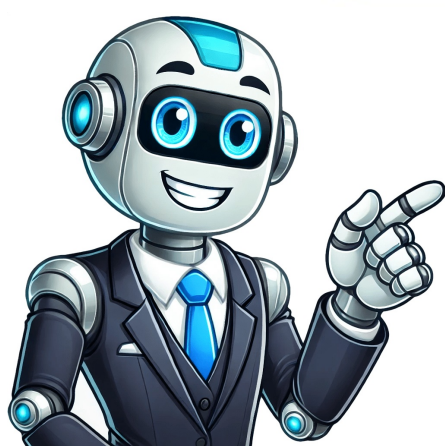


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China political map with capital Beijing, national borders, important cities, rivers and lakes. English labeling and scaling. A High Detail vector Map of the People's Republic of China's Regions and major cities. Administrative Divisions Map of China. China Cities Map China Blank Map China covers an area of about 9.6 million sq. km in East Asia. As observed on the physical map of China above, the country has a highly varied topography including plains, mountains, plateaus, deserts, etc. In the vast western reaches of China - mountains, high plateaus and deserts dominate the landscape, while in the central and east areas, the land slopes into broad plains and deltas. The Himalayas, the world's most elevated mountain range, form its southwestern borders with India, Nepal and Bhutan, and contain the highest peaks in the world. Located within the Himalayas is China's highest point, the famed Mt. Everest, which is also the tallest mountain in the world, and whose summit reaches 29,025 ft. (8,850 m). Numerous rivers arise in the Himalayas, including the Indus and Brahmaputra rivers. As can be observed on the map, in the far northeast, high mountains ring China's border with the Russian Federation. The Gobi Desert runs west to east along the border with Mongolia. Here the topography varies from sand desert, into the low mountain foothills and plateaus that stretch into Mongolia. Prolonged drought in the area result in debilitating dust storms, and have caused China to lose a million acres a year to desertification. China's lowest point, and the third lowest point on the Earth's surface, is the arid Turpan Depression located in the far western part of the country. From the higher elevations in the west literally thousands of rivers drain the country; the most significant include the Yangtze (third longest river on the planet), and the Heilong (Amur), Mekong, Pearl and Yellow. China (officially, People's Republic of China) is divided into 22 administrative provinces (sheng), 5 autonomous regions (zizhiqu), 4 municipalities (shi) and 2 special administrative regions. In alphabetical order, these provinces are: Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Zhejiang. The 5 autonomous regions are: Guangxi, Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia), Ningxia, Xinjiang Uygur and Xizang (Tibet). The 4 municipalities are: Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai and Tianjin. The 2 special administrative regions are Hong Kong and Macau. With an area of 9.6 million sq. km, China occupies major parts of the East Asian landmass. With a population of about 1.4 billion people, China is the most populous country in the world. Located in North China, is Beijing - the capital of China. Beijing is the world's most populous capital city with over 21 million residents. It is also one of the world's as well as China's leading cultural, administrative, educational and economic centers. Based on the urban population, Beijing is the 2nd largest city in China. Located in the east coast of China, on the Yangtze estuary is Shanghai - the largest city and the most populous urban area in China. China is an East Asian country, situated in the Northern and Eastern hemispheres of the Earth. China shares its borders with 14 countries: Mongolia in the north, Russia and North Korea in the northeast, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, India, Bhutan and Nepal in the south; Pakistan in the southwest; Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in the west. China is also bounded by the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea in the east and the South China Sea in the southeast. China Bordering Countries: Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Russia, North Korea, India, Nepal, Mongolia, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Hong Kong, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan. Regional Maps: Map of Asia This page was last updated on February 25, 2021 World Time Zone Map World Time Directory China local time China on Google Map Where is China located? Interactive China map on Googlemap Travelling to China? Find out more with this detailed map of China provided by Google Maps. Copyright © 2005 - 2025 24TimeZones.com. All rights reserved. Click to see large Description: This map shows governmental boundaries of countries; autonomous