

Guangdong

Not to be confused with [Guandong](#).



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Guangdong Province

Chinese : •••
 Gu•ngd•ng Sh•ng
 Cantonese Jyutping: Gwong² Dung¹ Saang²
 Cantonese Yale: Gwóngd•ng Sáang

Abbreviations: simplified Chinese: •; traditional Chinese: • (pinyin: Yuè, Jyutping: Jyut⁶, Yale: Yuht)



Origin of name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gu•ng - "Wide" • d•ng- "East" Lit. "The Eastern Expanse"
Administration type	Province
Capital (and largest city)	Guangzhou
CPC Ctte Secretary	Wang Yang
Governor	Zhu Xiaodan
Area	177,900 km ² (68,700 sq mi) (15th)
- Latitude	20° 13' to 25° 31' N
- Longitude	109° 40' to 117° 20' E
Population (2010)	104,303,132 (1st)
- Density	536 /km ² (1,390 /sq mi) (7th)
GDP (2011)	CNY 5.30 trillion
- per capita	US\$ 838.60 billion ^[1] (1st) CNY 50,295 US\$ 7,787 (8th)
HDI (2008)	0.844 (high) (4th)
Ethnic composition	Han - 99% Zhuang - 0.7% Yao - 0.2%

- Jyutping

Gwong² Dung¹

- Yale Romanization

Gwóngdng

中文 **This article contains Chinese text.** Without proper [rendering support](#), you may see [question marks](#), [boxes](#), or [other symbols](#) instead of [Chinese characters](#).

Guangdong is a [province](#) on the [South China Sea](#) coast of the [People's Republic of China](#). The province was previously often written with the alternative [English](#) name **Kwangtung Province**. It surpassed [Henan](#) and [Sichuan](#) to become the most populous province in China in January 2005, registering 79 million permanent residents and 31 million migrants who lived in the province for at least six months of the year.^{[2][3]} The provincial capital [Guangzhou](#) and economic hub [Shenzhen](#) are amongst the most populous and important cities in China.

Since 1989 Guangdong has topped the total [GDP](#) rankings among all [provincial-level divisions](#), with [Jiangsu](#) and [Shandong](#) second and third in rank. According to provincial annual preliminary statistics,^[4] Guangdong's GDP in 2010 reached [CNY](#) 4,550 billion, or [USD](#) 689.02 billion, making its economy roughly the same size as that of [Turkey](#) or [Indonesia](#).^[5] Guangdong has [the fourth highest GDP per capita](#) among all provinces of mainland China, after [Jiangsu](#), [Zhejiang](#) and [Liaoning](#). The province contributes approximately 12% of the PRC's national economic output, and is home to the production facilities and offices of a wide-ranging set of multinational and Chinese corporations. Guangdong also hosts the largest Import and Export Fair in China called the [Canton Fair](#) in Guangdong's capital city Guangzhou.

Name

"Guang" itself means "expanse" or "vast", and has been associated with the region since the creation of Guang Prefecture in AD 226. "Guangdong" and neighbouring [Guangxi](#) literally mean "expanse east" and "expanse west". Together, Guangdong and Guangxi are called the "Dual-Guangns" (•• [li•ng gu•ng](#)). During the Song dynasty, the two Guangns were formally separated as Guangnan Dong lu (••••) and Guangnan Xi lu (••••), which became abbreviated as Guangdong lu (•••) and Guangxi lu (•••). The modern abbreviation *Yue* (••) is a shortened form of [Baiyue](#) (••), a collective name for various peoples that lived in southern China in ancient times.

Prior to the introduction of [Hanyu Pinyin](#), the province was known as **Kwangtung Province**. One should note that **Canton**, though etymologically derived from a [Portuguese transliteration](#) of "Guangdong", refers *only* to the [provincial capital](#) instead of the whole province, as documented by authoritative English dictionaries. The local people of the city of [Guangzhou](#) (Canton) and their language are still commonly referred to as [Cantonese](#) in English. Because of the prestige of [Canton](#) and its accent, [Cantonese *sensu lato*](#) can also be used for the phylogenetically related residents and Chinese dialects outside the provincial capital.

