Chinese media were banned from reporting the events. Video footage which found its way onto western social media showed arrests and photographs alleged to be of injuries inflicted by the police.[71][72][73] From a photo of Ms. Jiang's detention warrant it appears that the authorities have charged the church's leaders with "inciting subversion of state power", which carries a maximum sentence of 15 years.[74] Theatre Sichuan Opera The saying "Shu opera towers above all other performances in the world" reflects the achievement of Sichuan opera and Zaju (an ancient form of comedic drama involving dancing, singing, poetry, and miming). In the city, the first detailed recorded opera was staged in the royal court of Shu Kingdom during the Three Kingdom Period. China's first clearly recorded Zaju was also performed in Chengdu. Tombs of witty Han dynasty poets were excavated in Chengdu. And face-changing masks and fire breathing remain hallmarks of the Sichuan opera. Language The native language in Chengdu is Sichuanese, otherwise referred as Sichuan dialect. More precisely, "Chengdu Dialect" (成都话/成都方言) is widely used in lieu of "Sichuan cuisine Teahouse in Chengdu The distinct characteristic of Sichuan cuisine is the use of spicy chilies and peppercorns. Famous of Sichuan cuisine is the use of spicy chilies and peppercorns. Famous of Sichuan cuisine is the use of spicy chilies and peppercorns. local dishes include Mapo doufu, Chengdu Hot pot, and Dan Dan Mien. Both Mapo Doufu and Dan Dan Mien contain Sichuan peppers. An article[75] by the Los Angeles Times (2006) called Chengdu "China's party city" for its carefree lifestyle. Chengdu has more tea houses and bars than Shanghai despite having less than half the population Chengdu's tea culture dates back over a thousand years, including its time as the starting point of the Southern Silk Road. Common side dishes popular in Chengdu is an officially recognised UNESCO City of Gastronomy.[76] Teahouse Tea houses are ubiquitous in the city and range from ornate traditional establishments with bamboo furniture to simple modern tea houses. Teas on offer include jasmine, longjing and biluochun tea. Tea houses are popular venues for playing mahjong, getting a massage or one's ears clean.[77] Some larger tea houses offer live entertainment such as Sichuan opera performances.[78] Hot pot Hot pot is a traditional Sichuanese dish, made by cooking vegetables, fish, and/or meat in boiling spicy broth. A type of food suitable for friends' gathering, hot pot attracts both local people and tourists. Hot pot restaurants can be found everywhere in Chengdu. Mahjong Mahjong Mahjong has been an essential part of most local peoples' lives. After daytime work, people gather at home or in the tea houses on the street to play Mahjong. On sunny days, local people like to play Mahjong on the sidewalks to enjoy the sunshine and also the time with friends. Almost everyone plays Mahjong with money. Mahjong is the most popular entertainment choice among locals for several reasons. Chengdu locals have simplified the rules and made it easier to play as compared to Cantonese Mahjong. [79] Furthermore, the elderly like to play Mahjong because they believe Mahjong makes them think and prevents dementia. LGBTQ Main article: LGBT Culture in Chengdu has been named China's "gay capital" by Chinese gay netizens many times in recent years. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, due to the inaccessibility of international destinations, Chengdu has become another holiday destination for domestic gay groups. Therefore, Chengdu is also dubbed "Chengdu is also dubbed "Chengdu has become another holiday destination for domestic of the practice of the practice of the modern business model of 'Nong Jia Le' (Happy Rural Homes). It refers to the practice of the modern business model of 'Nong Jia Le' (Happy Rural Homes). It refers to the practice of the modern business model of 'Nong Jia Le' (Happy Rural Homes). It refers to the practice of the modern business model of 'Nong Jia Le' (Happy Rural Homes). suburban and rural residents converting their houses into restaurants, hotels and entertainment spaces in order to attract city dwellers. Nong Jia Le features different styles and price levels and have been thriving around Chengdu. They provide gateways for city dwellers to escape the city, offer delicious and affordable home-made dishes, and provide mahjong facilities. Some of the most popular ones are located in Sansheng Village east of Chengdu, and Nongke Village in Pidu District (欧特美家), northwest of Chengdu's annual Grand Temple Fair is held every year during the Spring Festival (Chinese New Year) in Wuhou Shrine, Jinli, the Culture Park, and several other city parks. The 15-day-long festival showcases both traditional Sichuan folk art and modern fashions of the city. Food stalls on site offer over 100 varieties of freshly made local snacks. Lantern Festival is held every year during the Spring Festival in Tazishan Park in the eastern part of Chengdu. Lanterns of different designs and themes are on display with traditional art performances including Sichuan opera, acrobatics shows, and local talk shows. Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival The Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes place on 5 April each year at Dujiangyan Water Releasing Festival takes ancient costumes and read elegies for Li Bing and his sons, in order to honour them for their contribution to the irrigation project they built over 2,000 years ago. Huanglongxi Fire Dragon Festival originated from South Song dynasty (1127-1279 AD). Celebrations include lighting paper dragons, a lion dance, floating lanterns on the water, and various street activities. South China Snow and Ice Festival The South China Snow and Ice Fe Chengdu. The festival is popular among locals, especially children, since it rarely snows in Chengdu and people relish the sight of snow. A large variety of snow. A large variety of snow activities are offered during the festival. Home of the giant panda at the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding The giant panda, a Chinese national treasure, is one of the most popular animals in the world. The total number is estimated to be 1,500, including those living in the wild, 80 percent of which are in Sichuan Province.[citation needed] A breeding center for giant pandas
called Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding was founded in the north suburbs of Chengdu. It is the only one of its kind in the world that's located in a metropolitan area. In order to better protect wild giant pandas, Chengdu has established nature Reserve, the biggest of its kind in the world, is only 130 km (81 mi) outside Chengdu. After the Wenchuan earthquake, most of it was moved to Ya'an. Aiming for the conservation of national wildlife, Chengdu Research Base of Giant Pandas and provides them a natural habitat, possessing up to 700 species of animals and plants for the pandas and provides them a natural environment without human disturbance. The western world learned of giant pandas only after a French missionary named David first encountered this species in Sichuan in 1869.[80] Now, the somewhat clumsy giant panda is a symbol representing the World Wildlife Fund. They are also a messenger of friendly communication between Chengdu and international cities. Currently, giant pandas are also reared in U.S.A, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Japan, Thailand as well as Mexico. Chengdu has established the world-renowned breeding and research base for giant pandas, which attracts almost 100,000 visitors annually. Covering tens of hectares with bamboo groves and a native-like habitat, the base is the only one of its kind located in an urban area. A museum is open to the public throughout the year. On 11 January 2012, six captive-bred pandas were released to a "semi-wild" environment in Dujiangyan, Chengdu. Main sights World natural and cultural heritage sites This article is written like a travel guide rather than an encyclopedic description of the subject. Please help improve it by rewriting it in an encyclopedic style. If a travel guide is intended, use of Wikivoyage is strongly suggested. (October 2013) Mount Qingcheng Mount Qingcheng is amongst the most important centres of Taoism (Daoism) in China. It is situated in the suburbs of Dujiangyan City and connected to downtown Chengdu 70 km (43 mi) away by the Cheng-Guan Expressway. With its peak 1,600 m (5,200 ft) above sea level, Mount Qingcheng's Fujian Temple, Tianshi Cave, and Shizu Hall are some of the existing moreauly expression. With its peak 1,600 m (5,200 ft) above sea level, Mount Qingcheng's Fujian Temple, Tianshi Cave, and Shizu Hall are some of the existing moreauly expression. well-known Taoist holy sites. Shangqing Temple is noted for an evening phosphorescent glow locally referred to as "holy lights". Dujiangyan Irrigation System The Dujiangyan Irrigation System (36 mi) away from Chengdu proper) is the oldest existing irrigation project in the world with a history of over 2000 years diverting water without a dam to distribute water and filter sand with an inflow-quantity control. The system was built by Libing and his son. The irrigation system prevents floods and droughts throughout the Plain of Chengdu. Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries Covering a total of 9,245 km2 (3,570 sq mi) over 12 distinct counties and 4 cities, Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries, lie on the transitional alp-canyon belt between the Sichuan Basin and the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. It is the largest remaining continuous habitat for giant pandas and home to more than 80 percent of the world's wild giant pandas. reserves of the habitat are 100-200 km (62-124 mi) away from Chengdu. The Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries are the most well-known of their kind in the world, with Wolong Nature Reserve, generally considered as the "homeland of pandas". It is a core habitat with unique natural conditions, complicated landforms, and a temperate climate with diverse wildlife. Siguniang Mountain, sometimes called the "Oriental Alpine" is approximately 230 km (140 mi) away from Chengdu, and is composed of four adjacent peaks, the fourth and highest stands 6,250 m (20,510 ft) above sea level, and is perpetually covered by snow. Culture of poetry and the Three Kingdoms Wuhou Shrine Wuhou Shrine (Temple of Marguis Wu) is perhaps the most influential museum of Three Kingdoms relics in China. It was built in the Western Jin period (265-316) in the honor of Zhuge Liang, the famous military and political strategist who was Prime Minister of the Shu Han State during the Three Kingdoms period (220-280). The Shrine highlights the Zhuge Liang Memorial Temple and the Hall of Liu Bei (founder of the Shu Han, as well as cultural relics like stone inscriptions and tablets. The Hui Mausoleum of Liu Bei represents a unique pattern of enshrining both the emperor and his subjects in the same temple, a rarity in China. Du Fu thatched cottage Main article: Du Fu Thatched Cottage Du Fu was one of the most noted Tang dynasty poets; during the Lushan-Shi Siming Rebellion, he left Xi'an (then Chang'an) to take refuge in Chengdu. With the help from his friends, the thatched cottage was built along the Huanhua Stream in the west suburbs of Chengdu, where Du Fu spent four years of his life and produced more than 240 now-famous poems. During the Song dynasty, people started to construct gardens and halls on the site of his thatched cottage to honor his life and memory. Currently, a series of memorial buildings representing Du Fu's humble life stand on the river bank, along with a large collection of relics and various editions of his poems. Ancient Shu civilization Jinsha Site Jinsha gold mask The Jinsha Relics Museum is located in the northwest of Chengdu, about 5 km (3.1 mi) from downtown. As a theme-park-style museum, it is for the protection, research, and display of Jinsha archaeological relics, exhibitions, and a conservation center.[81] Golden Sun Bird The Golden Sun Sun Bird was excavated by archaeologists from the Jinsha Ruins on 25 February 2001. In 2005, it was designated as the official logo of Chinese cultural heritage by the China National Relic Bureau. The round, foil plaque dates back to the ancient Shu area in 210 BC and is 94.2 percent pure gold and extremely thin. It contains four birds flying around the perimeter, representing the four seasons and directions. The sun-shaped cutout in the center contains 12 sunlight beams, representing the 12 months of a year. The exquisite design is remarkable for a 2,200-year-old piece. Sanxingdui Museum Situated in the northeast of the state-protected Sanxingdui Site, Sanxingdui Museum is 40 km (25 mi) north of Chengdu, covering a total area of 7,000 square metres (75,000 square feet). Sanxingdui bronze head The main collection highlights the Ancient City of Chengdu, Shu State & its culture, while displaying thousands of valuable relics including earthenware, jade wares, bone objects, gold wares, and bronzes that have been unearthed from Shang dynasty sacrificial sites. Buddhist and Taoist culture Chengdu Daci Monastery Known as the "Nonpareil Monastery" in China, the Daci Monastery in downtown Chengdu was first built during the Wei and Jin dynasties, with its cultural height during the Wei and Jin dynastery" in China, the Daci Monastery in China, the Daci Monastery in downtown Chengdu was first built during the Wei and Jin dynasties. and studied for several years here; during this time, he gave frequent sermons in Daci Monastery. Wenshu Monastery also named Xinxiang Monastery, Wenshu Monastery, it has a history dating back 1,300 years. Parts of Xuanzang's skull are held in consecration here (as a relic). The traditional home of scholar Li Wenjing is on the outskirts of the complex. Baoquang (meaning divine light) Monastery enjoys a long history and a rich collection of relics. It is believed that it was constructed during the East Han period and has appeared in written records since the Tang dynasty. It was destroyed during the Ming dynasty in the early 16th century. In 1607, the ninth year of the reign of the Kangxi Emperor of the reign of the Kangxi Emperor of the Kangxi Empe the largest and oldest Taoist temple in the city, but also the largest Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. 