



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization



联合国教科文组织国际岩溶研究中心 (2020-2021)

汇报人：曹建华

2021年11月13-14日

汇报大纲

一、岩溶中心工作成果（2020-2021）

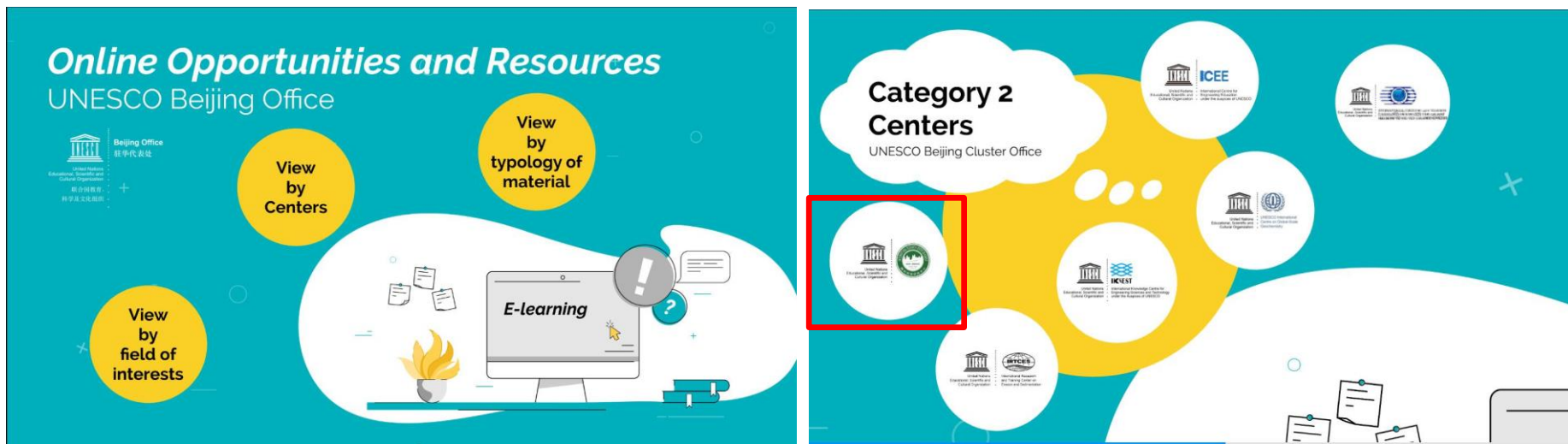
1. 组织与管理
2. 科学研究
3. 学术交流
4. 国际培训
5. 科普与咨询
6. 岩溶中心新基地建设
7. 其他成果

二、岩溶中心工作规划（2022）

1. 组织与管理

1.1 与教科文组织大家庭保持紧密联系

2020年6月，岩溶中心支持教科文驻华代表处开展线上培训



1. 组织与管理

1.1 与教科文组织大家庭保持紧密联系

2020年11月

- 参与中国全委会系列年会，2020年应全委会邀请，做经验介绍。
- 专程拜访中国全委会。



1. 组织与管理

1.2 建实建强各类国际国内平台

- 国际地科联第74届执行委员会会议顺利通过中心申请成为国际地科联附属组织的申请。
- 2021年，地科联资助中心3000美元用于开展相关培训工作。



www.iugs.org

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Founding Director, State Key Lab of Geological Processes and Mineral Resources,
China University of Geosciences
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9 March 2020

Cao Jianhua
International Research Center on Karst
50 Qixing Road
Guilin, Guangxi
P. R. Chinas

Dear Cao Jianhua,

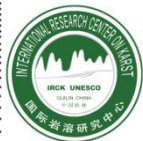
I am pleased to inform you that the IUGS Executive Committee, at its meeting on 17 January 2020, approved the International Research Center on Karst (IRCK) for IUGS Affiliated Status. The IRCK will be recognized with provisional membership. Approval of permanent Adhering membership awaits ratification by the IUGS-IGC Council. The Council will next meet at the rescheduled 36th IGC in Delhi, India in November 2020.

Sincerely,

Stan Finney
Secretary General



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization



1. 组织与管理

1.2 建实建强各类国际国内平台

- 2021年7月8日，GEO第55届执委会研究决定，同意联合国教科文组织国际岩溶研究中心以参与机构身份加入GEO。



Our Ref: 2021-33/GEO/PO

Encl: 1
ct

Mr Hu Maoyan
International Research Center on Karst
(IRCK)
50 Qixing Rd
Guilin
Guangxi
P.R. China (541004)

Geneva, 20 July 2021

Dear Mr Hu,

It is my great pleasure to inform you that the International Research Center on Karst (IRCK) under the auspices of UNESCO was recognized as a Group on Earth Observations (GEO) Participating Organization at the 55th GEO Executive Committee, from 6 to 7 July 2021.

We very much look forward to your active engagement.

Please find enclosed the GEO Participating Organization Registry form which we kindly request you complete and return to us at your earliest convenience.

Congratulations, we look forward to a long and fruitful collaboration.

Yours sincerely,

Ms Yana Gevorgyan
Director of Secretariat

1. 组织与管理

1.2 建实建强各类国际国内平台



2020, 9月

成功申报中国-斯洛文尼亚岩溶地质“一带一路”联合实验室。

附件

第二批“一带一路”联合实验室建设名单

(共 19 家)

序号	“一带一路”联合实验室名称	中方依托单位	组织推荐部门
1	中国-塔吉克斯坦煤电能源清洁转化及高效综合利用“一带一路”联合实验室	特变电工股份有限公司、新特能源股份有限公司	新疆维吾尔自治区科学技术厅
2	中国-泰国轨道交通“一带一路”联合实验室	中车青岛四方机车车辆股份有限公司	青岛市科学技术局
3	中国-斯洛文尼亚岩溶地质“一带一路”联合实验室	中国地质科学院岩溶地质研究所	广西壮族自治区科学技术厅
4	中国-新西兰猕猴桃“一带一路”联合实验室	四川省自然资源科学研究院	四川省科学技术厅
5	中国-智利 ICT “一带一路”联合实验室	中国信息通信科技集团有限公司、哈尔滨工业大学	湖北省科学技术厅
6	中国-希腊文物保护技术“一带一路”联合实验室	故宫博物院	文化和旅游部科技教育司
7	中国-葡萄牙文化遗产保护科学“一带一路”联合实验室	苏州大学、澳门城市大学	江苏省科学技术厅
8	中国-葡萄牙先进材料“一带一路”联合实验室	浙江大学	浙江省科学技术厅
9	中国-意大利先进制造“一带一路”联合实验室	清华大学、中国科技自动化联盟	北京市科学技术委员会
10	中国-俄罗斯数学及其应用“一带一路”联合实验室	北京大学	教育部科学技术司



1. 组织与管理

1.2 建实建强各类国际国内平台

科学技术部文件

国科发基〔2021〕295号

科技部关于批准建设甘肃甘南草原生态系统等69个国家野外科学观测研究站的通知

教育部、国家民委、自然资源部、生态环境部、交通运输部、水利部、农业农村部、国资委、林草局、中科院、地震局、气象局科技主管司局，有关省、自治区、直辖市科技厅（委、局）：

国家野外科学观测研究站（简称“国家野外站”）是重要的国家科技创新基地之一，是国家创新体系的重要组成部分。国家野外站面向社会经济和科技战略，依据我国自然条件的地理分布规律布局建设，经过多年发展，获取了大量第一手定位观测数据，取得了一批重要成果，锻炼培养了大批野外科技工作者，促进了相关学科发展，为经济社会发展提供有力科技支撑。

批准建设的69个国家野外科学观测研究站名单

序号	国家野外站名称	依托单位	主管部门
1	甘肃甘南草原生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站	兰州大学	教育部、甘肃省科学技术厅
2	吉林松嫩草地生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站	东北师范大学	教育部
3	江苏南京长三角大气过程与环境变化国家野外科学观测研究站	南京大学	教育部、江苏省科学技术厅
4	福建台湾海峡海洋生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站	厦门大学	教育部、福建省科学技术厅
5	上海长三角区域生态环境变化与综合治理国家野外科学观测研究站	上海交通大学	教育部
6	甘肃庆阳草地农业生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站	兰州大学	教育部、甘肃省科学技术厅
7	甘肃武威绿洲农业高效用水国家野外科学观测研究站	中国农业大学	教育部
8	河北曲周农业绿色发展国家野外科学观测研究站	中国农业大学	教育部
9	湖北巴东地质灾害国家野外科学观测研究站	中国地质大学（武汉）	教育部
10	陕西神木侵蚀与环境国家野外科学观测研究站	西北农林科技大学	教育部
11	广西平果喀斯特生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站	中国地质科学院岩溶地质研究所	自然资源部