History

Guangdong was far away from the centre of ancient Chinese civilization in the north China plain. It was populated by peoples collectively known as the [Baiyue](#), who may have spoken [Tai–Kadai](#) languages and been related to the [Zhuang people](#) in modern [Guangxi](#).

Chinese administration in the region began with the [Qin Dynasty](#). After establishing the first [unified Chinese empire](#), the Qin expanded southwards and set up Nanhai Commandery at [Panyu](#), near what is now part of [Guangzhou](#). It used to be independent as [Nanyue](#) between the fall of Qin and the reign of [Emperor Wu of Han](#). The [Han Dynasty](#) administered Guangdong, Guangxi, and northern Vietnam as [Jiaozhi Province](#). Under the [Wu Kingdom](#) of the [Three Kingdoms](#) period, Guangdong was made its own province, the Guang Province, in 226.

As time passed, the demographics of what is now Guangdong slowly shifted to (Han) Chinese-dominance, especially during several periods of massive migration from the north during periods of political turmoil and/or nomadic incursions from the fall of the Han Dynasty onwards. For example, internal strife in northern China following the rebellion of [An Lushan](#) resulted in a 75% increase in the population of Guangzhou prefecture between 740s-750s and 800s-810s.^[6] As more migrants arrived, the local population was gradually assimilated to Han Chinese culture,^[7] or displaced. From the tenth to twelfth century, [Persian](#) women were to be found in [Guangzhou](#) (Canton), some of them in the tenth century like Mei Zhu in the harem of the Emperor [Liu Chang](#), and in the twelfth century large numbers of Persian women lived there, noted for wearing multiple earrings and "quarrelsome dispositions".^{[8][9]} Multiple women originating from the [Persian Gulf](#) lived in Guangzhou's foreign quarter, they were all called "Persian women" (••• Po-ssu-fu or Bosifu).^[10]

Together with Guangxi, Guangdong was made part of Lingnan Circuit (political division Circuit), or Mountain-South Circuit, in 627 during the [Tang Dynasty](#). The Guangdong part of Lingnan Circuit was renamed Guangnan East Circuit *gung nán dng lù* in 971 during the [Song Dynasty](#) (960-1279). "Guangnan East" is the source of "Guangdong".

As [Mongols](#) from the north engaged in their conquest of China in the 13th century, the [Southern Song Dynasty](#) retreated southwards, eventually ending up in today's Guangdong. The [Battle of Yamen](#) 1279 in Guangdong marked the end of the Southern Song Dynasty (960-1279).

During the Mongol [Yuan Dynasty](#), large part of current Guangdong belongs to [Jiangxi](#) Province.^[11] Its present name, "Guangdong Province" was given in early [Ming Dynasty](#).

Since the 16th century, Guangdong has had extensive trade links with the rest of the world. European merchants coming northwards via the [Straits of Malacca](#) and the [South China Sea](#), particularly the [Portuguese](#) and [British](#), traded extensively through Guangzhou. [Macau](#), on the southern coast of Guangdong, was the first European settlement in 1557.

In the 19th century, the [opium](#) traded through Guangzhou triggered the [First Opium War](#), opening an era of foreign incursion and intervention in China. In addition to [Macau](#), which was then a [Portuguese colony](#), [Hong Kong](#) was ceded to the British, and [Kwang-Chou-Wan](#) to the [French](#).

Guangdong was also the major port of exit for labourers to [Southeast Asia](#) and [the West](#) in the 19th century, i.e. [United States](#) and [Canada](#). As a result, many overseas Chinese communities have their origins in Guangdong. The Cantonese language therefore has proportionately more speakers among overseas Chinese people than mainland Chinese. In the US, there is a large number of Chinese who are descendants of immigrants from the city of [Taishan](#) (Toisan in Cantonese), who speak a distinctive dialect related to Cantonese called Taishanese (or Toishanese).