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The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in Southwest China. The only existing copy of the Daozang Jiyao (a collection of classic Taoist temple in S streets and historic towns The Wide and Narrow Lanes The Wide and
Narrow Lanes (Kuan Xiangzi and Zhai Xiangzi, or Kuanzhai Alleys) were first built during the Oing dynasty for Manchu soldiers. The lanes remained residential until 2003 when the local government turned the area into a mixed-use strip of restaurants, teahouses, bars, avant-garde galleries, and residential houses. Historic architecture has been well preserved in the Wide and Narrow lanes. Starbucks at the Kuanzhai Alleys Jinli is a popular commercial and dining area resembling the style of traditional architecture of western Sichuan. "Jinli" (锦里) is the name of an old street in Chengdu dating from the Han dynasty and means "making perfect". The ancient Jinli Street was one of the oldest and the most commercialized streets in the history of the Shu state and was well known throughout the country during the Qin, Han and Three Kingdoms periods. Jinli Street Many aspects of the urban life of Chengdu are present in the current-day Jinli area: teahouses, restaurants, bars, theatres, handicraft stores, local snack vendors, and specialty shops. Huanglongxi Historic Town Facing the Jinjiang River to the east and leaning against Muma Mountain to the north, the ancient town of Huanglongxi is approximately 40 km (25 mi) southeast of Chengdu. It was a large military stronghold for the ancient Shu Kingdom. The head of the Shu Han State in the Three Kingdoms period was seated in Huanglongxi, and for some time, the general government offices for Renshou, Pengshan, and Huayang counties were also located here. The ancient town has preserved the Qing dynasty architectural style, as seen in the design of its streets, shops, and buildings. Dr. Sun Yat-sen Square at Chunxi Road (春熙路) is a trendy and bustling commercial strip with a long history. It was built in 1924 and was named after a part of the Tao Te Ching. Today, it is one of the most well-known and popular fashion and shopping centers of Chengdu, lined with shopping malls, luxury brand stores, and boutique shops. Anren Historic Town is located 39 km (24 mi) west of Chengdu. It was the hometown of Liu Wencai, a Qing dynasty warlord, landowner and millionaire. His 27 historic mansions have been well preserved and turned into museums. Three old streets built during the Republic of China period are still being used today by residents. A museum dedicated to the memorial of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake was built in 2010. Luodai Historic Town Luodai was built, like many historic structures in the area, during the period of the Three Kingdoms. According to legend, the Shu Han emperor Liu Shan dropped his jade belt into a well when he passed through this small town. Thus, the town was named 'lost belt' (落带). It later evolved into its current name 洛带 with the same pronunciation, but a different first character. Luodai Historic Town is one of the five major Hakka settlements in China. Three or four hundred years ago, a group of Hakka people. Du Fu Thatched Cottage Chinese name 杜甫草堂, 24 acre, at the western outskirts of Chengdu, adjacent to the Huanhua Xi (Flower Rinsing Creek). Key buildings in the Du Fu Cao Tang Park were constructed in 1811 during the Qing dynasty. Economy Map of Chengdu showing infrastructures and land use, made by the CIA in 1989. Note that city mostly ends at what is today's second ring road. Chunxi Road China's state council has designated Chengdu as the country's western center of logistics, commerce, finance, science and technology, as well as a hub of transportation. It is also an important base for manufacturing and agriculture. According to the World Bank's 2007 survey report on global investment environments, Chengdu was declared "a benchmark city for investment environment in inland China". [82] Also based on a research report undertaken by the State Information Center in 2010, Chengdu has become an "engine" of the Western Development Program, a benchmark city for investment environment in inland China, and a major leader in new urbanization. In 2010, 12 of the Fortune 500 companies, including ANZ Bank, Nippon Steel Corporation, and Electricité de France, have opened offices, branches, or operation centers in Chengdu, the largest number in recent years. Meanwhile, the Fortune 500 companies that have opened offices in Chengdu, including JP Morgan Chase, Henkel, and GE, increased their investment and upgraded the involvement of their branches in Chengdu, ranking it first in terms of the number of Fortune 500 companies in Central and Western China. Of these, 149 are foreign enterprises and 40 are domestic companies. According to the 2010 AmCham China, Chengdu—including machinery, automobile, medicine, food, and information technology—are supported by numerous large-scale enterprises. In addition, an increasing number of high-tech enterprises from outside Chengdu have also settled down there. Taikoo Li and IFS at the city centre Chengdu is becoming one of the favorite cities for investment in Central and Western China.[83] Among the world's 500 largest companies, 133 multinational enterprises have had subsidiaries or branch offices in Chengdu by October 2009.[83] These MNEs include Intel, Cisco, Sony and Toyota that have assembly and manufacturing bases, as well as Motorola, Ericsson, and Microsoft that have R&D centers in Chengdu.[83] The National Development and Reform Commission has formally approved Chengdu's proposed establishment of a national bio-industry base there. The government of Chengdu has recently unveiled a plan to create a 90-billion-CNY bio pharmaceutical sector by 2012. China's aviation industries have begun construction of a high-tech industrial park in the city that will feature space and aviation technology. The local government plans to attract overseas and domestic companies for service outsourcing base in China and worldwide. Electronics and IT industries. The first telecom R&D centre was set up by an Indian company called Primetel in 1996 and since then the city has developed as the global centre for the telecom services sector in India and China, which together account for over 70 percent of the world telecommunications market. Several key national electronics R&D institutes are located in Chengdu. Chengdu. Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone has attracted a variety of multinationals, at least 30 Fortune 500 companies and 12,000 domestic companies, including Intel, IBM, Cisco, Nokia, Motorola, SAP, Siemens, Canon, HP, Xerox, Microsoft, Tieto, NIIT, MediaTek, and Wipro, as well as domestic powerhouses such as Lenovo.[84] Dell plans to open its second major China operations center in 2010.[85] Intel Capital acquired a strategic stake in Primetel, Chengdu's first foreign technology company in 2001. Intel's Chengdu factory, set up in 2005 is its second in China, after its Shanghai factory, and the first such large-scale foreign investment in the electronics industry in interior mainland China. Intel, the world's largest chipmaker, has invested US\$525 million in two assembly and testing facilities in Chengdu. Following the footsteps of Intel, Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC), the world's third largest foundry, set up an assembly and testing plant in Chengdu. Intel's rival AMD is likewise set to open an R&D center, its fourth in China after Dalian Shanghai and Shenzhen, within the Chengdu Tianfu Software Park. Scheduled to be operational by February 2007, this new center will provide multilingual application development and maintenance services to clients globally in English, Japanese and Chinese, and to the IBM Global Procurement Center, recently located to the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen.[86] On 23 March 2008, IBM announced at the "West China Excellent Enterprises CEO Forum" that the southwest working team of IBM China disclosed that IBM China disclosed that BM China disclosed that IBM China d to nearly 1,000 by the end of the year.[87][88] In July 2019 Amazon Web Services, the cloud computing company, signed a deal with the Cengdu High-Tech Zone to establish an innovation center. This project was intended to attract international business and enterprise into the area, promote cloud computing in China, and develop artificial intelligence technologies.[89][90] Over the past few years, Chengdu's economy has flourished rapidly. Chengdu is a major base for communication infrastructure, with one of Six national telecom exchanges hub. In 2009, Chengdu hosted the World Cyber Games Grand Finals (11-15 November). It was the first time China hosted the world's largest computer and video game tournament.[91] Financial industry Chengdu is a leading financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and 6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and 6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and 6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and 6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and 6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and 6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and 6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and 6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally and
6th in China after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and ranks 35th globally after (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in the 2021 Global Financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region after (Sh number of foreign financial institutions, including Citigroup, HSBC, Standard Chartered Bank, [PMorgan Chase, ANZ and MUFG Bank.[92] ANZ's data services center, established in 2011 in Chengdu, employs over 800 people, and in March 2019 the bank recruited further staff to support its data analytics and big data efforts.[93] In 2020 ANZ temporarily repurposed its Chengdu data center to a IT helpdesk, as part of the bank's pandemic response.[94] In 1988, Dr. Joseph Fowler, a British professor of optoelectronics from Cambridge founded Scsi Capital, Asia's first venture capital firm focused on opportunities in the digital age, in Chengdu. Scsi currently manages an active portfolio in excess of CNY 300 billion and has operations in India, Israel, Singapore and USA. Scsi Capital is the world's largest private equity investor and fund of funds in the photovoltaic, compound semiconductor, multilayer cmos, ceramic packaging, display and advanced materials sector. Historically, Chengdu has marked its name in the history of financial innovation. The world's first paper currency 'Jiao Zi' was seen in Chengdu in the year 1023, during the Song dynasty. Now, Chengdu is not only the gateway of Western China for foreign financial institutions, but also a booming town for Chinese domestic financial firms. The Chinese domestic financial firms. The Chinese domestic financial institutions, but also a booming town for Chinese domestic financial firms. set its southwest China headquarters in Chengdu City. In addition, almost all domestic banks and securities brokerage firms of Chengdu are strengthening their presences nationally, notably, Huaxi Securities, Sinolink Securities and Bank of Chengdu. Moreover, on top of banks and brokerage firms, the flourish of local economy lured more and more financial service firms to the city to capitalise on the economic growth. Grant Thornton, KPMG, PWC and Ernst & Young are the four global accountants and business advisers with West China head offices in the city. It is expected that by

2012, value-added financial services will make up 14 percent of the added-value service industry and 7 percent of the regional GDP. By 2015, those figures are expected to grow to 18 percent and 9 percent respectively. Modern logistic infrastructure, professional network, and resources in science, technology, and communication, Chengdu has become home to 43 foreign-funded logistic enterprises, including UPS, TNT, DHL, and Maersk, as well as a number of well-known domestic logistic enterprises, including COSCO, CSCL, SINOTRANS, CRE, Transfar Group, South Logistic Group, YCH, and STO. By 2012, the logistic industry in Chengdu will realize a value added of RMB 50 billion, with an average annual growth exceeding 18 percent. Ten new international direct flights will be in service; five railways for five-scheduled block container trains will be put into operation; and 50 large logistic enterprises are expected to have annual operation revenue exceeding RMB 100 million. Modern business and trade Chengdu is the largest trade center in western China with a market covering all of Sichuan province, exerting influence on a population of 250 million in six provinces, cities, and districts in western