2020, 12月

广西平果喀斯特生态系统国家野外科学观测站成功入选国家野外科学观测研究站择优建设名单。

汇报大纲

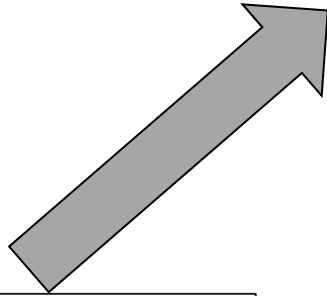
一、岩溶中心工作成果（2020-2021）

1. 组织与管理
2. 科学研究
3. 学术交流
4. 国际培训
5. 科普与咨询
6. 岩溶中心新基地建设
7. 其他成果

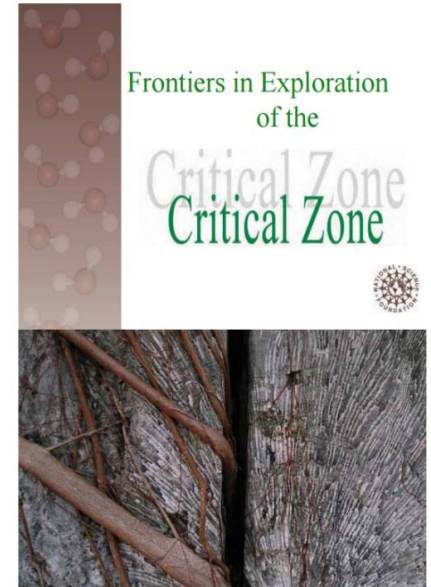
2. 科学研究

2.1 完善地球系统科学构架下的岩溶动力学理论

Karst Critical Zone



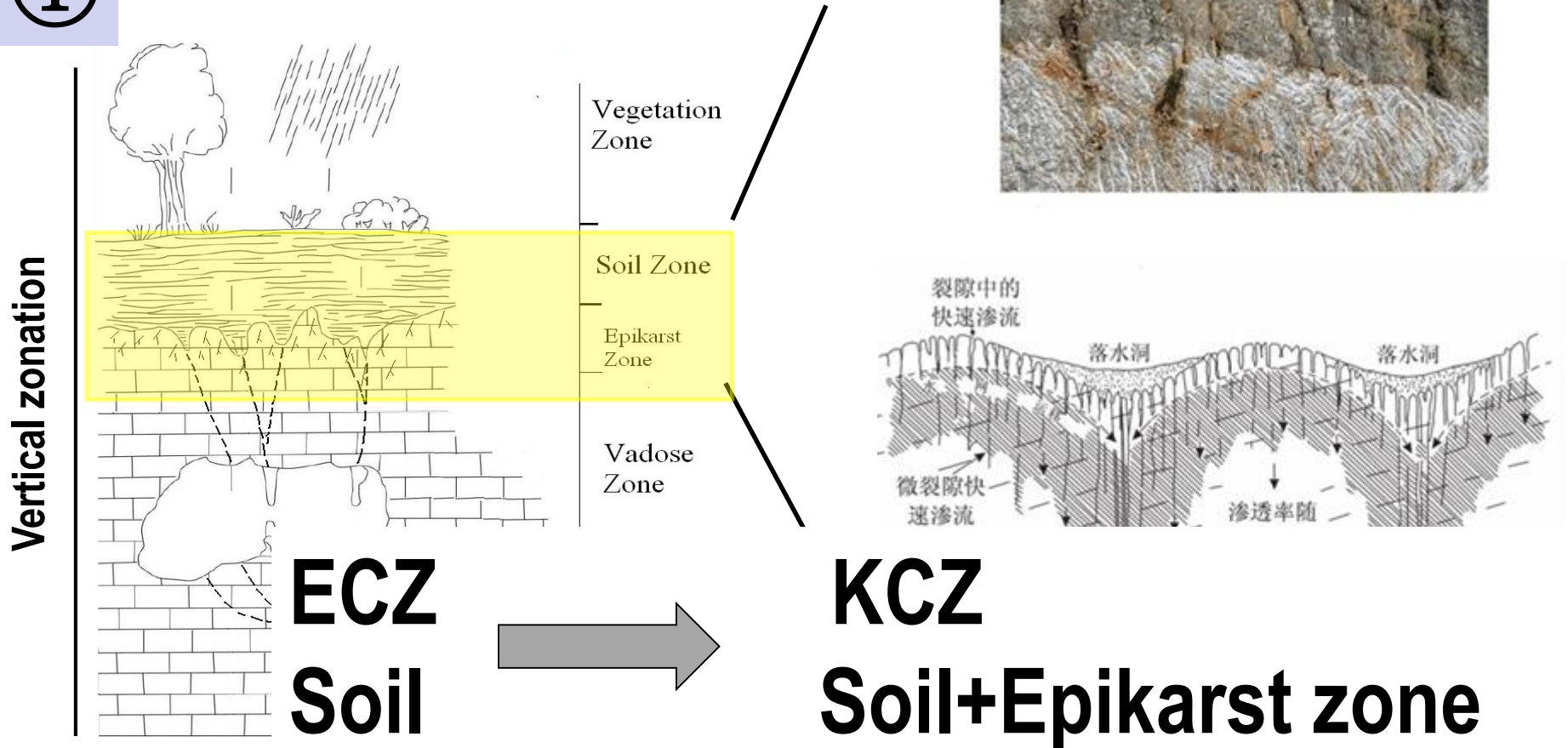
Earth Critical Zone



2. 科学研究

3 岩溶关键带特征

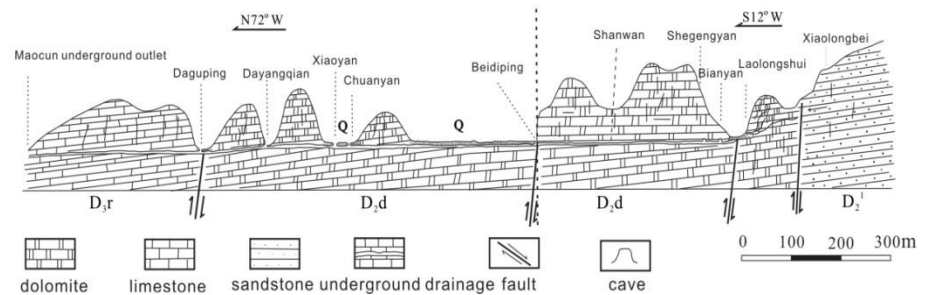
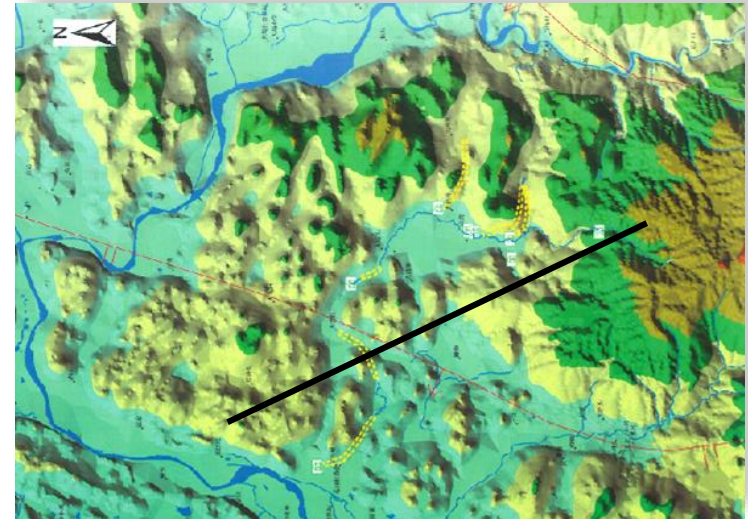
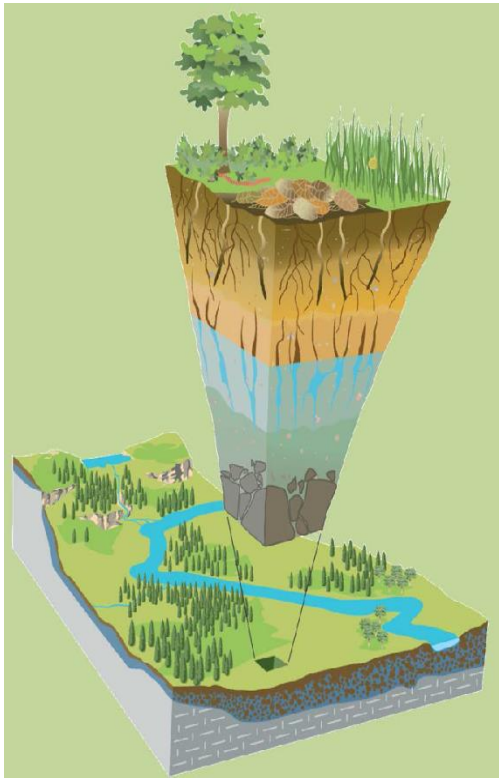
①