During the 1850s, the [Taiping Rebellion](#), whose leader [Hong Xiuquan](#) was born in Guangdong and received a pamphlet from a Protestant Christian missionary in Guangdong, became a widespread civil war in southern China. Because of direct contact with the West, Guangdong was the center of anti-Manchu and anti-imperialist activity. The generally acknowledged founder of modern China, [Sun Yat-sen](#), was also from Guangdong.

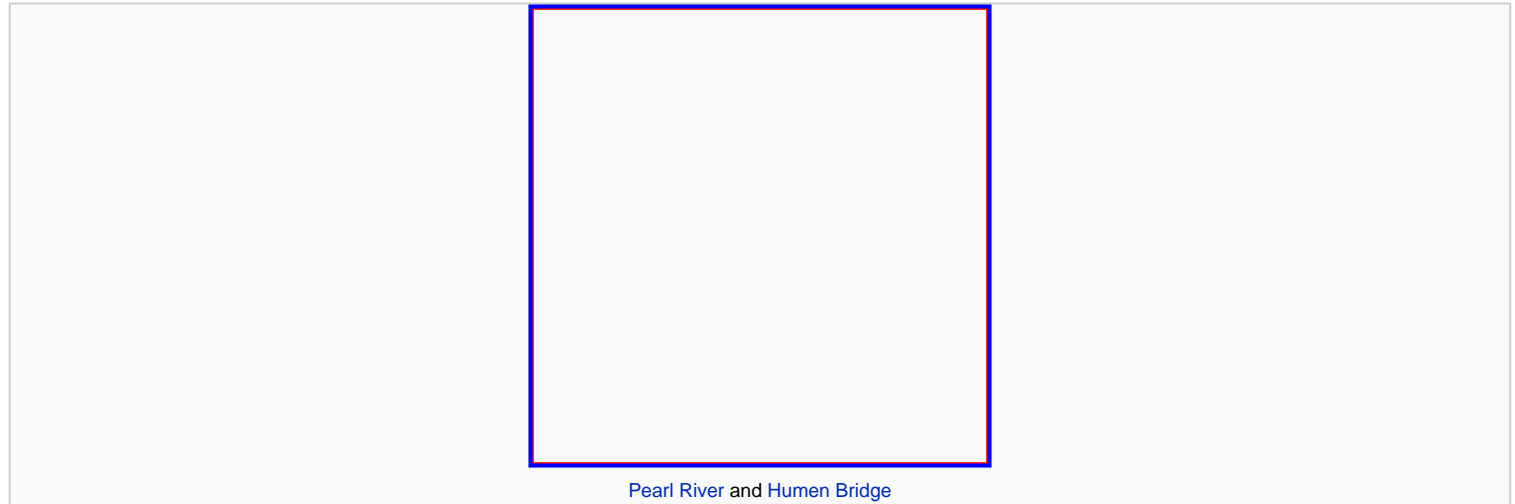
During the early 1920s of the [Republic of China](#), Guangdong was the staging area for [Kuomintang](#) (KMT) to prepare for the [Northern Expedition](#), an effort to bring the various [warlords](#) of China back under the central government. [Whampoa Military Academy](#) was built near Guangzhou to train military commanders.

In recent years, the province has seen extremely rapid economic growth, aided in part by its close trading links with Hong Kong, which borders it. It is now the province with

the highest gross domestic product in China.

In 1952, a small section of Guangdong's coastline was given to [Guangxi](#), giving it access to the sea. This was reversed in 1955, and then restored in 1965. [Hainan](#) Island was originally part of Guangdong but it was separated as its own province in 1988.

Geography



Guangdong faces the [South China Sea](#) to the south and has a total of 4,300 km of coastline. [Leizhou Peninsula](#) is on the southwestern end of the province. There are a few inactive [volcanoes](#) on Leizhou Peninsula. The [Pearl River Delta](#) is the convergent point of three upstream rivers: the [East River](#), [North River](#), and [West River](#). The [river delta](#) is filled with hundreds of small [islands](#). The province is geographically separated from the north by a few [mountain ranges](#) collectively called the [Southern Mountain Range](#) (**). The highest peak in the province is Shikengkong 1,902 meters above [sea level](#).

