Coordinates: 33°00'N 97°01'E



Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

Yulshul Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (Tibetan: ৺(Tibetan: ৺(Tibetan: ৺(Tibetan: ※)(Tibetan: ※)(Tibetan: ※)(Tibetan: ※)(Tibetan: ※)(Tibetan: ※)(Tibetan: ※)(Tibetan: ※)(Tibetan: 王树 滅族自治州; retranscribed into Tibetan as ※(Tibetan: Tibetan: Tibetan:

On 14 April 2010, an<u>earthquake</u> struck the prefecture, registering a <u>magnitude</u> of 6.9^{[1][2]} (<u>USGS</u>, <u>EMSC</u>) or 7.1^[3] (Xinhua). It originated in the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, at 07:49 local time. [4][5]

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Geography

Yushu Prefecture occupies most of the southwestern third of Qinghai, with the exception of the province's extreme southwestern corner (Tanggulashan Town), which is an exclave of the Haixi Mongol and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Almost all of the prefecture is located in the uppermost part of the basins of three of Asia's great rivers - the Yellow River, the Yangtze, and the Mekong, [6] although in the remote areas of the far west of the prefecture (the Hoh Xil plateau), and along its northern borders, there are some endorheic basins as well. A significant portion of the prefecture's territory is incorporated into the Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve, intended to protect the headwaters of the three great rivers.

Most of the prefecture's population lives in its southeastern part: primarily in the valley of the upper Yangtze (whose section within the prefecture is known in Chinese as the <u>Tongtian River</u>, in Tibetan as Drichu (引動), and some also in the valley of the Mekong (the Dzachu [新]). The highlands away from these two rivers, as well as the western part of the prefecture, have very little population.

Climate

With elevations above 3,600 metres (12,000 ft), the prefecture has a harsh climate, with long, cold winters,



Xia Laxiu village in Yushu county

and short, rainy, and cool to warm summers. Specifically, in the Köppen system, the prefecture ranges from the alpine variation of the subarctic climate (Köppen *Dwc*), to a full alpine climate (Köppen *EH*), to a semi-arid climate (Köppen *BSk*). Most of the annual precipitation occurs from June to September, when on average, a majority of the days each month has some rainfall.

The annual mean temperature in Yishu County, at an elevation of 3,690 metres (12,10 ft), is 3.22 °C (37.8 °F) and in Qumarlêb, in the northeast of the prefecture at 4,190 m (13,750 ft) elevation, –2.13 °C (28.2 °F). Sunshine is generous, ranging from around 2500 hours in the prefecture seat to 2780 hours in Qumarlêb.

Yushu Prefecture 玉树州 · 씩리'-뎃리''더입니

Autonomous prefecture

玉树藏族自治州. ৬৫. ५८ २५ २० ४ २६

Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture



Dondrub Ling monastery in the town of Gyêqu, Yulshul County



Location of Yushu Tibetan Autonomous
Prefecture in Qinghai

Coordinates (Yushu City): 33°00′N 97°01′E

People's Republic of China
Qinghai
Gyêgu, Yushu County
3,689 m (12,103 ft)
UTC+8 (China Standard)
CN-QH-27
青G

Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

Chinese name

Simplified Chinese 玉树藏族自治

州

Traditional Chinese 玉樹藏族自治

州

Transcriptions

Standard Mandarin

Hanyu Yùshù Zàngzú Pinyin Zìzhìzhōu

[ŷşû tsâŋtsǔ tsîţşîţşóu] IPA

Tibetan name

Tibetan

ख्यं।

Transcriptions

Wylie

yul-shul bod-rigs rang-

skyong-khul

yus-hru'u bod-rigs rang-

skyong-khul

Tibetan

Yüxü Poirig Ranggyong

Pinyin Κü

Yüshu Poirig Ranggyong

Κü

	Climate data for Yushu, Qinghai (1971–200)												
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	1.9 (35.4)	4.1 (39.4)	8.4 (47.1)	12.2 (54)	15.9 (60.6)	18.4 (65.1)	20.0 (68)	20.0 (68)	16.9 (62.4)	12.3 (54.1)	6.8 (44.2)	2.8 (37)	11.6 (52.9)
Average low °C (°F)	-15.1 (4.8)	-11.5 (11.3)	-6.5 (20.3)	-2.9 (26.8)	1.6 (34.9)	5.3 (41.5)	6.9 (44.4)	5.9 (42.6)	3.6 (38.5)	-1.9 (28.6)	-9.5 (14.9)	-14.4 (6.1)	-3.2 (26.2)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	3.1 (0.122)	5.1 (0.201)	8.4 (0.331)	16.6 (0.654)	54.0 (2.126)	102.2 (4.024)	102.1 (4.02)	83.9 (3.303)	75.4 (2.969)	29.1 (1.146)	3.7 (0.146)	2.2 (0.087)	485.8 (19.129)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm)	3.5	4.4	7.0	10.5	17.8	21.8	20.9	18.3	19.4	12.5	3.4	2.2	141.7
Average relative humidity (%)	44	41	41	48	57	65	68	68	71	64	50	45	55
Mean monthly sunshine hours	186.6	177.6	213.9	227.4	237.4	210.3	227.0	225.2	188.0	202.6	207.0	193.3	2,496.3
Percent possible sunshine	59	57	58	59	56	49	52	54	51	58	66	62	56