2. 科学研究

②

横向异质性

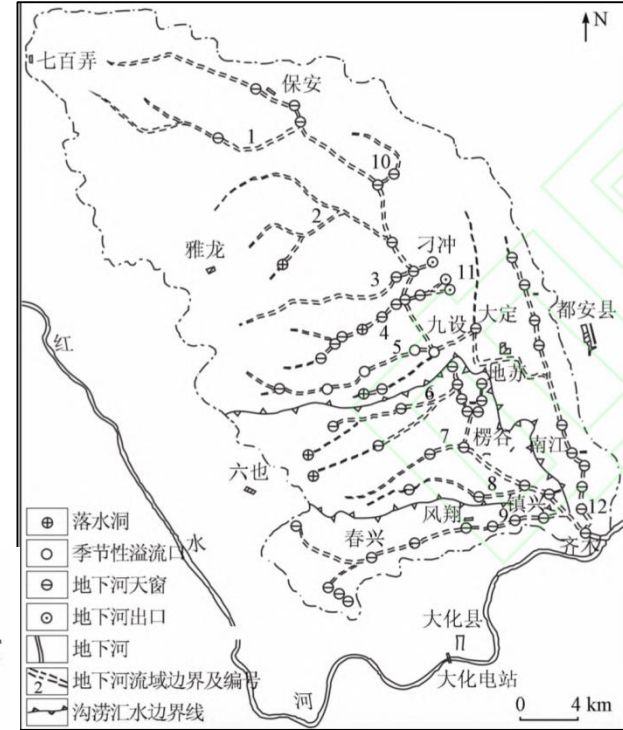
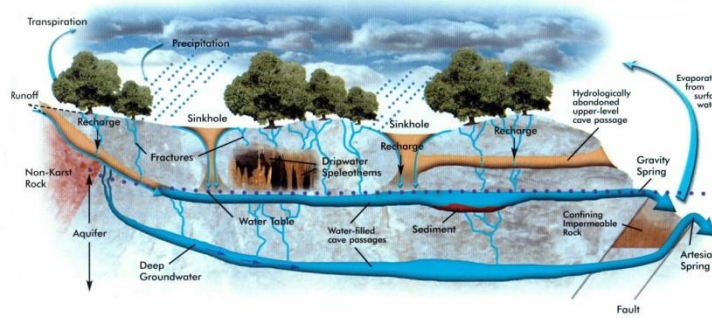


异质性: 地质背景控制了关键带的生态环境物质组成与循环。

2. 科学研究



③



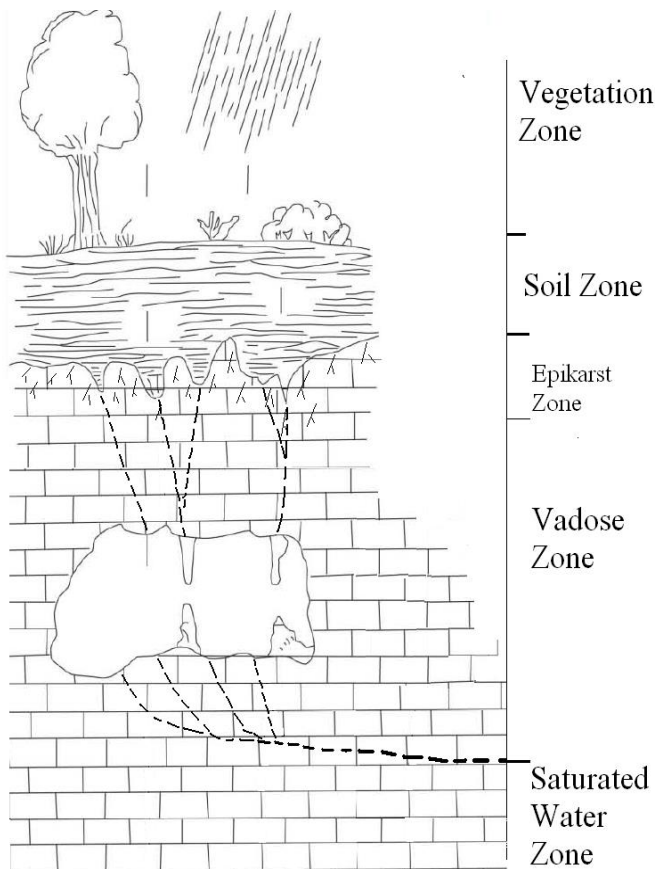
完整性:

岩溶关键带的完整性包括具有清晰边界的完整的岩溶流域；输入输出的系统；地下地上的物质循环与相互作用以及定量化的监测。

2. 科学研究

要点

岩石圈与生物圈的相互作用



**生态
(生物圈)**



**地质
(岩石圈)**

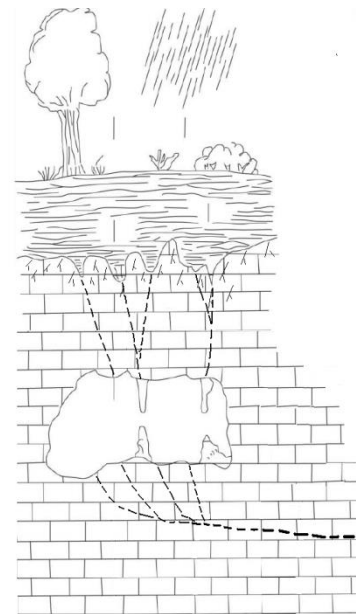
主要过程

地表：生态过程

水文过程，生物地球
化学过程

生物圈与岩石圈相互作用的产物

地下：地质过程



地质灾害

地貌景观、环境、水、作物




United Nations Educational,
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2. 科学研究


正在执行的IGCP 项目

● IGCP661:岩溶关键带物质能量循环过程及可持续性探究



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization





Dr. Jiang Zhongcheng
Karst Institute of Geology
Chinese Academy of Geological
Sciences
International Research Center on
Karst Under the Auspices of UNESCO
50 Qixing Rd. Guilin 541004
Guangxi
P. R. China

22 March 2017

Ref: SC/EES/EGR/IGCP/17/48

Subject: Assessment and funding of the IGCP Project number 661

Dear Dr. Jiang Zhongcheng,

The Council of the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) held its 2nd Session from 20 to 21 February 2017. One of the most important items on the agenda was the assessment of new projects.

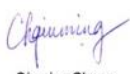
We have the pleasure to inform you that your project has received favourable consideration and shall be allocated the amount of **2,000 US\$**. These funds must be spent in 2017 and cannot be carried over to 2018.

The payment will be made in a single transfer to the bank account of the project leader upon approval your work plan. In this regard, we kindly ask you to fill in the forms I and II attached and to send them back to us.


We kindly ask you to read carefully the attached conditions regarding the use of project funds and assessment criteria.

Please note that all project leaders required maintaining contact with their National IGCP Committees and exchange relevant project information with their respective committee (addresses can be found on the IGCP website).

The IGCP Secretariat is entirely at your disposal for additional information, if required.



Qiuming Cheng
President
International Union of
Geological Sciences (IUGS)



Prof. Dr Patrick J. Mc Keever
IGCP Executive Secretary
Chief, Earth Observation Section
UNESCO

UNESCO-IUGS-IGCP
7 place de Fontenay - 75352 Paris 07 SP, France
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www.unesco.org/science/