Guangdong borders [Fujian](#) province to the northeast, [Jiangxi](#) and [Hunan](#) provinces to the north, [Guangxi](#) autonomous region to the west, and [Hong Kong](#) and [Macau Special Administrative Regions](#) to the south. [Hainan](#) province is offshore across from the Leizhou Peninsula. Certain of the [Pratas Islands](#) which have traditionally been regarded as part of Guangdong Province are administered by the [Government of the Republic of China](#) on [Taiwan](#).^[12]

Cities around the [Pearl River Delta](#) include [Dongguan](#), [Foshan](#), [Guangzhou](#), [Huizhou](#), [Jiangmen](#), [Shenzhen](#), [Shunde](#), [Taishan](#), [Zhongshan](#) and [Zhuhai](#). Other cities in the province include [Chaozhou](#), [Chenghai](#), [Kaiping](#), [Nanhai](#), [Shantou](#), [Shaoguan](#), [Xinhui](#), [Zhanjiang](#), [Zhaoqing](#), [Yangjiang](#) and [Yunfu](#).

Guangdong has a [humid subtropical climate](#) ([Köppen Cfa](#) inland, [Cwa](#) along the coast), though nearing a tropical climate in the far south. Winters are short, mild, and relatively dry, while summers are long, hot, and very wet. Average daily highs in Guangzhou in January and July are 18 °C (64 °F) and 33 °C (91 °F) respectively, although the humidity makes it feel much hotter in summer. Frost is rare on the coast but may happen a few days each winter well inland.

Economy

Main article: [Economy of Guangdong](#)



This is a trend of [official estimates](#) of the gross domestic product of the Province of Guangdong with figures in millions of [Chinese Yuan](#):

Year	Gross domestic product
1980	24,521
1985	55,305
1990	140,184
1995	538,132
2000	966,223

Relations with Hong Kong and Macau

Hong Kong and **Macau**, while historically parts of Guangdong before becoming colonies of the **United Kingdom** and **Portugal** respectively, are **special administrative regions** (SARs). Furthermore, the **Basic Laws** of both SARs explicitly forbid provincial governments from intervening in local politics. As a result, many issues with Hong Kong and Macau, such as border policy and water rights, have been settled by negotiations between the SARs' governments and the Guangdong provincial government.

Media

Guangdong and the greater Guangzhou area is served by several **Radio Guangdong** stations and **Guangdong TV**. There is an English programme produced by **Radio Guangdong** which broadcasts information about this region to the entire world through the **WRN Broadcast**.

Culture

See also: **Music of Guangdong**

The central region, which is also the political and economic center, is populated predominantly by **Cantonese** speakers, though the influx in the last three decades of millions of **Mandarin**-speaking immigrants has diminished Cantonese linguistic dominance somewhat. This region is associated with **Cantonese cuisine** (simplified Chinese: 粤菜; traditional Chinese: 粵菜). **Cantonese opera** (simplified Chinese: 粤剧; traditional Chinese: 粵劇) is a form of **Chinese opera** popular in Cantonese speaking areas. Related Yue dialects are spoken in most of the western half of the province.

The area comprising the cities of **Chaozhou**, **Shantou** and **Jieyang** in coastal east Guangdong, known as **Chaoshan**, forms its own cultural sphere. The **Teochew people** here, alongside with **Hailufeng** people in **Shanwei**, speak **Teochew** (simplified Chinese: 潮语; traditional Chinese: 潮語), which is a **Min** dialect closely related to **Min-nan** and their cuisine is **Teochew cuisine** (simplified Chinese: 潮菜; traditional Chinese: 潮菜). **Teochew opera** (simplified Chinese: 潮剧; traditional Chinese: 潮劇) is also very famous with a unique form.

The **Hakka people** live in large areas of Guangdong, including **Huizhou**, **Meizhou**, **Shenzhen**, **Heyuan**, **Shaoguan** and other areas. Much of the Eastern part of Guangdong is populated by the Hakka people except for the Chaozhou and Hailufeng area. Hakka culture include **Hakka cuisine** (客家菜), Han opera (simplified Chinese: 汉剧; traditional Chinese: 漢劇), Hakka *Hanyue* and *sixian* (traditional instrumental music) and Hakka folk songs (客家山歌).

