



主要统计指标解释

国土面积 是一个国家包括陆地面积和内陆水域在内的总面积，不包括离岸的领海面积。

人口密度 是特定年份每一平方公里国土面积上的人口数量。

可再生淡水资源 指国内可再生的淡水资源流量，包括国内江河水流量、降水补给的地下水量。

森林消失面积 是指林区永久转换作其他用途，包括农业，畜牧，定居点和基础设施。但不包括为重新种植而砍伐的林区或为薪材、酸雨和森林火灾而减少的林区。

国家级保护区 指总面积或部分面积不少于 1000 公顷

的全部或部分被保护区域：限制公众进入的科学保护地、国家公园、自然遗址、自然保护区、野生动植物栖息地、受保护的陆地景观及为可持续使用的管理的区域。不包括海洋保护地区、未分类地区、海滨地区和地方或省法律法规保护地。

濒危物种 是国际自然与自然资源保护联合会划分的有灭绝危险的、脆弱的、稀少的、不确定的、脱离危险的或未充分认知的物种。

高等植物 形态上有根、茎、叶分化，又称茎叶体植物（仅指开花植物）。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Surface Area is a country total area including land area and inland water bodies, but excluding offshore territorial waters.

Population Density is number of persons in the total population for a given year per square kilometre of total surface area.

Renewable Internal Freshwater Resources Flows refer to internal renewable resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) in the country.

Deforested Area is the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuel-wood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires.

National Protected Areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, and littoral (intertidal) areas are excluded. The data also do not include sites protected under local or provincial law.

Threatened Species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Higher Plants are native vascular plant species (flowering plants only).