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization



2. 科学研究

2.2 重要的国际合作项目

科技部项目

全球岩溶资源生态联合实验室——中国和斯洛文尼亚经典岩溶区对比研究

2019-2021

中国-斯洛文尼亚岩溶地质“一带一路”联合实验室建设与关键带对比研究

2020-2023

中国地质调查局项目

"一带一路"重点区岩溶地质环境对比与编图

2018-2021

广西科技厅项目

东南亚岩溶地质与水环境保护

2020-2023

中-柬岩溶关键带科学与技术联合研究中心平台建设

2020-2023

广西-东盟岩溶景观资源可持续利用研发示范平台

2021-2024

桂林市科技局项目

桂林-东盟岩溶景观可持续发展管理联合实验室

2020-2023

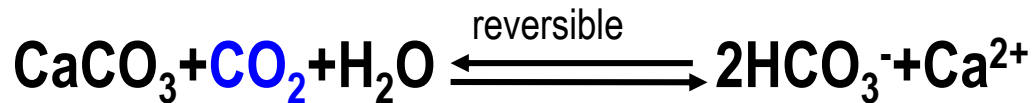
2. 科学研究

2.3 主要进展

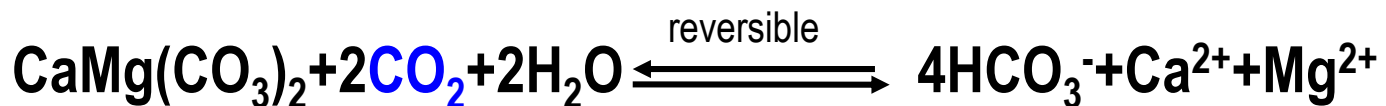
① 岩溶碳循环



For limestone



For dolomite

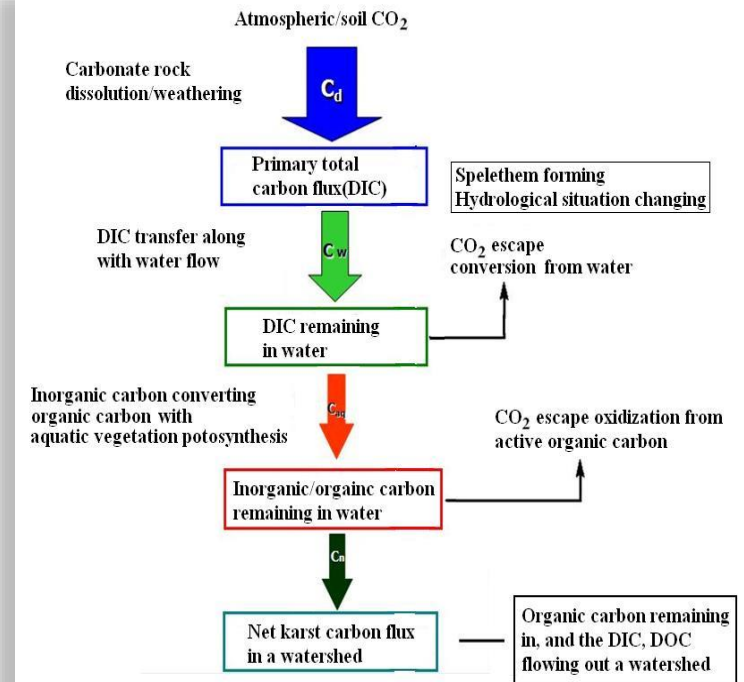
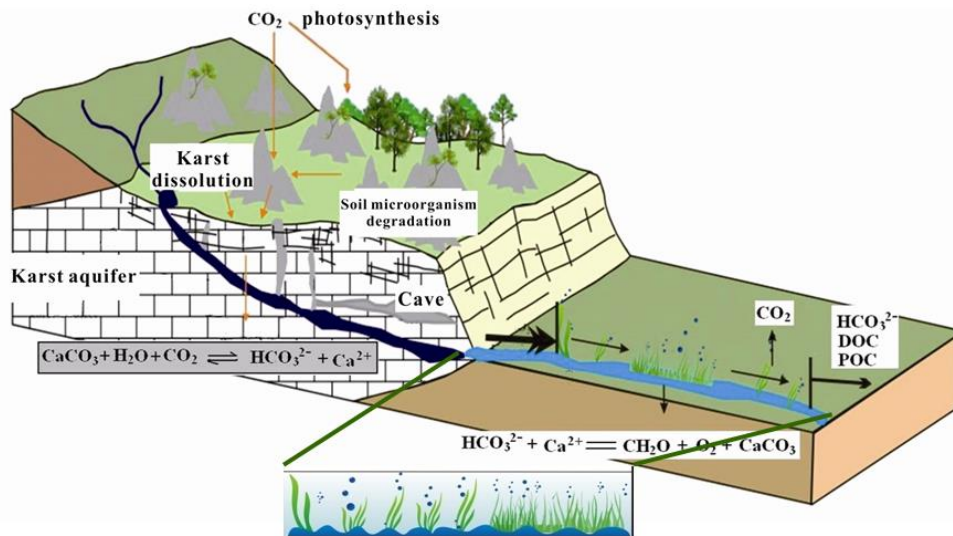


2. 科学研究

流域尺度岩溶碳循环

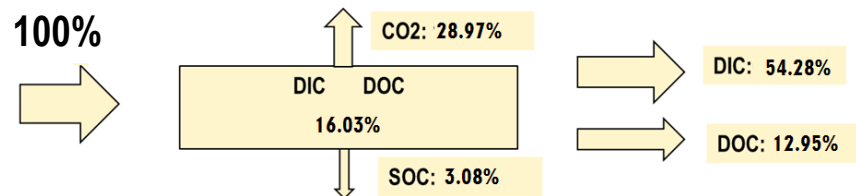
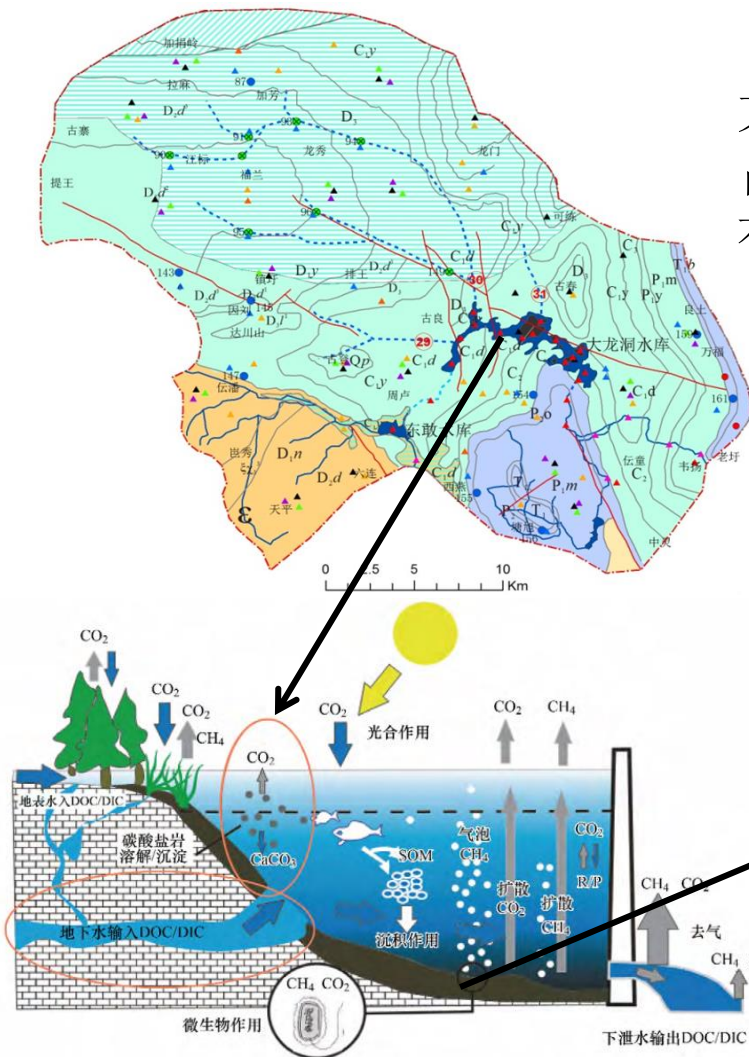
岩溶碳循环三个主要过程:

- (1) **Dissolution** of Carbonate rock
- (2) **Transportation** of DIC along with karst water flow
- (3) **Conversion** between the DIC and DOC/POC with hydrophytes



2. 科学研究

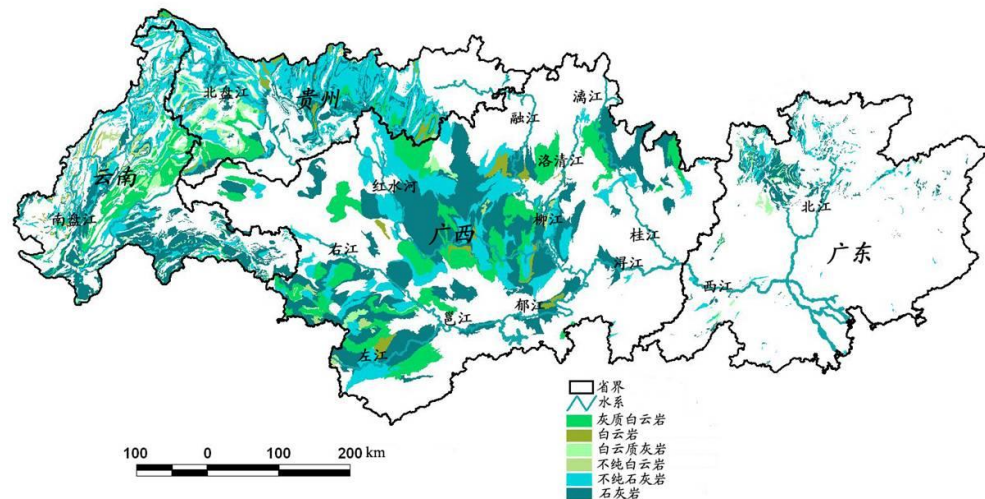
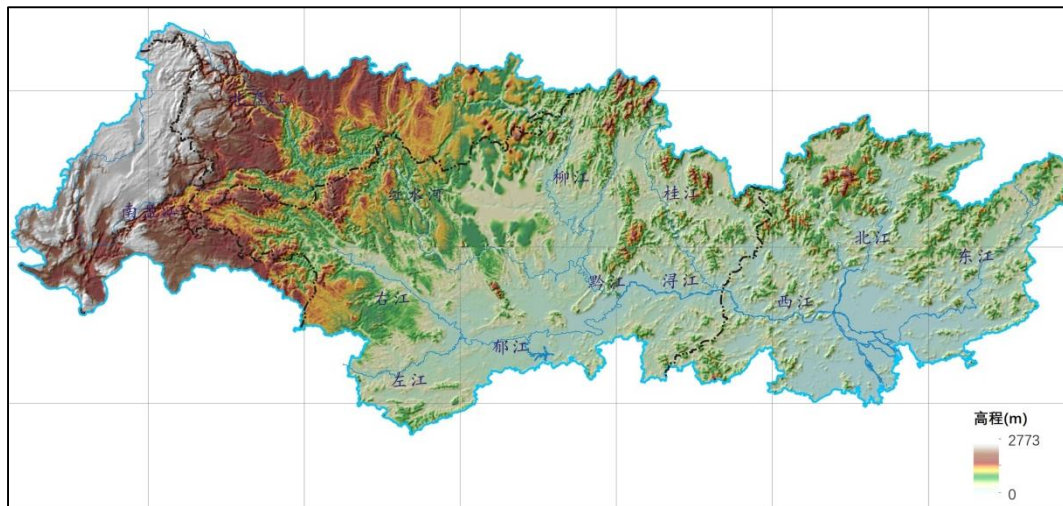
大龙洞流域面积为379 km²，岩溶区面积约占92%；岩溶碳通量为42.46 tCO₂/km²·a，约有28.97%逃逸到大气中。