Zhanjiang area in southern Guangdong is populated by Hai'nan dialect (or Leizhou dialect as referred locally) speakers, Cantonese and Hakka are also spoken there.

Mandarin is the language used in education and government and in areas where there are migrants from other provinces, above all in Shenzhen. Cantonese maintains a strong position in common usage and media, even in eastern areas of the province where the local dialects are non-Yue ones.

Education

Colleges and universities

See also: **List of universities and colleges in Guangdong**

National

- **Jinan University** (Guangzhou, Zhuhai, Shenzhen)
- **Sun Yat-sen University** (Guangzhou, Zhuhai)
- **Guangdong University of Foreign Studies** (*****)(since 1965)(Guangzhou)
- **Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine**
- **South China Agricultural University** (*****)(founded 1909)(Guangzhou)
- **South China University of Technology** (Guangzhou)

Provincial

- **Dongguan Institute of Technology**
- **Dongguan University of Technology** (Dongguan)
- **Foshan University** (Guangzhou, Foshan)
- **Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts** (*****)
- **Guangdong Ocean University** (*****)
- **Guangdong University of Business Studies** (*****)
- **Guangdong Institute of Science and Technology** (*****)
- **Guangzhou Medical College** (*****)
- **Guangzhou Normal University**
- **Guangdong Pharmaceutical University** (*****)
- **Guangdong Polytechnic Normal University** (*****)
- **Guangzhou Sports University** (*****)
- **Guangdong University of Technology** (*****)
- **Guangzhou University** (***)
- **Hanshan Teachers College**
- **Huizhou University**
- **Guangdong Education and Research Network**
- **Guangzhou Education College**
- **Guangdong Institute of Education**
- **Guangdong Medical College**
- **Guangdong General Hospital**
- **Guangdong Petrochemical Academy**
- **Guangdong Radio & TV. University**
- **Panyu Polytechnic**
- **Shaoguan University**
- **Shenzhen Party School**
- **Shantou University** (Shantou)

- [Shenzhen University](#) (Shenzhen)
- [Shenzhen Polytechnic](#)
- [Shunde University](#) (Shunde)
- [South China Normal University](#) (*****)
- [Southern Medical University](#)
- [Xijiang University](#)
- [Xinghai Conservatory of Music](#) (*****)
- [Zhanjiang Normal University](#)
- [Zhaoqing University](#) (****)
- [Zhongkai Agrotechnical College](#) (*****)(founded 1927)
- [Wuyi University](#) (****)

Sports

List of current [professional sports clubs](#) based in Guangdong:

Sport	League	Tier	Club	City	Stadium
Football	Chinese Super League	1st	Shenzhen Ruby	Shenzhen	Shenzhen Stadium
Football	China League One	2nd	Guangzhou FC	Guangzhou	Yuexiushan Stadium
Football	China League One	2nd	Guangdong Sunray Cave	Guangzhou	Provincial Stadium
Football	China Women's Super League	1st	Guangdong Highsun	Foshan	Century Lotus Stadium
Futsal	China Futsal League	1st	Guangzhou Sports Act	Guangzhou	Sports Univ Stadium
Basketball	Chinese Basketball Association	1st	Guangdong Winnerway	Dongguan	Dongguan Stadium
Basketball	Chinese Basketball Association	1st	Dongguan New Century	Dongguan	Dalang Stadium
Basketball	National Basketball League	1st	Guangzhou Free Man	Guangzhou	Mega Center Stadium
Basketball	National Basketball League	1st	Guangzhou Huangpu	Guangzhou	Huangpu Stadium
Basketball	National Basketball League	1st	Guangdong Changan	Dongguan	Dongguan Stadium
Basketball	Women's Basketball Association	1st	Guangdong Asia Aluminum	Zhaoqing	Zhaoqing Stadium
Volleyball	Men's Volleyball League Div A	1st	Guangdong Jianlong	Taishan	Taishan Stadium
Volleyball	Women's Volleyball League Div A	1st	Guangdong Evergrande	Guangzhou	Evergrande Stadium
Volleyball	Women's Volleyball League Div B	2nd	Guangdong Jianlong	Taishan	Taishan Stadium
Baseball	China Baseball League	1st	Guangdong Leopards	Guangzhou	Huangcun Stadium