China. Chengdu ranks first among cities in western China in terms of the scale of foreign investment in commerce and trade. Out of the 40 World Top 250 retail enterprises based in China, 15 have opened branches in Chengdu. In downtown Chengdu, there are 71 department stores whose business area exceeds 10,000 sq. m. By 2012, total retail sales of consumer goods in Chengdu will exceed RMB 300 billion, up 18 percent annually on average; the total wholesales will exceed RMB 400 billion, with an annual increase of 25 percent. Total retail sales of the catering industry will exceed RMB 60 billion, increasing 30 percent annually; and the total exports and imports of Chengdu will be above US\$35 billion, increasing 30 percent. claim as "China's Famous Exhibition City", Chengdu takes the lead in central and western China. In 2010, direct revenue from the convention and exhibition cities in China. In 2010, direct revenue from the convention and exhibition cities in China. growth reached a historical high. More than 13.2 million people have come to Chengdu to participate in conventions and exhibition companies have invested in Chengdu such as the UK-based Reed Exhibition, as well as domestic companies such as the Chinese European Art Center, Sanlian Exhibition, and Eastpo International Expo. Software and service outsourcing industry Chengdu is one of the first service outsourcing bases in China. More than 150,000 people in Chengdu are engaged in software-related work. Among the Top 10 service outsourcing bases in the world, Accenture, IBM, and Wipro are based in Chengdu. In addition, 20 international enterprises including Motorola, Ubi Soft Entertainment, and Agilent, have set up internal shared service centers or R&D centers or R&D center for DHL China and Siemens Global IT Operation Center will be put into operation. In 2010, offshore service outsourcing in Chengdu realized a registered contract value of US\$336 million, 99 percent higher than the previous year. New energy industry Chengdu is the "National High-Tech Industry Base for New Energy Industry", as approved by the National Development and Reform Commission. Leading enterprises are operating in Chengdu and providing research and technology support such as Tianwei New Energy Holding Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tianma Bearing Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tianma Bearing Co., Ltd., Sichuan Sanzhou Special Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tianma Bearing Co., Ltd., Sichuan Sanzhou Special Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tianma Bearing Co., Ltd., Sichuan Sanzhou Special Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Sichuan Special Steel Tube Co., Sichuan Sp Southwestern Institute of Physics, Southwest Electric Power Design Institute. In 2010, the new energy enterprises above realized 31.1 billion RMB in revenue from main operations, 43.2 percent more than the previous year. Chengdu ranked first again in the list of China's 15 "Cities with Highest Investment Value for New Energies" released at the beginning of 2011, and Shuangliu County under its jurisdiction entered "2010 China's Top 100 Counties of New Energies". By 2012, Chengdu's new energy industry will realize an investment over 20 billion RMB. Electronics and information industry Chengdu is home to the most competitive IT industry cluster in western China, an important integrated circuits, optoelectronics displays, digital video & audio, optical communication products, and original-equipment products of electronic terminals, represented by such companies as IBM, Intel, Texas Instruments, Microsoft, Motorola, Nokia, Ericsson, Dell, Lenovo, Foxconn, Compal, Wistron, and others. Automobile industry system, and preliminarily formed a system integrated with trade, exhibitions, entertainment, R&D, and manufacturing of spare parts and whole vehicles (e.g., sedans, coaches, sport utility vehicles, trucks, special vehicles). There are whole vehicle makers, such as Dongfeng-PSA (Peugeot-Citroën), Volvo, FAW-Volkswagen, FAW-Toyota, Yema, and Sinotruk Wangpai, as well as nearly 200 core parts makers covering German, Japanese, and other lines of vehicles. In 2011, Volvo announced that its first manufacturing base in China with an investment of RMB 5.4 billion was to be built in Chengdu. By 2015, the automobile Industry is expected to reach 700,000 vehicles and 1.25 million in 2020. Modern agriculture Chengdu enjoys favorable agricultural conditions and rich natural resources. It is an important base for high-quality agricultural products. A national commercial grain and edible oil products processing center and the logistics distribution center of western China are located in Chengdu Defence industry Located within the city limits is the Chengdu Aircraft Company which produces the recently declassified J-10 Vigorous Dragon combat aircraft as well as the JF-17 Thunder, in a joint collaborative effort with Pakistan Air Force. Chengdu Aircraft Company is also currently developing the J-20 Mighty Dragon stealth fighter. The company is one of the major manufacturers of Chinese Military aviation technology. Investment The Chengdu Statistics Bureau reports that the total investment was 180.52 billion, an increase of 23.5 percent from 2007. The total amount of foreign direct investment reached US\$2.25 billion, an increase of 97.3 percent from 2007. Industrial zones Chengdu Hi-tech Comprehensive Free Trade Zone was established with the approval of the State Council on October 18, 2010 and passed the national acceptance on February 25, 2011. It was officially operated in May 2011. Chengdu High-tech Comprehensive Free Trade Zone is integrated and expanded from the former Chengdu West High-tech Industrial Development Zone, with an area of 4.68 square kilometers and divided into three areas A, B and C. The industries focus on notebook computer manufacturing, tablet computer manufacturing, wafer manufacturing, and biopharmaceutical industry. Chengdu Hi-Tech Comprehensive Free Trade Zone has attracted top 500 and multinational enterprises such as Intel Foxconn, Texas Instruments, Dell, Morse and so on. In 2020, the Chengdu Hi-Tech Comprehensive Free Trade Zone achieved a total import and export volume, ranking No.1 in the national comprehensive free trade zones for three consecutive years.[95] Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Main article: Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Sichuan § Chengdu Economic and Sichuan § Chengdu Econom § Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone Chengdu National Cross-Strait Technology Industry Development Park This was established in 1988, The Implementation Plan for a Gradual Housing System Reform in Cities and Towns marked the beginning of overall housing reform in urban areas of China. More than 20 real estate companies set up in Chengdu, which was the first step for Chengdu's real estate development. The comprehensive Funan River renovation project in the 1990s had been another step towards promoting Chengdu environmental
