Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Irrigated Area Refers to the irrigable area with basic supporting facilities for irrigation projects and with water sources of a guarantee rate. According to the land type, the irrigated area can be divided into cultivated land irrigated area, forest irrigated area, garden irrigated area and grassland irrigated area.

Cultivated Land refers to land that mainly for the regular cultivation of farm crops (including vegetables), with some fruit trees, mulberry trees and others, covers cultivated land, newly-developed land, reclaimed land, consolidated land, fallow, beach land that can guarantee one harvest per year on average. It also covers fixed ditch, canal, road and sill (ridge) with width less than 1 meter in the South and 2 meters in the North, lands planted temporarily with herbs, grass, flowers and nursery stocks, and other cultivated land with temporary change of use.

Cultivated Land Irrigated Area refers to the irrigable area on cultivated land with basic supporting facilities for irrigation projects, and the water sources has the design guarantee rate.

Forest land refers to land for planting arbor, bamboo, bush shrub and land in coastal zones for planting mangrove. It does not include the green belts in residential area, road protection forests for railways and highways, and the dike protection forest around rivers and ditches. Forest land is divided into six secondary land types: forest land, shrub forest, sparse forest land, undeveloped forest land, slash and nursery.

Garden Land refers to land for intensive cultivation of perennial woody plants and herbs to collect fruits, leaves, roots and stems, with a coverage rate over 50% or plant number over 70% of rational plant number per mu. Land for fruit nursery is included.

Grassland refers to land mainly for the growth of herbs and primarily used for animal husbandry.

Soil Erosion Damage or losses of water resources and land productivity caused by external forces, such as water power, gravity and wind etc. Soil erosion is usually caused by two reasons of nature or human activities. The damaged or lost farmland areas caused by soil erosion are termed as soil erosion areas.

Improved Eroded Area (also named soil and water conservation area) The sum of improved eroded areas in Mountinous or hilly areas, has implemented comprehensive control measures, including terraced fields, silt retention dam, check dam, reforestation, grass plantation, enclosed reforestation and grass planting (refers to the area with tasks of planting forest and grass) and small watershed comprehensive management, in line with the principle of integrated management.

Irrigation District Irrigation area has above 10,000 mu of designed and effective irrigated area, with complete irrigation facilities, sub-canal system, self-established irrigation system and unified management system, under water storage irrigation project, water diversion irrigation project or pumping irrigation projects. Irrigation districts are approved and recorded by provincial departments of water resources.

Embankment Embankment project is constructed along the banks of river, lake or coast to prevent flood disasters. Embankment project can divided into five classes according to the standard of preventing flood disasters. Class 1: with reappear year over 100 years, class 2: 100-50, class 3: 50-30; class 4: 30-20, class 5: 20-10.

Quantity of Water Supply Actual quantity of water supply provided by all kinds of water supply projects for irrigation, industrial, domestic water use in urban and rural areas and ecological environment etc, including gross water loss in water transportation and data are sorted according to water consumption region for statistics. The quantity of water supply consists of quantity of surface water (water storage, water diversion, pumping and water transfer), groundwater and quantity of water supply of unconven-tional water sources.

Reservoir Storage area that is formed by constructing dams (gates) to detain and store water resources and regulate water flow. Large reservoir: the total storage capacity is over 100 million m^3.Medium reservoir: the total storage capacity is between 10 million m^3 (including 10 million m^3) to 100 million m^3.Small reservoir: the total storage capacity is between 0.1 million m^3 to 10 million m^3.

Storage Capacity of Reservoir It is also called total storage capacity. It refers to storage capacity above the check water level, including dead storage capacity, usable storage capacity, and flood control storage capacity (deducting the repeating part of usable storage). It is a key index for the total scale of a reservoir, and is a key index for dividing the class of reservoir and deciding standard of project safety.