2. 科学研究

珠江流域是典型的岩溶流域

珠江流域碳酸盐岩面积约有 $16.44 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ ，约占流域总面积的36.32%，其中有44.38%分布在西江流域，14.89%分布在北江流域。



2. 科学研究

珠江流域的岩溶碳循环: 15%返回到大气, 5%沉降, 80%汇入大海。碳通量为 $47.16\text{tCO}_2/\text{km}^2\cdot\text{a}$, 大部分在上游返回到大气中, 主要的DIC固定中水体中。

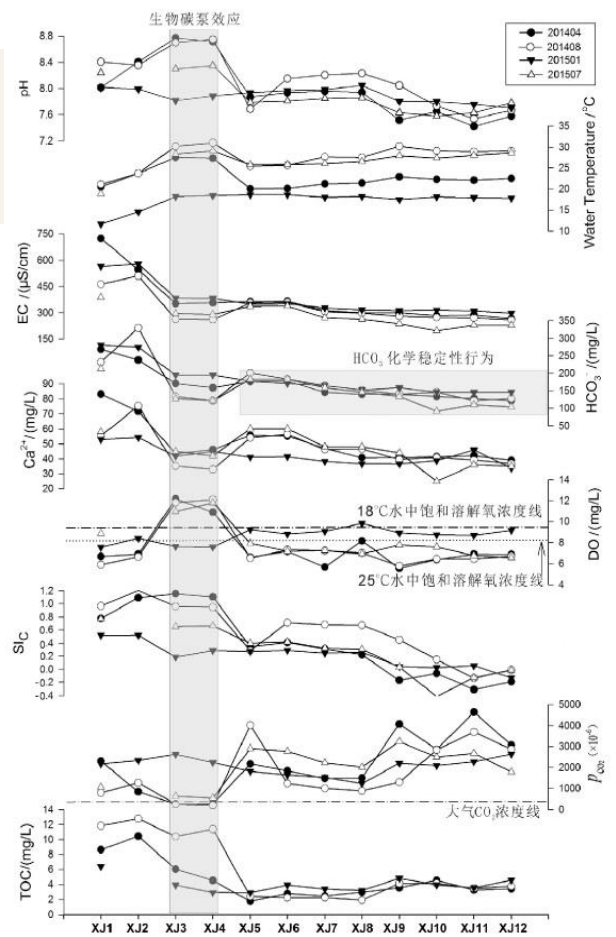
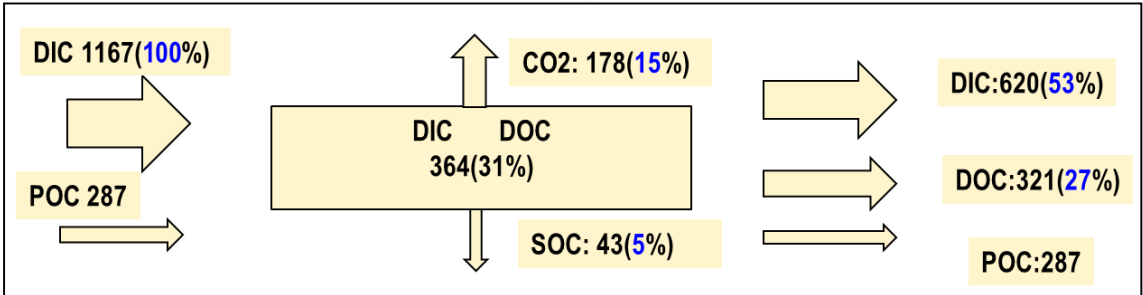
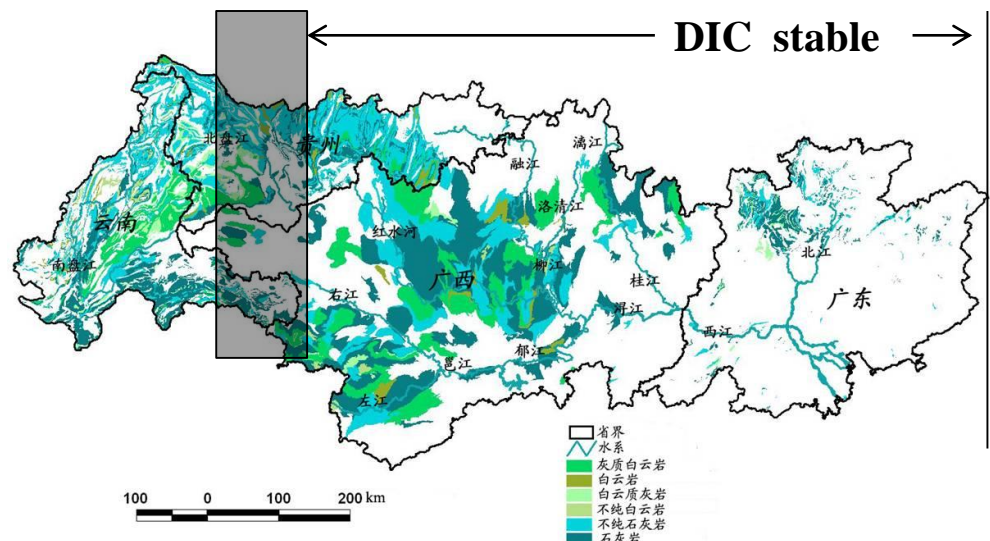
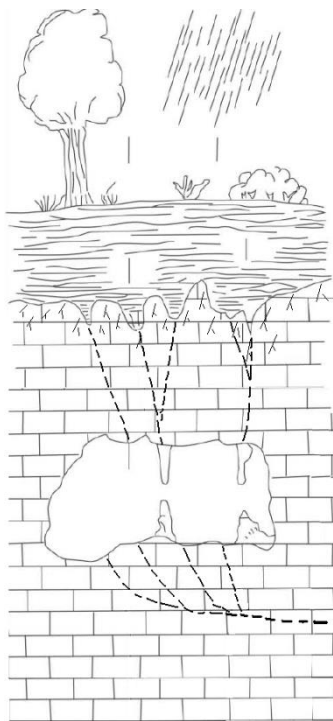