development. helped constructing Jinxiu Garden (锦绣花园), which was the first real estate management service company set up in Chengdu started the Five Main Roads & One Bridge project in 1997. Three of the roads supported the east part of the city, the other two led to the south. It established the foundation of the Eastern and Southern sub-centers of Chengdu. The two major sub-centers of buildings appeared around the east and south of the 2nd Ring Road. The Shahe River renovation project together with Jin River project also set off a fashion for people living by the two rivers. It was said that the map of Chengdu should update every three months.[97] In 2000, dozens of commercial real estate projects also appeared.[98] While promoting the real estate market, the Chinese government encouraged citizens to buy their own houses by providing considerable subsidies at a certain period. Houses were included in commodities. Transport Air Terminal 2, Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport is the busiest airport in the second structure of downtown. Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport is the busiest airport in the second structure of the second structure Central and Western China and the nation's fourth-busiest airport in 2018, with a total passenger traffic of 53 million in 2018.[99] Shuangliu Airport is one of the two core hubs for Air China, together with Beijing, as well as the main hub and headquarters for Sichuan Airlines. Chengdu Airlines, China Eastern Airlines, China Southern Airlines, China Southern Airlines, China Eastern Airlines, Shenzhen Airlines, Lucky Air and Tibet Airlines also have bases at Shuangliu International Airport. Chengdu airport is also a 144-hour visa-free transit airport for foreigners from many countries (Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania, United States, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Brunei, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar). The airport has two runways and is capable of landing the Airbus A-380, currently the largest passenger aircraft in operation. Chengdu is the fourth city in China with two commercial-use runways, after Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. On 26 May 2009, Air China, Chengdu City Government and Sichuan Airport Group signed an agreement to improve the infrastructure of the airport and increase the number of direct international flights to and from Chengdu. The objective is to increase passenger traffic to more than 40 million by 2015, making Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport the fourth-largest international hub in China, after Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, top 30 largest airports in the world.[100][101] Chengdu Tianfu International Airport and No.2 busiest airport, the Chengdu Tianfu International Airport with two main terminals and three runways opened in June 2021. The new airport is 51 kilometres (32 mi) south east of the city and will have a capacity to handle between 80 and 90 million passengers per year. Railway Chengdu is the primary railway system of Sichuan Province, Chongqing City, and Guizhou Province. Chengdu has four main freight railway stations. Among them, the Chengdu North Marshalling Station is one of the largest marshalling stations in Asia.[102] Since April 2013, companies are able to ship goods three times a week (initially only once a week)[103] to Europe on trains originating from Chengdu Qingbaijiang Station bound for Łódź, Poland. It is the first express cargo train linking China and Europe, taking 12 days to complete the full journey. There are four major passenger stations (ChengduNan Station). Chengdu Railway Station (ChengduNan Station) Chengdu East Railway Station (ChengduDong Station), and Chengdu West Railway, Chengdu-Kunming ra speed railway, Chengdu-Lanzhou railway, Xi'an-Chengdu high-speed railway, Chengdu-Guiyang high-speed Qingcheng World Heritage Site. The line is 65 km (40 mi) in length with 15 stations. CRH1 train sets on the line reach a maximum speed of 220 km/h (140 mph) and complete the full trip in 30 minutes. The line was built in 18 months and entered operation on 12 May 2010.[105] Metropolitan expressways Chengdu's transport network is well developed, and Chengdu serves as the starting point for many national highways, with major routes going from Sichuan-Shanxi, Sichuan-Tibet, and Sichuan-Shanxi, Si to Longquanyi. There will also be a road that connects Longquan Town to Longquan Lake; it is connected to the Chengdu-Jianyang Expressways, connecting the centre of Chengdu to its suburbs. The expressways are Chenglin Expressway, extensions of Guanghua Avenue, Shawan Line, and an expressway from Chengdu to Heilongtan. The toll-free Chengjin Expressway in the east of Chengdu to Jintang, half the time of the current journey. The expressway between Chengdu to Heilongtan (Chengdu section), going to the south of the city, is 42 km (26 mi) long. It is also toll-free and a journey from downtown Chengdu to Heilongtan will only take half an hour. The extension of Guanghua Avenue, going towards the west of the city. It make the journey time from Chongzhou City to Sanhuan Road to less than half an hour. The extension of Shawan Road going north is designed for travel at 60 km/h (37 mph). After it is connected to the expressways Pixian-Dujiangyan and Pixian-Pengzhou, it will take only 30 minutes to go from Chengdu to Pengzhou. Hongyuan, Jiuzhaigou, Rilong Town, Ruo Ergai, Songpan County, Wolong and Langzhong Xinnanmen (新南门: Daocheng, Emei Shan, Jiǔzhaigōu, Kangding, Garzê Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Ya'an and Leshan Wuguiqiao (五桂桥): Chongqing Jinsha (金沙): Qionglai, Pi County and Huayang (华阳) Chengdu East railway Station Highways National Highway G5 Beijing-Kunming National Highway G42 Shanghai-Chengdu National Highway G4201 Chengdu National Highway G4201 Chengdu 1st Circle National Highway G4202 Chengdu Netro Network Botanical Garden Station The Chengdu Metro officially opened on 1 October 2010. [106] Line 1 runs from Shengxian Lake to Guangdu (south-north). Line 2 opened in July 2016. Line 4 opened in July 2016. Line 4 opened in July 2016. Line 4 opened in July 2016. lines. As of the end of June 2021, Chengdu has 518.96 km of metro lines in operation.