# Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Average Temperature** refers to the average air temperature on a regular basis, generally expressed in centigrade in China. Thermometers used for meteorological observation are placed in well-ventilated shelters about 1.5 meters above the ground. Therefore, the commonly used temperature refers to the temperature in the shelter 1.5 meters above the ground. The calculation method is as follows:

The summation of daily average temperature of one month divided by the actual days of that month represents the monthly average temperature. The summation of monthly average temperature of a year divided by 12 represents the annual average temperature.

**Average Relative Humidity** refers to the ratio of actual vapour pressure in the air to the saturation water vapour pressure at the current temperature. The calculation method is the same as that of average temperature.

**Precipitation** refers to the depth of water in liquid state or solid state (thawed), falling from atmosphere onto the ground without being evaporated, percolating or running off. It is usually expressed in millimeters. The calculation method is as follows: The monthly precipitation is obtained by the sum of daily precipitation of the month. and the annual precipitation is the sum of monthly precipitation of the 12 months of the year.

**Sunshine Hours** refer to the actual hours of sun irradiating the earth, usually expressed in hours. The calculation method is the same as that of the precipitation.

**Forest Area** refers to the area of trees and bamboo grow with a canopy density above 0.2 degree, the area of shrubby tree according to regulations of the government, area of land under agroforestry and the area of trees planted by the side of villages, farm houses and along roads and rivers.

**Forest Coverage Rate** refers to the ratio of forest area to the total land area within the administrative region. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Forestry coverage rate} = \frac{\text{Area of Afforested Land}}{\text{Area of Total Land}} \times 100\%$$

**Total Stock Volume of Living Trees** refers to the total stock volume of trees accumulated on a certain area of land, including trees in forest, tress in sparse forest, scattered wood and trees planted by the side of villages, farm houses and along roads and rivers.

**Stock Volume of Forest** refers to total stock volume of timber of tree trunk in a given forest area.

**Manual Planting** refers to technical measures of sowing, planting seedlings and divided transplanting on land suitable for afforestation, including barren hills, idle land, sand dunes, non-timber forest land, woodland and "grain for green" land to increase vegetation coverage rate of forests.

**Number of Forest Fires** refers to the number of wild fires in forests, woods and woodland outside of cities. In light of the area plagued by fires and the number of casualties, forest fires can be categorized into general forest fires, relatively larger fires, serious forest fires and extraordinary serous forest fires: 1) General forest fires: the destructed forest area is less than 1 hectare, or the fire erupts in other woodland, or the number of deaths is no less than 1 but less than 3, or the number of seriously injured persons is no less than 1 but less than 10 persons. 2) Relatively larger forest fires: the destructed forest area is no less than 1 hectare but less than 100 hectares, or the number of deaths is no less than 3 but less than 10, or the number of seriously injured persons is no less than 10 but less than 50 persons. 3) Serious forest fires: the destructed forest area is no less than 100 hectares but less than 1000 hectares, or the number of deaths is no less than 10 but less than 30, or the number of seriously injured persons is no less than 50 but u less than 100 persons. 4) Extraordinary serious forest fires: the destructed forest area is no less than 1000 hectares, or the number of deaths is no less than 30, or the number of seriously injured persons is no less than 100 persons.

**Forest Harmful Organisms** refer to the diseases, pests, rats and harmful plants that plague forests, wood, desert and wetland vegetation.

**Mineral Resources** refer to useful minerals, with solid state, liquid state, gaseity, due to the geological process. Minerals are important natural resources, and important material base for economic and social development. At present, there are more than 170 types of minerals discovered in China. They can be categorized into four groups: energy minerals (including coal, petroleum, natural gas and terrestrial heat), metallic minerals (including iron, manganese, copper, lead and bauxite), nonmetallic minerals (including diamond, limestone and clay), and water/gas related minerals (including ground water, mineral water and carbon dioxide). Metallic minerals can be further classified as ferrous, non-ferrous, noble metal, rare metal, rare earth and dispersed metals.

**Common Industrial Solid Wastes Generated** refers to the amount of common industrial solid wastes the surveyed units actual generated over the year. The common industrial solid wastes refers to the industrial solid wastes that are generated during the industrial process and are not hazardous wastes.

**Common Industrial Solid Wastes Integrated Use** refers to amount of solid wastes from which useable materials can be extracted or converted into usable resources, energy or other materials through reclamation, processing, recycling and exchange (including utilizing in the year the stocks of industrial solid wastes of the previous year) generated by surveyed units over the year of the survey, e.g. being used as agricultural fertilizers, building materials, material for paving road or as backfill material. The information should be measured as the

unit of generating wastes.

**Common Industrial Solid Wastes Disposed** refers to the amount of industrial solid wastes disposed, which covers the amount of previous years, through incineration or other methods to change its physical, chemical and biological properties to reduce or eliminate the hazards or land filled in the sites following the requirements for environmental protection by surveyed units over the year of the survey.

**Stock of Common Industrial Solid Wastes** refers to the amount of solid wastes placed in special facilities or special sites by enterprises for the purposes of integrated use or disposal over the year of the survey. The sites or facilities should take measures against dispersion, loss, seepage, and air and water contamination.

**Common Industrial Solid Wastes Discharged** refers to the amount of industrial solid wastes dumped or discharged by producing enterprises to disposal facilities or to other sites over the year of the survey.

**Hazardous Wastes Generated** refers to the amount of actual hazardous wastes generated by surveyed units over the year of the survey, which is covered secondary generation during the process of disposal and reuse of hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste refers to those listed in the National Hazardous Wastes catalogue or identified as any one of the hazardous properties in light of the national hazardous wastes identification standards and methods. It should be reported following the National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes (2016 Version).

**Hazardous Wastes Reused and Disposed** refers to the amount of hazardous wastes that are used to extract materials for raw materials or fuel over the year of the survey, and the amount of hazardous wastes which are incineration or specially disposed using other methods to change its physical, chemical and biological properties and thus to reduce or eliminate the hazards, or placed ultimately in the sites following the requirements for environmental protection over the year of the survey. It includes the hazardous wastes generated by the enterprise itself and received from other enterprises.

**Year-end Stock of Hazardous Wastes** refers to the amount of hazardous wastes specially packaged and placed in special facilities or special sites by enterprises by the end of the year, which covered stock of surveyed units generated and received from other units. The special stock facilities should meet the requirements set in relevant environment protection laws and regulations such as “Pollution Control Standards for Hazardous Waste Stock” (GB18597-2001) and take measures against dispersion, loss, seepage, and air and water contamination.