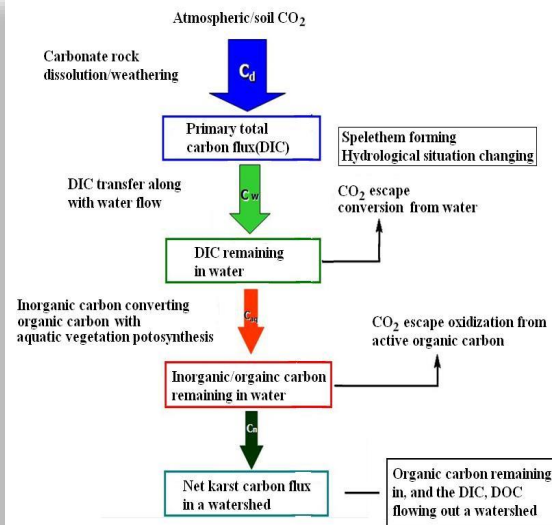
图3 西江干流岩溶水化学指标的时空变化

2. 科学研究

流域尺度岩溶碳循环



Vegetation Zone
Soil Zone
Epikarst Zone
Vadose Zone
Saturated Water Zone



ICS 点击此处添加 ICS 号
点击此处添加中国标准文献分类号

DZ

中华人民共和国地质矿产行业标准
XXXX/T XXXXX—XXXX

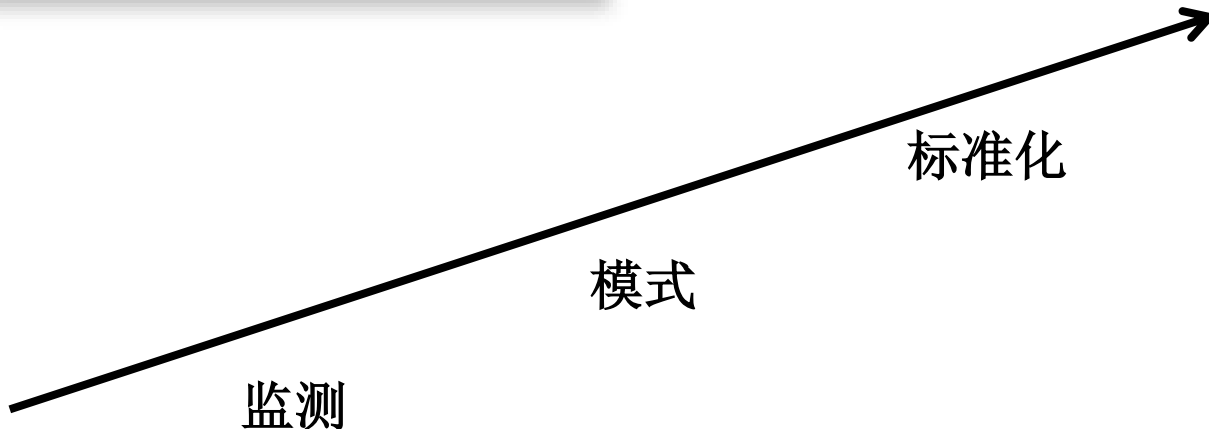
岩溶流域碳循环与碳汇效应调查规范
(1:50 000)

Specification of Karst carbon cycle and sink survey (1:50 000)

点击此处添加与国际标准一致性程度的标识
(送审讨论稿)

XXXX - XX - XX 发布 XXXX - XX - XX 实施

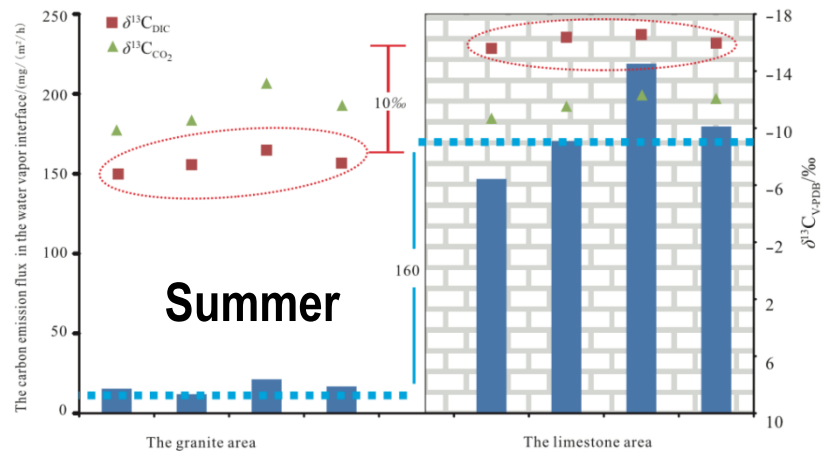
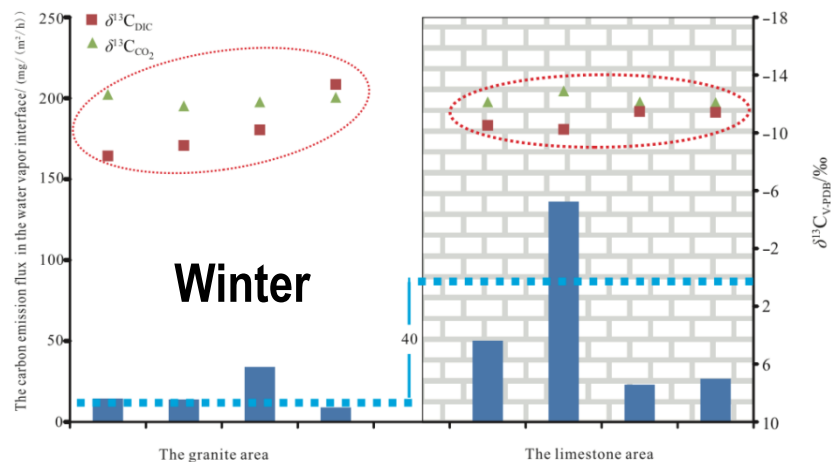
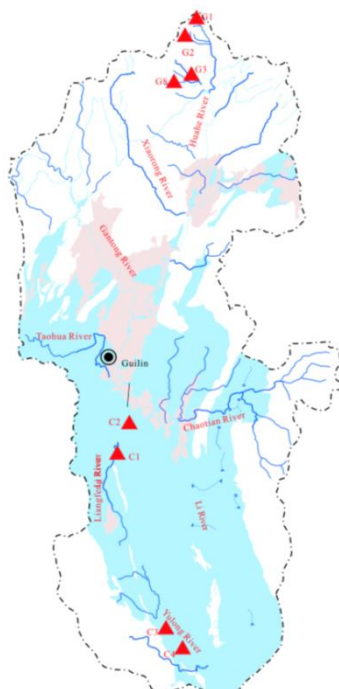
中华人民共和国自然资源部 发布