regions, provinces, province capitals and major cities in China. Size: 1200x908px / 183 Kb Author: Ontheworldmap.com China Location Map China Provinces and Autonomous Regions Map China Provinces and Capitals Map Administrative map of China Large detailed topographic map of China China road map Large detailed tourist map of China China physical map China political map Railway map of China Map of languages in China Map of religions in China China population density map China location on the Asia map The Facts: Capital: Beijing Area: 3,705,407 sq mi (9,596,961 sq km) Population: ~ 1,400,000,000 Official language: Standard Chinese Religion: 74.5% no religion / folk 18.3% Buddhism 5.2% Christianity 1.6% Islam Ethnic groups: 91% Han Chinese Currency: Renminbi (CNY) Driving side: right left (Hong Kong and Macau) Calling code: +86 +852 (Hong Kong) +853 (Macau) Internet TLD: .cn .hk (Hong Kong) mo. (Macau) Time zone: UTC+8 (CST) Official government website: www.gov.cn Google Map of China List of Largest Cities in China Shenyang Harbin Jinan Qingdao Dalian Zhengzhou Xiamen Changsha Taiyuan Ningbo Kunming Zhongshan Changchun Ürümqi Suzhou Shantou Hefei Shijiazhuang Fuzhou Nanning Wenzhou Changzhou Nanchang Guiyang Tangshan Wuxi The Best Coastal Towns and Cities in China: Sanya, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Beihai, Rizhao, Zhuhai, Xiamen, Dalian, Ningbo, Haikou. Main sights of China: Great Wall of China, Forbidden City, Imperial Palace, The Summer Palace, Terracotta Army, Li River, The Three Gorges on the Yangtze River, Zhangjiajie National Forest Park, Xian City Wall, Leshan Giant Buddha, West Lake, Potala Palace, Victoria Harbour (Hong Kong), Shilin Stone Forest, Mogao Caves, Lijiang Old Town, Hanging Monastery of Hengshan, Longmen Grottoes, Pudong Skyline. Provinces of China Province Capital Area Population Abbreviation Hebei Shijiazhuang 73,286 sq mi (189,809 sq km) 74,600,000 Ji Shanxi Taiyuan 60,507 sq mi (156,713 sq km) 34,910,000 Jin Liaoning Shenyang 56,786 sq mi (147,076 sq km) 42,590,000 Liao Jilin Changchun 73,468 sq mi (190,282 sq km) 24,070,000 Ji Heilongjiang Harbin 182,536 sq mi (472,766 sq km) 31,850,000 Hei Jiangsu Nanjing 38,591 sq mi (99,949 sq km) 84,740,000 Sù Zhejiang Hangzhou 40,492 sq mi (104,873 sq km) 64,560,000 Zhè Anhui Hefei 54,008 sq mi (139,879 sq km) 61,020,000 Wǎn Fujian Fuzhou 47,782 sq mi (123,756 sq km) 41,530,000 Mǐn Jiangxi Nanchang 64,456 sq mi (166,939 sq km) 45,180,000 Gǎn Shandong Jinan 60,890 sq mi (157,704 sq km) 101,520,000 Lǔ Henan Zhengzhou 63,887 sq mi (165,467 sq km) 99,360,000 Yù Hubei Wuhan 71,729 sq mi (185,776 sq km) 57,750,000 Ē Hunan Changsha 81,793 sq mi (211,842 sq km) 66,440,000 Xiāng Guangdong Guangzhou 69,503 sq mi (180,013 sq km) 126,010,000 Yuè Hainan Haikou 13,227 sq mi (34,259 sq km) 10,080,000 Qióng Sichuan Chengdu 186,895 sq mi (484,056 sq km) 83,670,000 Chuǎn (Shǔ) Guizhou Guiyang 68,008 sq mi (176,140 sq km) 38,560,000 Guì (Qián) Yunnan Kunming 147,952 sq mi (383,195 sq km) 47,200,000 Yún (Diǎn) Shaanxi Xi'an 79,392 sq mi (205,624 sq km) 39,520,000 Shǎn (Qín) Gansu Lanzhou 176,596 sq mi (457,382 sq km) 25,010,000 Gǎn (Lóng) Qinghai Xining 266,548 sq mi (690,355 sq km) 5,920,000 Qíng Taiwan Taipei 13,962 sq mi (36,161 sq km) 23,160,000 Tái Autonomous regions of China Region Capital Area Population Abbreviation Designated minority Guangxi Nanning 91,700 sq mi (237,600 sq km) 50,120,000 Guì Zhuang Inner Mongolia Hohhot 457,000 sq mi (1,183,000 sq km) 24,040,000 Méng Mongol Ningxia Yinchuan 25,600 sq mi (66,400 sq km) 7,200,000 Níng Huì Xinjiang Ürümqi 643,000 sq mi (1,665,000 sq km) 25,850,000 Xīn Uyghur Tibet Lhasa 474,000 sq mi (1,228,000 sq km) 3,640,000 Zāng Tibetan Direct-administered municipality of China Region City Seat Area Population Abbreviation Beijing Tongzhou 6,487 sq mi (16,801 sq km) 22,000,000 Jīng Tianjin Hexi 4,541 sq mi (11,760 sq km) 14,000,000 Jīn Shanghai Huangpu 2,448 sq mi (6,340 sq km) 27,000,000 hù Chongqing Yuzhong 31,776 sq mi (82,300 sq km) 33,000,000 yú Special administrative regions of China Region Area Population Abbreviation Hong Kong 1,064 sq mi (2,755 sq km) 7,500,000 (Gǎng), HK, HKSAR Macau 44.5 sq mi (115 sq km) 675,000 (Ao), MO, MC, MSAR, RAEM Geography of China Bordering Countries: Russia, Mongolia, North Korea, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, India, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam. Seas and Oceans: Pacific