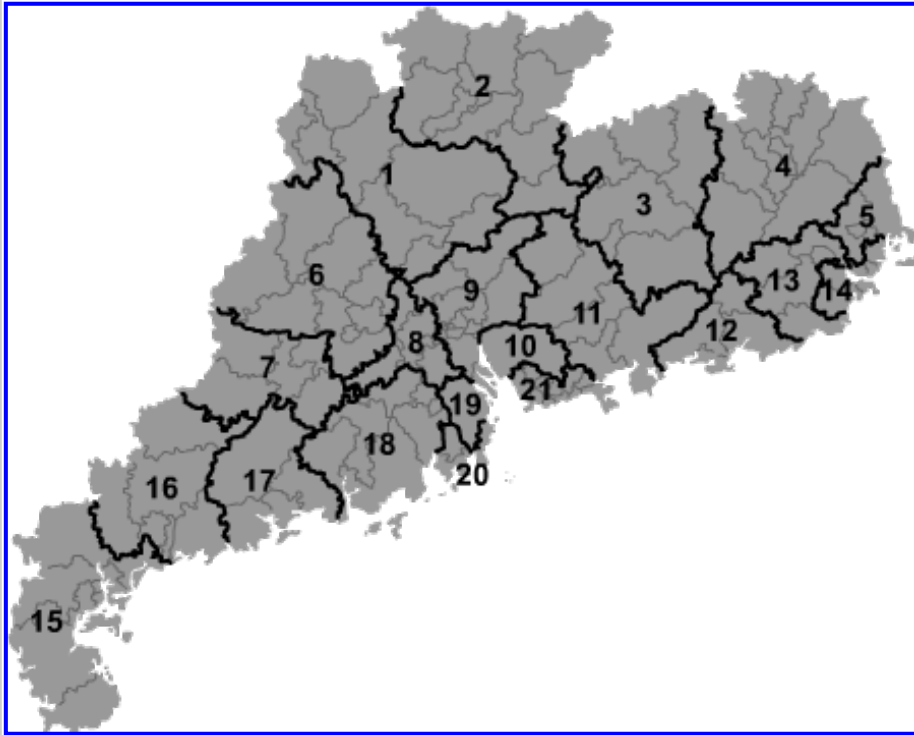
Tourism

Notable attractions include [Danxia Mountain](#), Yuexiu Hill in Guangzhou, Star Lake and the [Seven Star Crags](#), [Dinghu Mountain](#), and the [Zhongshan Sun Wen Memorial Park](#) for Sun Yat-sen in [Zhongshan](#).

Administrative divisions

Main articles: [List of administrative divisions of Guangdong](#) and [List of township-level divisions of Guangdong](#)

Map	#	Name	Administrative Seat	Hanzi Hanyu Pinyin	Population (2010)
— Sub-provincial city —					
	9	Guangzhou	Yuexiu District	●●● Guangzhou Shi	12,700,800
	21	Shenzhen	Futian District	●●● Shenzhèn Shi	10,357,938
— Prefecture-level city —					