增加岩溶碳汇效应的途径

灰岩溶解消耗土壤CO₂，使得土壤中的碳循环受到严重影响。

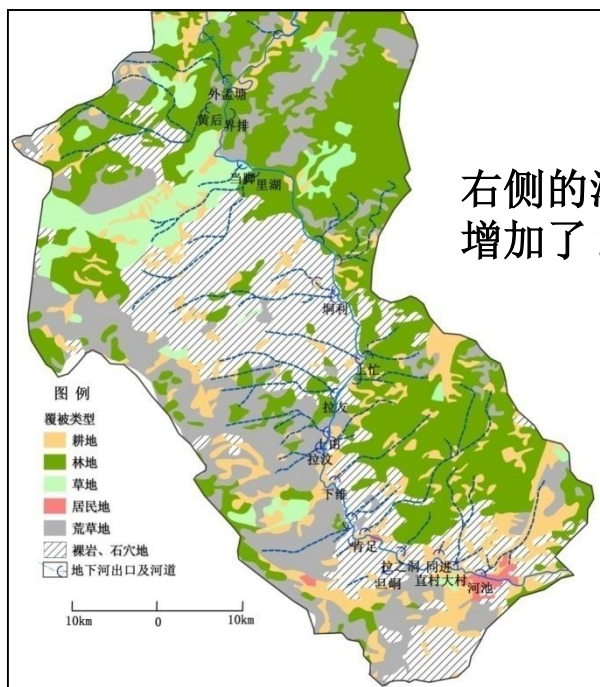
土壤修复是提升岩溶碳循环和碳汇效应的一个有效途径。



增加岩溶碳汇效应的途径

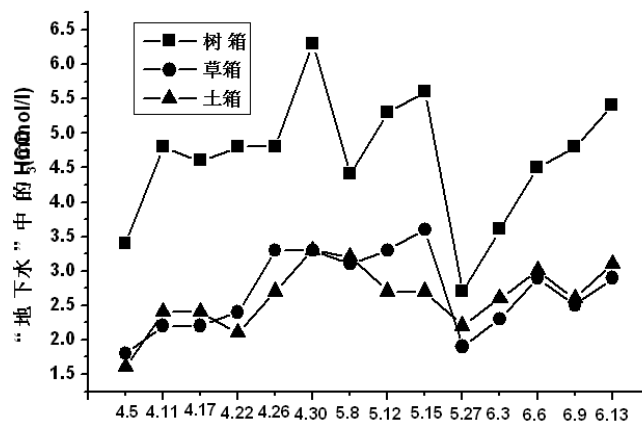
良好的植被覆盖率和正向演化增加了灰岩溶解率并消耗了更多 CO_2 。

人工造林种草等将促进岩溶碳循环，提升碳汇效应。



右侧的溶解无机碳 (DIC)
增加了 20%。

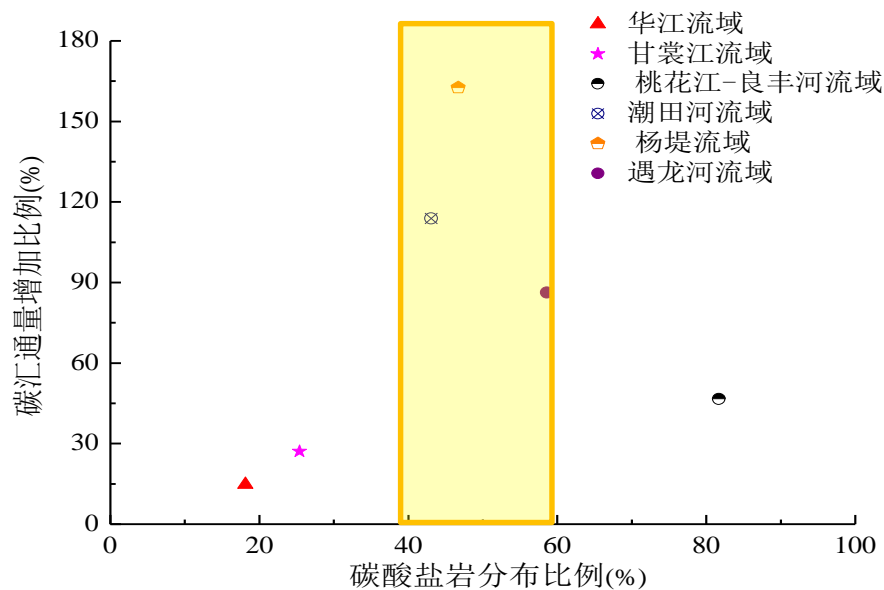
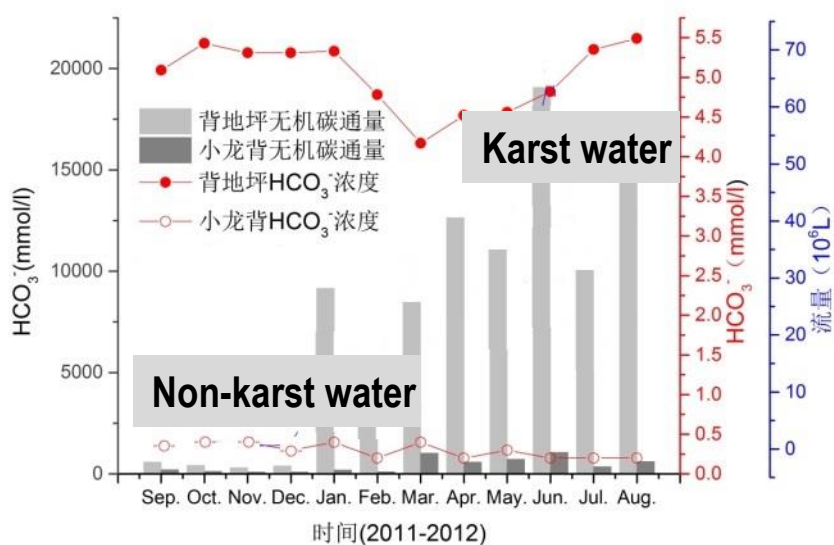
增加了4.38倍



增加岩溶碳汇效应的途径

外源水从硅酸盐地区流入，具有强烈的侵蚀性，监测数据显示，在碳酸盐岩约占一半的流域，外源水的侵蚀性较强。

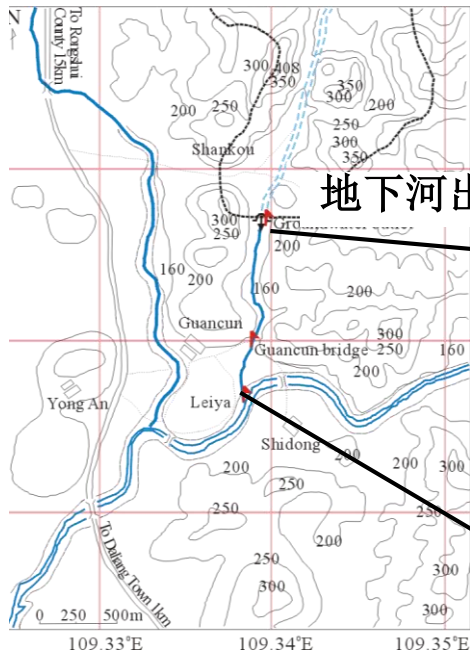
人工引入外源水灌溉，可有效增强岩溶碳汇效应。



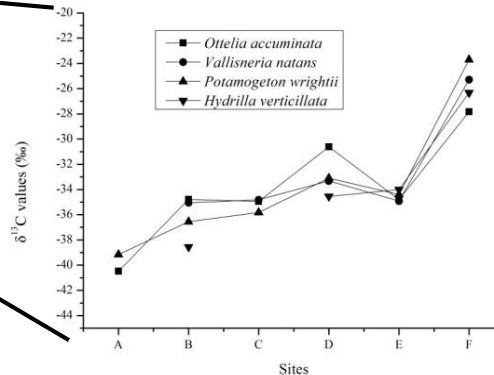
Approach to increase karst carbon sink

来源于地下河的岩溶水含有丰富的溶解无机碳（DIC）可刺激水生植物的光合作用，将溶解无机碳（DIC）转换为溶解有机碳（DOC），使得碳酸钙过饱和或饱和的岩溶水变为不饱和，从寨底岩溶地下河出口流出的岩溶水体流动512m后，大约有12.52%的DIC转为DOC，使得排放到大气中的CO₂减少。

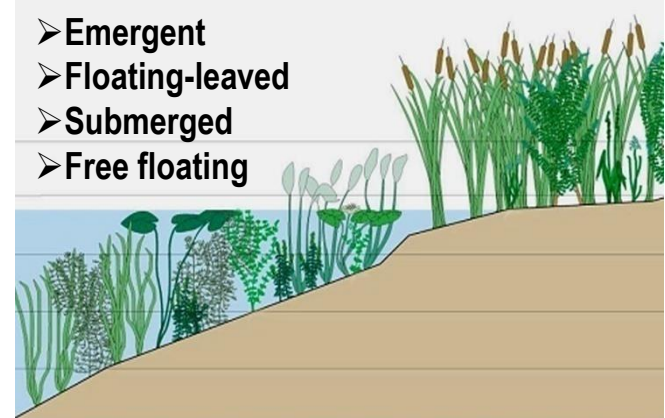
另一有效途径是培养水生植物。



地下河出口



- Emergent
- Floating-leaved
- Submerged
- Free floating





United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization



增加岩溶碳汇的途径

中国应对气候变化的政策与行动 2019 年度报告

生态环境部
二〇一九年十一月

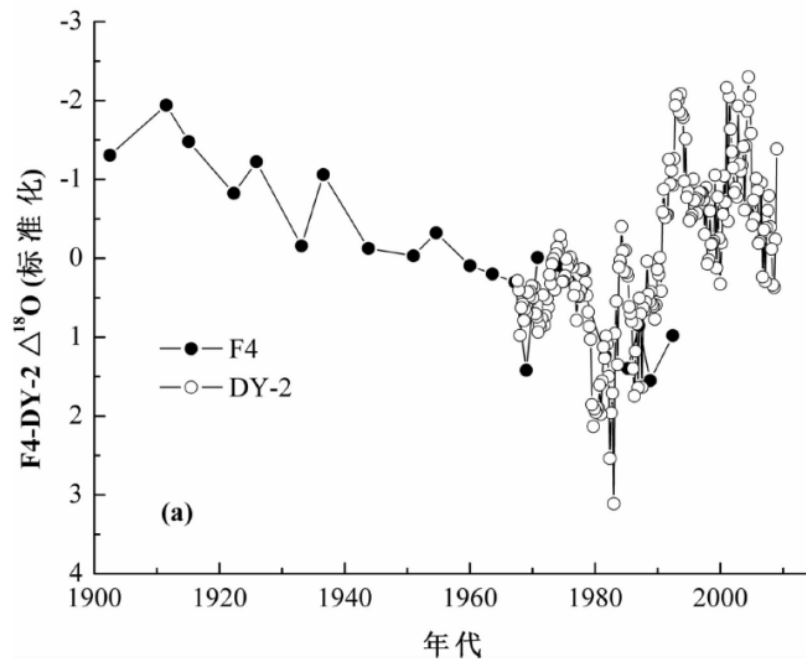
增加湿地等其他碳汇。2018 年，安排湿地保护工程中央预算内投资 3 亿元，安排中央财政湿地补助资金 16 亿元，全国恢复退化湿地 7.13 万公顷，退耕还湿 2 万公顷，112 处国家湿地公园试点通过验收，6 个城市获得全球首批“国际湿地城市”称号，云南等 13 个省市已发布省级重要湿地 541 处。2019 年，湿地保护法正式列入《十三届全国人大常委会立法规划》。全国各省（区、市）出台省级湿地保护修复制度方案。编制《长江经济带退耕还湿工作方案》，起草《关于进一步加强湿地公园建设和管理的意见》。**自然资源部积极探索人工造林种草、土壤改良、外源水灌溉以及水生植物培育等 4 种增加岩溶碳汇的方法。**组织开展海洋碳汇调查，农业农村部组织开展了渔业碳汇的研究工作。

（六）加强温室气体与大气污染物协同控制

2018 年，应对气候变化和减排职能划入新组建的生态环境部，强化了与生态环境保护工作的统筹协调，这是党中央、国务院对于进一步增强应对气候变化与环境污染防治工作的协同性，

