# Energy profile –New Mexico

Overview

新墨西哥州拥有落基山脉南部森林覆盖的高峰和山谷，大平原高原，还有许多壮观的沙漠峡谷和平顶山。气候因地理位置和高度而异，南部的沙漠地区（夏季温度超过华氏100度）常常发生在北部的雪峰，冬季的温度降至零下50度。新墨西哥州地广人稀，虽然新墨西哥州是全国第五大州，但是人口第六位的人口最少。一个超过四分之一的居民居住的城市阿尔伯克基的，和国家的三分之二拥有每平方英里人数少于10人。新墨西哥州是全国第七大净能源供应州, 蕴藏着丰富的化石燃料，矿物和可再生能源资源。石油和天然气工业，对国家的国内生产总值（GDP）有很大的贡献，行业的工人收入是该州平均每周工资最高的. 单位GDP和人均能源消费量的美元新墨西哥州的能耗都高于全国平均水平。

In New Mexico, there are a great deal of forested peaks and valleys of the southern Rocky Mountains, high plateaus of the Great Plains, and many spectacular desert canyons and mesas. Because of the diversity of altitude, the climate of New Mexico is changeable. In the southern desert, it is common for summer temperatures to exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit. In the northern snow peak, the winter temperature will drop to 50 degrees below zero. New Mexico is with much land but few people. Although it is the fifth-largest state by area, it is the sixth-least densely populated. More than one in four residents live in the city of Albuquerque, and two-thirds of the state has fewer than 10 people per square mile. New Mexico is the nation's 7th largest net energy supply state, rich in fossil fuels, minerals and renewable energy resources. The oil and gas industry, contributes significantly to the state's gross domestic product (GDP), and workers in the sector earn among the highest average weekly pay in the state. New Mexico's energy consumption per dollar of GDP and energy consumption per capita are both above the national average.

Petroleum

新墨西哥州的原油储量已经超过美国总数的4％，长期以来一直是第六大石油生产国，占全国原油年产量的近5％。得克萨斯西部的二叠盆地和新墨西哥州东南部是全国产量最高的石油产地之一。石油占能源总消耗的比例高达一半以上。从1960年，新墨西哥州的石油能源消耗占比逐年上升，到21世纪，占比接近60%。新墨西哥州的交通部门主导着石油消费。该州所有石油中有80％以上属于该部门。工业部门遥遥领先，住宅部门和商业部门只使用少量的石油。只有约0.1％的新墨西哥家庭使用石油产品进行家庭取暖。

New Mexico's crude oil reserves have surpassed 4% of the U.S. It has been the sixth-largest oil producer for a long time, accounting for nearly 5% of the country's annual crude output. The Permian Basin in western Texas and southeastern New Mexico are among the most productive oil producing areas in the country. The proportion of oil in total energy consumption is as high as more than half. From 1960, the proportion of petroleum energy consumption in New Mexico increased year by year, accounting for nearly 60% by the 21st century. New Mexico's transportation sector dominates oil consumption. More than 80% of all oil in the state belongs to the sector. The industrial sector is far ahead, with only a small amount of oil being used in the residential and commercial sectors. Only about 0.1% of New Mexico households use oil products for home heating.

Natural gas

新墨西哥州占美国天然气储量总量的5％左右，是美国十大天然气生产国之一，约占全国天然气总产量的4％。因为天然气的高储备量，在上世纪70年代，天然气的能耗占比高达45%，可与石油媲美。但是随着石油、煤炭和可再生能源的发展，天然气的能耗占比逐年下降，在80年代中叶降到最低，约20%。从1990年到2009年，天然气能耗占比一直在20%至25%之间波动，逐渐趋于平稳。

New Mexico, accounting for about 5% of the total natural gas reserves in the United States, is one of the top ten natural gas producers in the United States, accounting for about 4% of the country's total natural gas production. Because of the high reserves of natural gas, natural gas accounted for as much as 45% of the energy it consumed in the 1970s, comparable to oil. However, with the development of oil, coal and renewable energy, the proportion of natural gas in energy consumption has been declining year by year, reaching a minimum of 20% in the mid-1980s. From 1990 to 2009, the proportion of natural gas consumption has fluctuated between 20% and 25% and gradually stabilized.

Renewable energy

新墨西哥州拥有大量的可再生资源，特别是风能和太阳能，还有水力发电，生物质能和地热能。新墨西哥州拥有全美第六大地热资源。新墨西哥州的气候特点是日照充足，并在国家政策的大力支持下，太阳能技术迅速发展。可以看出，可再生能源的能耗占比逐渐增加，到2009年接近10%，并有继续增长的趋势。在工业、商业和住宅部门的能耗占比都有大幅度增加，特别是商业和住宅部门，可再生资源的能耗占比到2009年都超过了20%。

New Mexico has a large number of renewable resources, especially wind and solar energy, as well as hydropower, biomass and geothermal energy. New Mexico has the sixth-largest geothermal resource in the country. The climate in New Mexico is characterized by ample sunshine .And it has developed rapidly in solar technology with the support of national policies. It can be seen that the proportion of energy consumption of renewable energy is gradually increasing, approaching 10% by 2009 and there is a trend of continued growth. The proportion of energy consumption in the industrial, commercial and residential sectors has increased substantially. In particular, the energy consumption of renewable resources in commercial and residential sectors has exceeded 20% by 2009.

Coal

新墨西哥州含有近3％的国家估计可采煤炭储量。自19世纪50年代以来，新墨西哥州就开采了煤炭。所以从1965年到1985年，煤炭的能源消耗占比逐渐增加，在1985年达到最大值，约为18%。但随着可再生资源和石油的增加，煤炭的能源消耗占比平稳下降。通过对工业、运输、商业和住宅部门的能源消耗分析，可以看出煤炭在各部门的能耗占比是最小的，都表现为接近为零的极小占比。

New Mexico contains nearly 3% of the country's estimated recoverable coal reserves. New Mexico has mined coal since the 1850s. Therefore, from 1965 to 1985, the proportion of coal's energy consumption gradually increased, reaching a maximum of about 18% in 1985. However, with the increase of renewable resources and oil, the proportion of coal's energy consumption has steadily declined. Through the analysis of energy consumption in the industrial, transportation, commercial and residential sectors, it can be seen that coal accounts for the smallest proportion of energy consumption in all sectors and shows a very small proportion of nearly zero.