Climate data for Qumarlêb County (1971–2000)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	-5.1 (22.8)	-2.4 (27.7)	2.1 (35.8)	6.3 (43.3)	10.7 (51.3)	13.3 (55.9)	15.6 (60.1)	15.4 (59.7)	11.8 (53.2)	6.3 (43.3)	0.4 (32.7)	-3.7 (25.3)	5.9 (42.6)
Average low °C (°F)	-22.8 (-9)	-19.1 (-2.4)	-13.5 (7.7)	-8.9 (16)	-3.6 (25.5)	1.2 (34.2)	3.2 (37.8)	1.8 (35.2)	-0.6 (30.9)	-7.7 (18.1)	-16.7 (1.9)	-21.8 (-7.2)	-9 (15.7)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	3.0 (0.118)	3.9 (0.154)	7.2 (0.283)	11.8 (0.465)	37.7 (1.484)	90.8 (3.575)	92.2 (3.63)	71.6 (2.819)	65.5 (2.579)	17.9 (0.705)	2.3 (0.091)	2.5 (0.098)	406.4 (16.001)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm)	5.2	6.3	7.9	9.7	16.8	21.1	21.0	16.5	19.3	10.3	3.4	3.4	140.9
Average relative humidity (%)	48	43	42	47	58	67	68	67	71	61	49	46	56
Mean monthly sunshine hours	220.1	204.5	227.9	243.7	254.5	218.9	240.3	243.8	211.9	243.7	242.9	229.6	2,781.8
Percent possible sunshine	70	66	62	63	59	51	55	59	57	70	78	75	63
	Source: China Meteorological Administration												

Economy

Agricultural, trees, wheat, millet.

Population

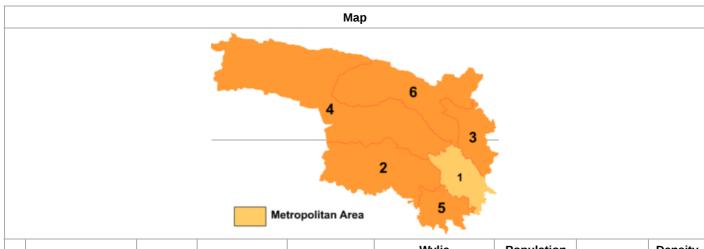
Ethnic groups in Yushu, 2005 Yushu Statistical Yearbook:^[9]

Nationality	Population	Percentage
Khampa Tibetan	288,829	97.25%
Han	7,594	2.56%
Hui	295	0.1%
Tu/Monguor	138	<0.1%
Salar	64	<0.1%
Mongol	50	<0.1%
Manchu	22	<0.01%
Others	12	<0.01%

This statistics only includes the registered population, not the floating population which is estimated at about 50-60,000 for the entire prefecture.

Subdivisions

The prefecture is subdivided into six $\underline{\text{county-level divisions}}$ six $\underline{\text{counties:}}$



#	Name	Hanzi	Hanyu Pinyin	Tibetan	Wylie Tibetan Pinyin	Population (2010 Census)	Area (km²)	Density (/km²)
1	Yushu City	玉树市	Yùshù Shì	लैकः वैकः मूरः द्विम	yul shul grong khyer Yüxü Chongkyir	120,447	13,462	8.94
2	Zadoi County (Zaduo County)	杂多县	Záduō Xiàn	E'ŘYĚT'	rdza stod rdzong Zadoi Zong	58,268	33,333	1.74
3	Chindu County (Chenduo County)	称多县	Chènduō Xiàn	म्बे.वर्रा.हूर.।	khri 'du rdzong Chindu Zong	55,619	13,793	4.03
4	Zhidoi County (Zhiduo County)	治多县	Zhìduō Xiàn	वडीक्ष्र्रह्रा	'bri stod rdzong Zhidoi Zong	30,037	66,667	0.45
5	Nangchen County (Nangqian County)	囊谦县	Nángqiān Xiàn	बरःक्रेबः <u>ई</u> दः।	nang chen rdzong Nangqên Zong	85,825	11,539	7.43
6	Qumarlêb County (Qumalai County)	曲麻莱县	Qūmálái Xiàn	कु'न्सर'येन'ह्र्टर'।	chu dmar leb rdzong Qumarlêb Zong	28,243	50,000	0.56

Transportation

The eastern part of the prefecture, where most of its population lives, is served by the China National Highway 214 and the recently constructed (opened 2009) Yushu Batang Airport

The far western part of the prefecture, which is hundreds of kilometers away from the prefecture's eastern "core", and has very little population, is crossed by <u>China</u> National Highway 109and the Qinghai-Tibet Railway.

History and traditional culture

Monasticism

Yushu prefecture is rich in Buddhist monasteries. Being a constituent of the former Nangchen kingdom, the area was, for most of the time, not under domination by the Dalai Lama's Gelugpa order in Lhasa. The different balance of power in this part of Kham enabled the older Tibetan Buddhist orders to prevail in Yushu. Of the 195 pre-1958 lamaseries only 23 belonged to the Gelugpa.

An overwhelming majority of more than 100 monasteries followed and still follow the teachings of the various Kagyupa schools, with some of their sub-sects only found in this part of Tibet. The Sakyapa were and are also strong in Yushu, with many of their 32 monasteries being among the most significant in Kham. The Nyingmapa's monastic institutions amount to about the same number, while the Bönpo are only met with in one lamasery they share with the Nyingmapa.



The main monastery in Yushu's Gyêgu township

Prior to collectivization in 1958, the entire monastic population of present-day Yushu TAP amounted to more than 25,000 Buddhist monks and nuns, with approximately 300 <u>incarnate lamas</u> among them. On the average about three to five per cent of the population were monastic, with a strikingly higher share in Nangchen county, where monks and nuns made up between 12 and 20% of the community 10]

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External links

- Yushu: A Tibetan Town Rebuilt in Beijing's Image
- The East Tibet Website
- Nangchen historic area
- Yushu Tibet Autonomous Prefecture
- Official Website of the Yushu Tibet Autonomous Prefecture(in Chinese)

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