Ocean, Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Korea Bay. Islands of China: Taiwan, Hainan, Hebao Island, Kinmen, Matsu Islands, Chuanshan Archipelago, Wanshan Archipelago, Weizhou Island, Hong Kong Island, Lantau Island, Coloane, Taipa, Islands of Shanghai, Zhoushan. Major Rivers of China: Yangtze, Amur, Yellow River, Ussuri, Irtysh, Songhua, Argun, Xi River, Tumen, Hai, Qiantang, Min, Salween, Jilulong, Han, Yuan River, Salween, Tarim, Pearl River, Indus, Brahmaputra, Mekong. Lakes of China: Qinghai, Xingkai, Poyang, Dongting, Taihu, Hulun, Namtso, Siling, Hongze, Nansi, Bosten, Ulungur, Chao, Pangong Tso, Gaoyou, Hala Hu. Mountain Ranges: Himalayas, Altai Mountains, Pamir Mountains, Baekdu-daegan, Daba Mountains, Barkol Tagh, Bayan Har Mountains, Changbai Mountains, Dabie Mountains, Greater Khingan, Huangshan, Karakoram, Jundu Mountains, Jinping Mountains, Kuaiji Mountains, Kunlun Mountains, Middle Yandang Mountains, Nanling Mountains, Qinling, Shaluli Mountains, Thistle Mountains, Taihang Mountains, Xiao Mountains, Yan Mountains, Yin Mountains, Yandang Mountains, Zhangguangcai Range, Zhongtiao Mountains. Mountains of China (Height): Mount Everest (8,848m), K2 (8,611m), Lhotse (8,516m), Makalu (8,481m), Broad Peak (8,051m), Shishapangma (8,013m), Chomo Lonzo (7,804m), Kongur Tagh (7,649m), Mount Gongga (7,556m), Muztagh Ata (7,546m), Skyang Kangri (7,545m), Jongsong Peak (7,462m), Toram Kangri (7,462m), Jengish Chokusu (7,439m), Mount Tian (7,439m), Lahuche Kang (7,367m). The following map shows an overall view of China's land area of about 3.7 million sq mi (9.6 million sq km) on a scale of 1:9,000,000. The territorial waters and neighboring countries are also included. The country's provinces, major cities, together with popular tourist attractions are marked to facilitate visitors to China.Province MapChina has 34 provincial-level administrative units: 23 provinces, 4 municipalities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Chongqing), 5 autonomous regions (Guangxi, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Ningxia, Xinjiang) and 2 special administrative regions (Hong Kong, Macau). - Last updated on Jul. 26, 2024 by Catherine He - Here are three different versions of the Map of China to give you a general idea of it's administrative regions. You will see a map in general, and then learn about the provinces and most of the major cities in China. You will find: 1. Overall China Map 2. Map of Chinese Provinces 3. Map of Cities in China Overall Map of China Below is a very detailed map in English. On this map, you can see all the major locations in terms of administration, including provinces and the major cities in China. With 9.6 million square kilometers, ranking the third in the world, China is the country with the largest population on this planet, which makes most of it's provinces, except for the northwest frontier ones (Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia), have densely populated cities. (You can click on the below map to enlarge it, and then find the exact locations.) Map of Chinese Provinces China is a country made up of provinces. Unlike the U.S. administrative unit "state", China uses "province" to represent the administrative unit next to the national level, and there are 34 totally. Most of it's provincial-level units do not distinguish between ethnic groups, but since China is still a country with a large number of ethnic groups, some provinces are autonomous ones with a high concentration of ethnic minorities, such as Xinjiang (Uygur), Tibet (Tibetan), Inner Mongolia (Mongolian), Ningxia (Hui) and Guangxi (Zhuang). There are also special administrative regions including Hong Kong and Macao. Different from the horizontal and vertical boundaries of administrative regions in other countries, we can see that the lines of provinces on the map of China are very complicated. The provinces are divided in a winding way, and it is rare to find a straight line. This is because China has a long history and the division of provincial boundaries is influenced by many historical reasons. From the present map of China, we can also see the general features of the map of ancient China in the present territory of China. China's provinces were originally divided roughly according to mountains and rivers. For example, the line dividing Hebei and Henan is the Yellow River, which can be easily understood and explained, because Henan means on the south bank of