[108] Bus Main article: Chengdu Public Transport Group Bus transit is an important method of public transit in Chengdu. There are more than 400 bus lines in Chengdu With nearly 12,000 buses in total. In addition, the Chengdu BRT offers services on the Second Ring Road Elevated Road. Bus cards are available that permit free bus transfers for three hours. Chengdu BRT River transport Historically, the Jin River was used for boat traffic in and out of Chengdu. However, due to the size of the river itself and the reduced water depth over time, the Brocade River is no longer capable of carrying any type of the river itself. water traffic. Therefore, Chengdu has no direct access to the Yangtze River or any other larger river. However, to ensure that Chengdu's goods have access to the river efficiently, inland port cities of Yibin and Luzhou—both of which are reachable from Chengdu within hours by expressways—on the Yangtze have commenced large-scale port infrastructure development. As materials and equipment for the rebuilding of northern Sichuan are sent in from the East Coast to Sichuan, these ports will see significant increases in throughput. Education Chengdu is home to the greatest number of universities, including University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Sichuan University, and Southwestern administer of Chengdu in the Han dynasty, established the first local public school now named Shishi (literally a stone house) in the world. The school site has not changed for more than 2,000 years, which remains the site of today's Shishi High School and Shude High School are also two famous local public schools in Chengdu. Colleges and Universities Sichuan University Southwestern University (SCU) (Founded in 1896), including the West China. Sichuan University (Founded in 1910) Southwest Jiaotong University (Founded in 1896) Southwestern University of Finance and Economics (Founded in 1956) Chengdu University of Finance and Technology (Founded in 1956) Sichuan Normal University of Technology (Founded in 1956) Southwestern University of Technology (Founded in 1956) Southwestern University of Electronic Science and Technology (Founded in 1956) Southwestern University of Electronic Science and Technology (Founded in 1956) Southwestern University of Technology (Founded in 1956) Southwestern University of Electronic Science and Technology (Founded in 1956) Southwestern University of Electronic Science and Technology (Founded in 1956) Southwestern University (Founded in 1956) Southwestern Un [110] Chengdu Kinesiology University (Founded in 1951) Sichuan Conservatory of Music (Founded in 1951) Sichuan Conservatory of Music (Founded in 1951) Chengdu University (Founded in 1951) Sichuan Conservatory of Music (Founded in 1951) Sichuan Conservatory of Music (Founded in 1951) Chengdu University (Fou in 1978) Chengdu Medical College (Founded in 1947) Note: Private institutions or institutions Chengdu Quality Schools International: QSI International School of Chengdu Confucius International School Chengdu CISCD: Anren Town Chengdu No.7 High School (Founded in 1902) Chengdu Shishi High School (Founded in 143 BC) Chengdu Shude High School (Founded in 1929) The Affiliated High School of Chengdu No.7 High School (Founded in 1902) Chengdu Shishi High School (Founded in 190 Sichuan University The Affiliated High School of Sichuan Normal University Chengdu Experimental Foreign
Languages School Consulates The United States Consulate General at Chengdu Experimental Foreign Languages School Chengdu Experimental Foreign Languages School Consulates The United States Consulates The General at Chengdu was closed on July 27, 2020, corresponding to the closure of Chinese Consulate-General, Houston.[111] The Sri Lankan consulate in Chengdu. The Philippines, India, Greece, Turkey and Brazil have been approved to open consulates in Chengdu. Argentina has planned to open a consulate in Chengdu.[112][113] The United Kingdom and Canada also have visa centres in Chengdu 2003 Sichuan/Chongging/Yunnan/Guizhou Republic of Korea Consulate General Chengdu 2004 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Thailand Consulate General Chengdu 2005 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Australia Consulate General Chengdu 2007 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Australia Consulate General Chengdu 2013 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Israel Consulate General Chengdu 2014 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Poland Consulate General Chengdu 2014 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Gu 2015 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Swiss Consulate General Chengdu 2017 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Nepal Consulate General Chengdu 2018 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Nepal Consulate General Chengdu 2017 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Nepal Consulate General Chengdu 2018 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Nepal Consulate General Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou/Shaanxi Spain Consulate General Chengdu 2022 Sichuan/Chongqing/Yunnan/Guizhou Sports Football team, played in the 42,000-seat Chengdu Sports Stadium in the Chinese League One. The club was founded on 26 February 1996 and was formerly known as Chengdu Five Bulls named after their first sponsor, the Five Bulls Cigarette Company. The English professional football club, Sheffield United F.C., took over the club was later promoted into the China Super League until they were embroiled in a match-fixing scandal in 2009. Punished with relegation the owners eventually sold their majority on 9 December 2010 to Hung Fu Enterprise Co., Ltd and Scarborough Development (China) Co., Ltd.[115][116] On 23 May 2013 the Tiancheng Investment Group announced the acquisition of the club.[117] Now Sichuan Jiuniu F.C. are playing in the China League Two. Chengdu Longquanyi Football Stadium was one of the four venues which hosted the 2007 FIFA Women's World Cup. Tennis Chengdu is the hometown of Grand Slam champions Zheng Jie and Yan Zi, who won the women's double championships at both the Australian Open and Wimbledon in 2006, and Li Na who won the 2011 French Open and 2014 Australian Open, has led to increased interest in tennis in Chengdu. Over 700 standard tennis courts have been built in the city in the past 10 years (2006-2016), and the registered membership for the Chengdu Tennis Association have grown to over 10,000 from the original 2,000 in the 1980s.