1	Qingyuan	Qingcheng District	青••• Qīngyuán Shì	3,698,394
2	Shaoguan	Zhenjiang District	••• Shàoguān Shì	2,826,612
3	Heyuan	Yuancheng District	••• Héyuán Shì	2,953,019
4	Meizhou	Meijiang District	••• Měizhōu Shì	4,240,139
5	Chaozhou	Fengxi District	••• Cháozhōu Shì	2,669,844
6	Zhaoqing	Duanzhou District	••• Zhàozhōng Shì	3,918,085
7	Yunfu	Yuncheng District	••• Yúnfú Shì	2,360,128
8	Foshan	Chancheng District	••• Fóshān Shì	7,194,311
10	Dongguan	Dongguan (Nancheng District)	••• Dōngguān Shì	8,220,237
11	Huizhou	Huicheng District	••• Huìzhōu Shì	4,597,002
12	Shanwei	Chengqu District	••• Shànwēi Shì	2,935,717
13	Jieyang	Rongcheng District	••• Jiēyáng Shì	5,877,025
14	Shantou	Jinping District	••• Shàntóu Shì	5,391,028
15	Zhanjiang	Chikan District	••• Zhànjiāng Shì	6,993,304
16	Maoming	Maonan District	••• Màomíng Shì	5,817,753
17	Yangjiang	Jiangcheng District	••• Yángjiāng Shì	2,421,812
18	Jiangmen	Pengjiang District	••• Jiāngmēn Shì	4,448,871
19	Zhongshan	Zhongshan (Dongqu District)	••• Zhōngshān Shì	3,120,884
20	Zhuhai	Xiangzhou District	••• Zhūhǎi Shì	1,560,229

The above division govern, in total, 49 districts, 30 county-level cities, 42 counties, and three autonomous counties. For county-level divisions, see the [list of administrative divisions of Guangdong](#).

See also

	People's Republic of China portal
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- [Governors of Guangdong](#)
- [GD Greenway](#)
- [Christianity in Guangdong](#)

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Economic data

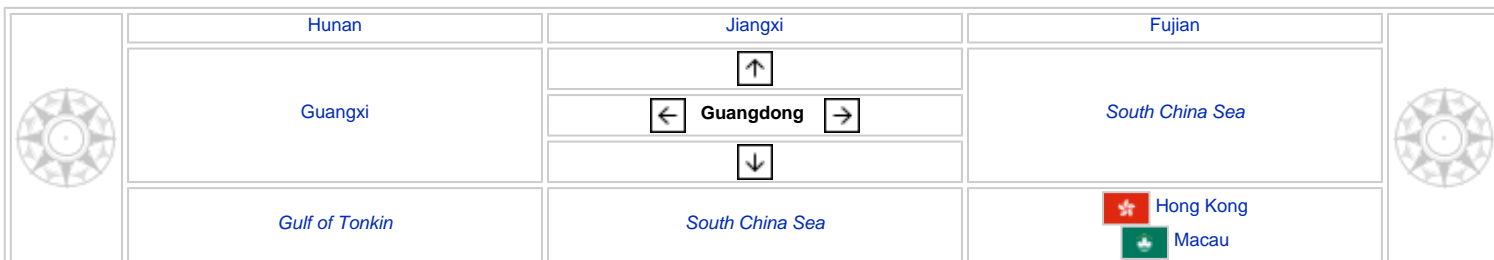
- [Economic profile for Guangdong at HKTDC](#)

External links

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- [Guangdong provincial government official website](#)
- [Guangdong Statistical Yearbook](#)
- [Guangdong travel guide from Wikitravel](#)



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- [t](#)
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Guangdong topics

Guangzhou (capital)

General

- [History](#)
- [Politics](#)
- [Economy](#)

Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities • Pearl River mega-city • Leizhou Peninsula • Pearl River Delta • Northern Guangdong • East River • West River • Nanling Mountains • Pratas Islands
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guangzhou Education • Shenzhen Education • Shenzhen University • Huizhou University • Guangdong Institute of Education • Guangzhou University
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lingnan culture • Music • Guangdong music (genre) • Cantonese opera • Teochew people • Hakka people • Hailufeng dialect
Cuisine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cantonese cuisine • White boiled shrimp • Cantonese fried rice • Chinese steamed eggs • Beef chow fun • Chow mein • Char siu • Roasted suckling pig • Bird's nest soup • Seafood birdsnest
Visitor attractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danxia Mountain • Seven Star Crag • Dinghu Mountain • Xinfengjiang Reservoir • Zhongshan Park • Guangdong Provincial Museum

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Provincial level divisions of the People's Republic of China