the river, and Hebei means on the north bank. In ancient times, transportation was not convenient, so the ancient people rarely moved far away, the mobility of the population is particularly low. With low population mobility, there will be a local culture. Let's take an example. In some mountainous areas, there is a phenomenon called 'different accents across mountains', which means that just across a mountain, people on both sides of the mountain will have different accents, and the content they communicate will be different, thus evolving different regional cultures.. Something you can't find on the map- The eastern coastal provinces in China are relatively developed, while the western provinces are relatively backward, subject to the restrictions of regional transportation, population, and production resources. In recent years, the Chinese government has gradually stepped up the development of the western provinces, and government actions to develop the western economy have been carried out. Map of Major Cities in China The map of cities in China basically shows the major cities you know of China, including the biggest ones. The most cities you can see are provincial capitals, while some are not. Qingdao, Xiamen, Suzhou, Dali and other non provincial-capitals are also shown on the map, because they are well known in the world and you may want to have a idea of their locations. You can also learn to use Baidu Maps to find more interesting places, it is the most widely used digital map in China. We use cookies and data toDeliver and maintain Google servicesTrack outages and protect against spam, fraud, and abuseMeasure audience engagement and site statistics to understand how our services are used and enhance the quality of those servicesIf you choose to “Accept all,” we will also use cookies and data todevelop and improve new servicesDeliver and measure the effectiveness of adsShow personalized content, depending on your settingsIf you choose to “Reject all,” we will not use cookies for these additional purposes.Non-personalized content is influenced by things like the content you’re currently viewing, activity in your active Search session, and your location. Non-personalized ads are influenced by the content you’re currently viewing and your general location. Personalized content and ads can also include more relevant results, recommendations, and tailored ads based on past activity from this browser, like previous Google searches. We also use cookies and data to tailor the experience to be age-appropriate, if relevant.Select “More options” to see additional information, including details about managing your privacy settings. You can also visit g.co/privacytools at any time. The detailed map of China shows a labeled and large map of the country China. This detailed map of China will allow you to orient yourself in China in Asia. The detailed China map is downloadable in PDF, printable and free. China may be divided—roughly along a diagonal from the southwest to the northeast—into two sharply different vegetation zones as its shown in the detailed map of China: the dry northwest and the humid southeast. The tropical area, adjoining the humid southeast, is geographically related more to Southeast Asia. In the northwest, where desertlike conditions prevail, are vast detailed areas of sparse drought-resistant vegetation; within these areas, in the low-lying land and depressions, are patches of salt-tolerant plants, notably in the Junggar, Qaidam, and Gobi regions. Skirting the southern edge of the Gobi is a wide belt of grassland. To the southeast of the Northeast Plain is a series of detailed ranges comprising the Changbai, Zhangguangcai, and Wanda mountains, which in Chinese are collectively known as the Changbai Shan, or “Forever White Mountains”; broken by occasional open valleys, they reach elevations mostly between 1,500 and 3,000 feet (450 and 900 metres as you can see in the detailed map of China). In some parts the scenery is characterized by rugged peaks and precipitous cliffs. China is prone to intense seismic activity throughout much of the country as its mentioned in the detailed map of China. The main source of this geologic instability is the result of the constant northward movement of the Indian tectonic plate beneath southern Asia, which has thrust up the towering mountains and high plateaus of the Chinese southwest.

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