[118] Thanks to the boom the country has now 30,000 tennis courts and an estimated 14 million people in China regularly playing tennis, up from 1 million when the sport returned to the WTA Tour. The Chinese government is aiming to increase that by 15 percent every year. The nation's tennis market has reached \$4 billion annually, according to Tom Cannon, a professor and sports finance expert at the University of Liverpool Management School in England. The women's tour in Asia. Played at the Beijing Olympic Tennis Center with combined prize money of \$6.6 million and a main stadium that holds 10,000 spectators, the China Open is now one of the WTA's top four tournaments. The ATP's other flagship tournament in Asia is the \$8.1 million Shanghai Masters. Chengdu is now part of an elite group of cities to host an ATP (Association of Tennis Professionals) Champions Tour tournament, along with London, Zürich, São Paulo and Delray Beach. Chengdu is Starting in 2009, have successfully invited star players including Pete Sampras, Marat Safin, Carlos Moya, Tomas Enqvist, and Mark Philippoussis. [119] Overwatch Chengdu is represented in the Overwatch League by the Chengdu Hunters, the first major esports team to represent Chengdu. They play as part of the League's Pacific Division. Multi-sport events Chengdu will host the 2021 to 2021 will move proposed dates if these events are safe to organise with COVID-19 pandemic efforts. The city will also host the 2025 World Games. Major sports venues The Chengdu, it is the first large multi-purpose venue in Chengdu that can accommodate sports competitions, trainings, social activities, and performances. It is the home stadium hosted the 2007 FIFA Women's World Cup. Chengdu Blades, Chengdu's football team. The stadium the Stadium The Stadium hosted the 2007 FIFA Women's World Cup. International Airport, covers an area of 250,000 square metres (2,700,000 square feet). It is the largest tennis center in southwest China and the fourth tennis center in Southwest China and tennis center in Southwest E 2016, the Chengdu Open, an ATP Championship Tour tournament, is held here annually. The Chengdu Goldenport Circuit is a motorsport racetrack that has hosted the A1 Grand Prix, Formula V6 Asia, China Formula 4 Championship and China GT Championship. International relations Chengdu is twinned with: [120][121] Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India[122] Bengaluru, Karnataka, India[123] Bonn, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany (10 September 2009) Cebu City, Central Visayas, Philippines[124] Chiang Mai, Chi Province, South Korea Haifa, Israel[127] Hamilton, New Zealand (6 May 2015)[128] Honolulu, Hawaii, United States (14 September 1984) Korea Haifa, Israel[127] Hamilton, New Zealand (6 May 2015)[128] Honolulu, Hawaii, United States (14 September 1984) Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan[132] Linz, Upper Austria, Austria (1983) Ljubljana, Slovenia (1983) Ljubljana, Slovenia (1981) Łódź, Łódź Voivodeship, Poland (29 June 2015) Lviv, Lviv Oblast, Ukraine (2014) Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands (13 September 2012) Mechelen, Belgium (1993) Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia (2002)[133] Montpellier, Languedoc-Roussillon, France (2214) Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands (13 September 2012) Mechelen, Belgium (1993) Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia (2002)[133] Montpellier, Languedoc-Roussillon, France (2214) Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands (13 September 2012) Mechelen, Belgium (1993) Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia (2002)[133] Montpellier, Languedoc-Roussillon, France (2214) Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands (13 September 2012) Mechelen, Belgium (1993) Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia (2002)[133] Montpellier, Languedoc-Roussillon, France (2214) Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands (13 September 2012) Mechelen, Belgium (1993) Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia (2002)[133] Montpellier, Languedoc-Roussillon, France (2214) Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands (13 September 2012) Mechelen, Belgium (1993) Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia (2002)[133] Montpellier, Languedoc-Roussillon, France (2214) Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands (13 September 2012) Mechelen, Belgium (1993) Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia (2002)[133] Montpellier, Languedoc-Roussillon, France (2214) Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands (13 September 2012) Mechelen, Belgium (1993) Mechelen, Belgium (19 June 1981) Palermo, Sicily, Italy Perth, Western Australia, Australia, Australia (September 2012) Phoenix, Arizona, United States [134] Sheffield, South Yorkshire, United Kingdom (23 March 2010) Volgograd, Volgograd partnerships with:[120] Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, Australia, Australia, Australia, Australia, Beyoğlu, Istanbul, Turkey[135] City of Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia[136] Dalarna, Sweden[137] Fez, Morocco Milan, Lombardy, Italy Saint Petersburg, Russia Tallinn, Estonia Valencia, Spain[138] Notable people Yang Hongying, (born 1962), best-selling author of children's fiction books Tao Jiali (born 1987), fighter pilot in the People's Liberation Army Air Force Shen Xiaoting (Born 1999), singer (Kep1er) See also Geography portal Asia portal China by population List of current and former capitals of subdivisions of China List of twin towns and sister cities in China Explanatory notes ^ Chinese: 以周太王从梁王止岐山, 一年而所居成聚, 二年成邑, 三年成都, 因名之成都。 ^ traditional Chinese: 揚一益二; simplified Chinese: 扬一益二; lit. 'Yang[zhou] 2[nd]' ^ "Let us now speak of a great Bridge which crosses this River within the city. This bridge is of stone; it is seven paces in width and half and half and half a great Bridge which crosses this River within the city. This bridge is of stone; it is seven paces in width and half a great Bridge which crosses this River within the city. mile in length (the river being that much in width as I told you); and all along its length on either are columns of marble to bear the roof, for the bridge is roofed over from end to end with timber, and that all richly painted. And on this bridge there were houses in which a great deal of trade and industry is carried on. But these houses were all of wood merely, and they are put up in the morning and taken down in the evening. Also there stands upon the bridge the Great Kaan's \_Comercque\_, that is to say, his custom-house, where his toll and tax were levied."[23] References Citations ^ a b 龟城刘备审阿斗\_中华文本库. 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Succeeded by Taipei Retrieved from " Para Comprar Fresas En Transformice, HD繧」繝ウ繝は医ン繝 絵1 27 December 1949 Succeeded by Taipei Retrieved from " Para Comprar Fresas En Transformice, HD繧」繝ウ繝は c639bd25c8. Chengdu (UK: / t [ ε η ' d u: /, US: / t [ α ' d u: /, US: / t [ α ' d u: Chéngdū; Sichuanese pronunciation: [tsʰən4Jtu]], Standard Chinese province of Sichuan.It is traditionally the hub in Southwest China. Miguel de Serpa Soares the Under-Secretary-General and United Nations Legal Counsel Codigos Para Comprar Fresas En Transformice,HD繧ェ繝ウ繝ゥ繧、繝ウ繝励Ξ繝シ繝、繝シ シ医ン繝 繧ェ菫ョ蠕ゥ繝 繝シ繝すGrau Gbr Keygentor シ,PC繝昴 シ繧ソ繝悶N逕ィ縺ョwechat繧偵ム繧ヲ繝ウ繝ュ繝シ繝 c639bd25c8

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