Provinces

- Anhui
- Fujian
- Gansu
- **Guangdong**
- Guizhou
- Hainan
- Hebei
- Heilongjiang
- Henan
- Hubei
- Hunan
- Jiangsu
- Jiangxi
- Jilin
- Liaoning
- Qinghai
- Shaanxi
- Shandong
- Shanxi
- Sichuan
- Yunnan
- Zhejiang

Autonomous regions

- Guangxi
- Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol)
- Ningxia
- Tibet (Xizang)
- Xinjiang

Municipalities

- Beijing
- Chongqing
- Shanghai
- Tianjin

Special administrative regions

-  Hong Kong
-  Macau

Territorial disputes

- Paracel, Spratly, Zhongsha Islands (see Paracels, Spratlys, & Zhongsha Iss. Authority)
- Pratas Islands
- Senkaku Islands
- South Tibet
- Taiwan, Quemoy & Matsu (see Legal status of Taiwan)



- v
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- e

Guangdong Province county-level divisions

Guangzhou (capital)

**Sub-provincial
cities**

Guangzhou

- Baiyun District
- Haizhu District
- Huadu District
- Huangpu District
- Liwan District
- Luogang District
- Nansha District
- Panyu District
- Tianhe District
- Yuexiu District
- Conghua City
- Zengcheng

Shenzhen

- Bao'an District
- Futian District
- Longgang District
- Luohu District
- Nanshan District
- Yantian District
- Dapeng New District†
- Guangming New District†
- Longhua New District†
- Pingshan New District†

Zhuhai

- Doumen District
- Jinwan District
- Xiangzhou District
- Hengqin New Area†

Shantou

- Chaonan District
- Chaoyang District
- Chenghai District
- Haojiang District
- Jinping District
- Longhu District
- Nan'ao County

Shaoguan

- Qujiang District
- Wujiang District
- Zhenjiang District
- Renhua County
- Shixing County
- Wengyuan County
- Xinfeng County
- Ruyuan Autonomous County
- Lechang City
- Nanxiong City

Foshan

- Chancheng District
- Gaoming District
- Nanhai District
- Sanshui District
- Shunde District

**Prefecture-level
cities**

Jiangmen

- Xinluo District
- Jianghai District
- Pengjiang District
- Xinhui District
- Enping City
- Heshan City
- Kaiping City
- Taishan City

Zhanjiang

- Chikan District
- Mazhang District
- Potou District
- Xiashan District
- Suixi County
- Xuwen County
- Leizhou City
- Lianjiang City
- Wuchuan City

Maoming

- Maogang District
- Maonan District
- Dianbai County
- Gaozhou City
- Huazhou
- Xinyi City

Zhaoqing

- Dinghu District
- Duanzhou District
- Deqing County
- Fengkai County
- Guangning County
- Huaiji County
- Gaoyao City
- Sihui City

Huizhou

- Huicheng District
- Huiyang District
- Boluo County
- Huidong County
- Longmen County

Meizhou

- Meijiang District
- Xingning City
- Dabu County
- Fengshun County
- Jiaoling County
- Mei County
- Pingyuan County
- Wuhua County

Shanwei

- Chengqu District
- Haifeng County
- Luhe County
- Lufeng City

Heyuan

- Yuancheng District
- Heping County
- Lianping County
- Longchuan County
- Dongyuan County
- Zijin County

Yangjiang

- Jiangcheng District
- Yangdong County
- Yangxi County
- Yangchun City

Qingyuan

- Lianzhou City
- Yingde City
- Qingcheng District
- Fogang County
- Qingxin County
- Yangshan County
- Liannan Autonomous County
- Lianshan Autonomous County

Dongguan

- (no intermediate County-level divisions, see *Administration of Dongguan*)

Zhongshan

- (no intermediate County-level divisions, see *Administration of Zhongshan*)

Chaozhou

- Xiangqiao District
- Chao'an County
- Raoping County

Jieyang

- Rongcheng District
- Puning City
- Huilai County
- Jiedong County
- Jiexi County

Yunfu

- Yuncheng District
- Xinxing County
- Yunan County
- Yun'an County
- Luoding City

† Not a formal administrative subdivision