



Huacheng (City of Flowers).

It has been an important trading port since ancient times until today as the legend of the Maritime Silk Road started here. As the trade center and important door to the outside world, Guangzhou was famous as early as in the Qin (221-206 B.C.) and Han (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) dynasties and enjoys the name of treasury land in China. Its economy has immensely improved following the government's reform and opening policy. Nowadays, goods made in Guangzhou are popular and

merchants from Guangzhou do business all over China. The Chinese Export Commodities Fair is held in Guangzhou in the spring and autumn every year and has contributed greatly to China's foreign trade.

In the history of ancient Lingnan (south of the Five Ridges, the area covering Guangdong and Guangxi), Guangzhou had been made the capital, one after another, by the three local feudal authorities of Nanyue (Southern Yue), Nanhan (Southern Han) and Nanming (Southern Ming). As the cultural center of Lingnan, Guangzhou is among the first group of national historic and cultural cities published by the State Council. Its long history has left Guangzhou with a number of scenic spots and historical sites, e.g. Six-Banyan Temple, Zhenhai Tower and Ancestral Temple of Chen

Family, each of which being a lively witness to the historic and cultural city of Guangzhou. The modern buildings such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Zhongxin Plaza, Guangdong Olympic Stadium and Guangzhou New Gymnasium are among the tops in the world.

Efforts are being made in recent years to build Guangzhou into an "International Garden City" with its White Cloud Mountain, Pearl River, clean waters and blue sky. It has special scenic spots and tourist attractions, which bring rich tourist resources.

Guangzhou is a world-renowned tourist city, attracting travelers from both within and out of China with its long and brilliant history, haunting landscape and unique and splendid culture.



Guangdong Olympic Stadium

Tips of Guangzhou

Nickname: Sui (Rice-ear)

Location: Guangzhou stands at the confluence of the three major tributaries of Pearl River - the East River, West River and North River, with its land sloping from north-east to south-west, and an alluvial plain in the south and south-west parts. It adjoins the South China Sea, backs onto the White Cloud Mountain, and is criss-crossed with rivers and streams.

Administrative Divisions: Nanshan District, Luogang District, Yuexiu District, Haizhu District, Liwan District, Tianhe District, Baiyun District, Huangpu District, Panyu District, Huadu District, Conghua City and Zengcheng City

City Flower: Silk Cotton Flower

City Tree: Silk Cotton Tree

Area Code: 020

Post Code: 510000

Pearl River at night

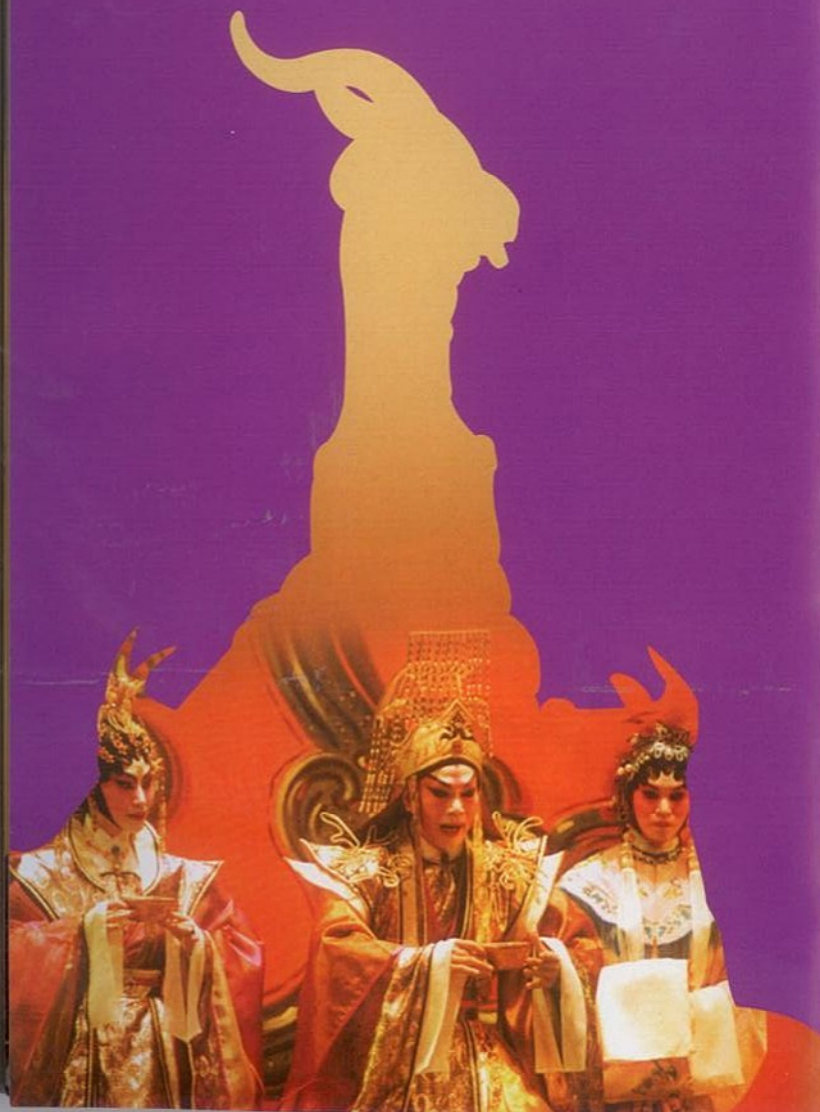


Guangzhou at night





Touch Guangzhou



The Best Travel Time

Guangzhou enjoys a subtropical climate. It is cool all year round, neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. The period from October to December every year is the golden season to take a tour of Guangzhou, with a pleasant and fine weather.

Climate

Spring (March to Mid-May): Wet and cool. A thin coat will do. Temperature averages 23°C, with humidity 82%.

Summer (May to Mid-September): Hot and rainy. Umbrella is suggested to be carried. The highest temperature reaches 33°C, with humidity 90%.

Autumn (late September to early December): Temperature averages 23°C, with humidity 72%.

Winter (Mid-December to late February): Somewhat cold. Sometimes tourists need to wear overcoats. Temperature averages 17°C, with humidity 72%.



The Sculpture of Five Rams

Local Highlights

Tea

The people in Guangzhou have since long long ago cherished the tradition of having tea, which usually means to enjoy tea and snacks in the teahouses with friends and family members. According to the time of having tea, there are morning tea, noon tea and evening tea.

To "have tea" may mean

Tea culture