2. 科学研究

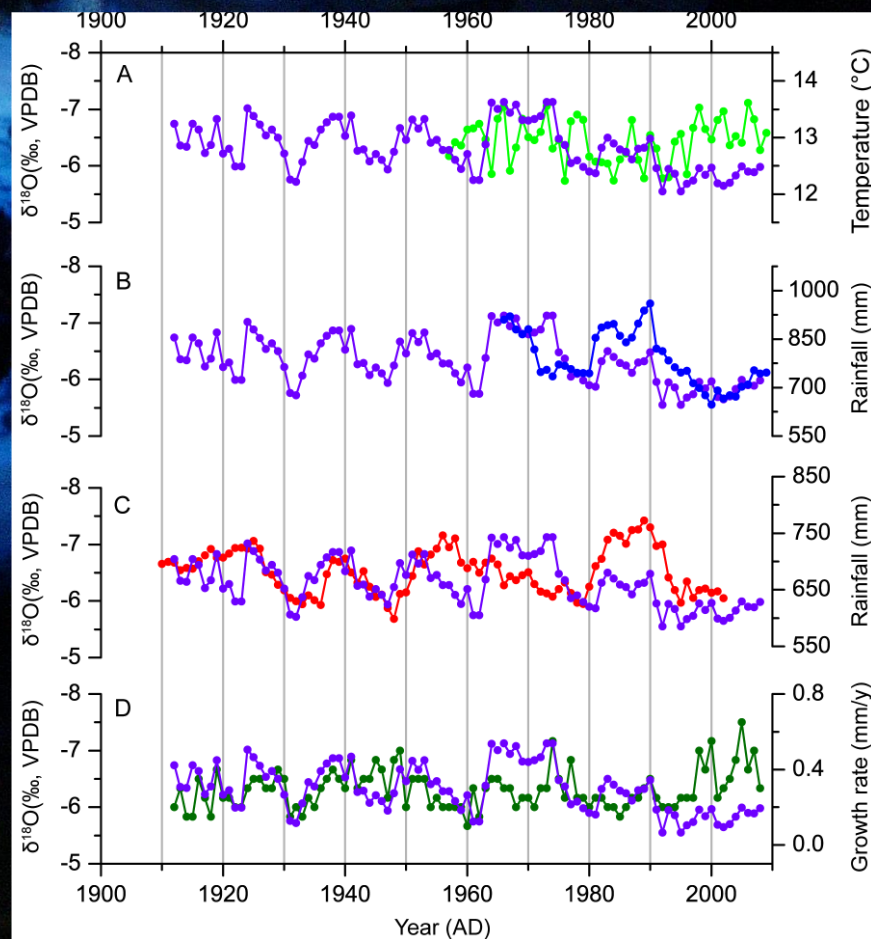
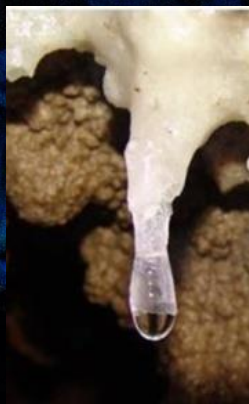
② 洞穴石笋与古气候变化记录



石笋古气候记录

要点:

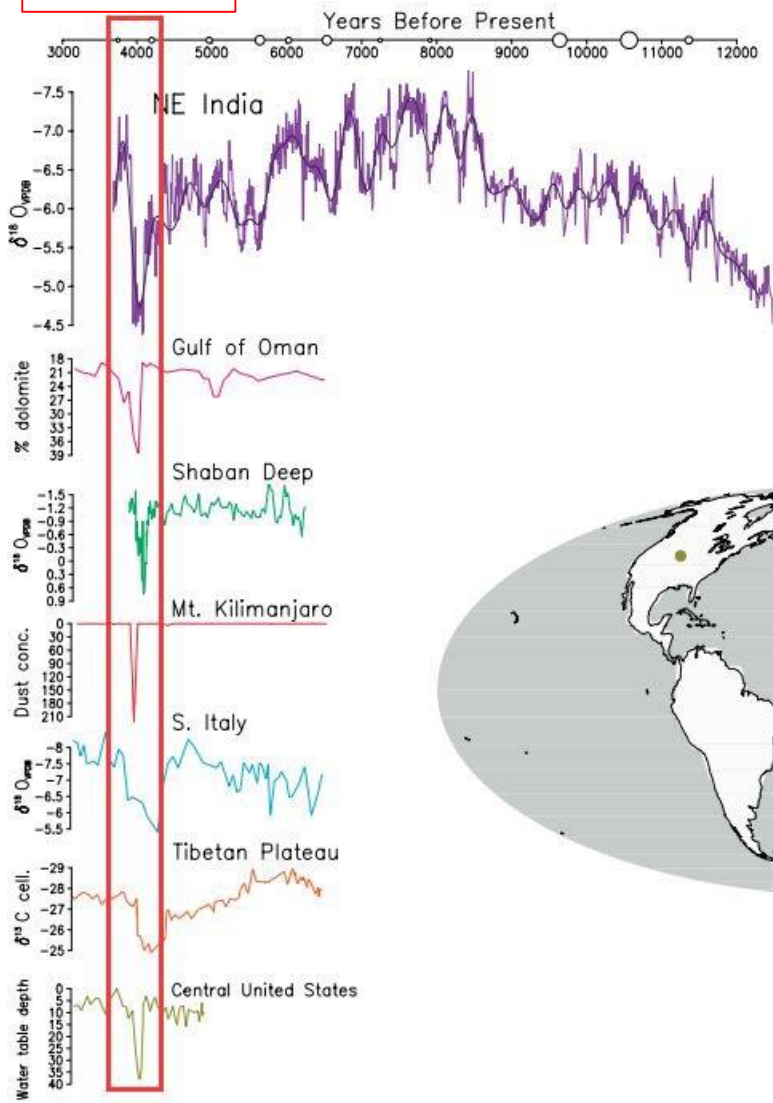
利用高分辨率的精准定年技术确定大气物理变化和极端气候变化；好的石笋可用来重建古气候。



2. 科学研究

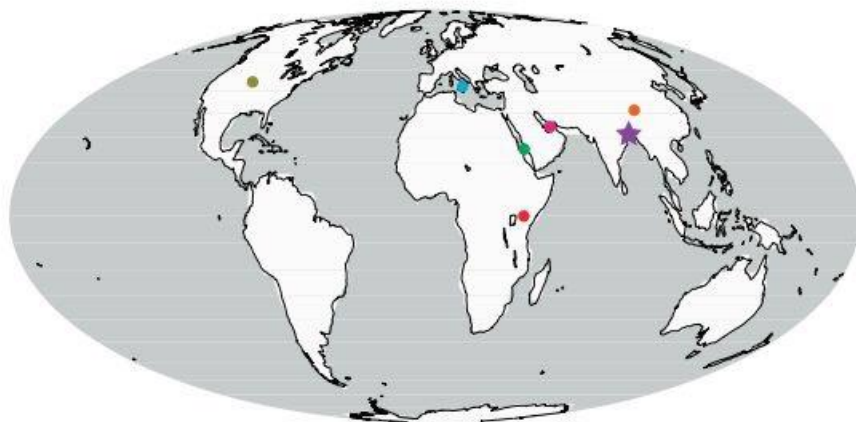
4200Yr

BERKELHAMMER ET AL. 77



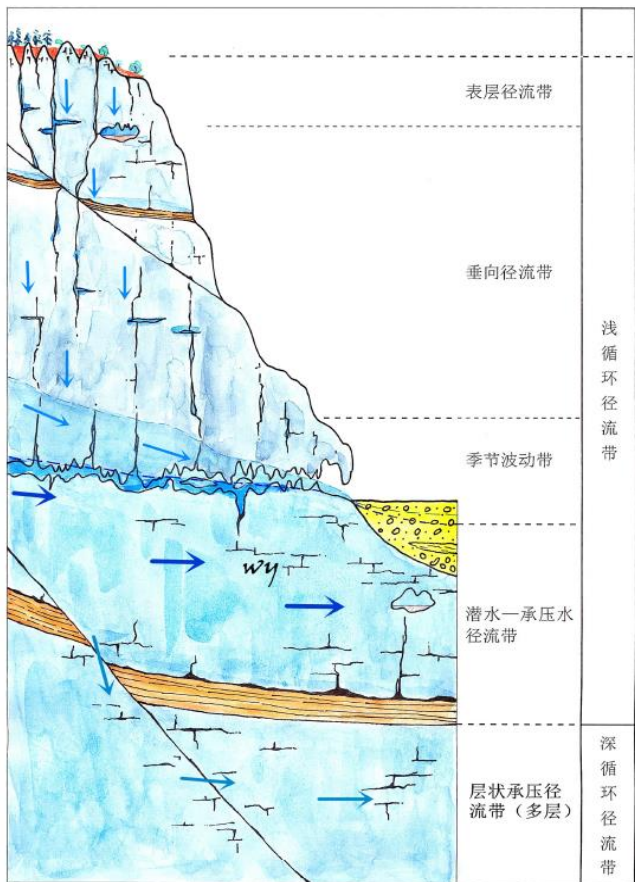
GSSP: Global Stratotype Section and Point
ICS: International Commission of Stratigraphy

4200年前，发生了极端气候事件，干冷气候持续了100年，严重影响了农作物产量。

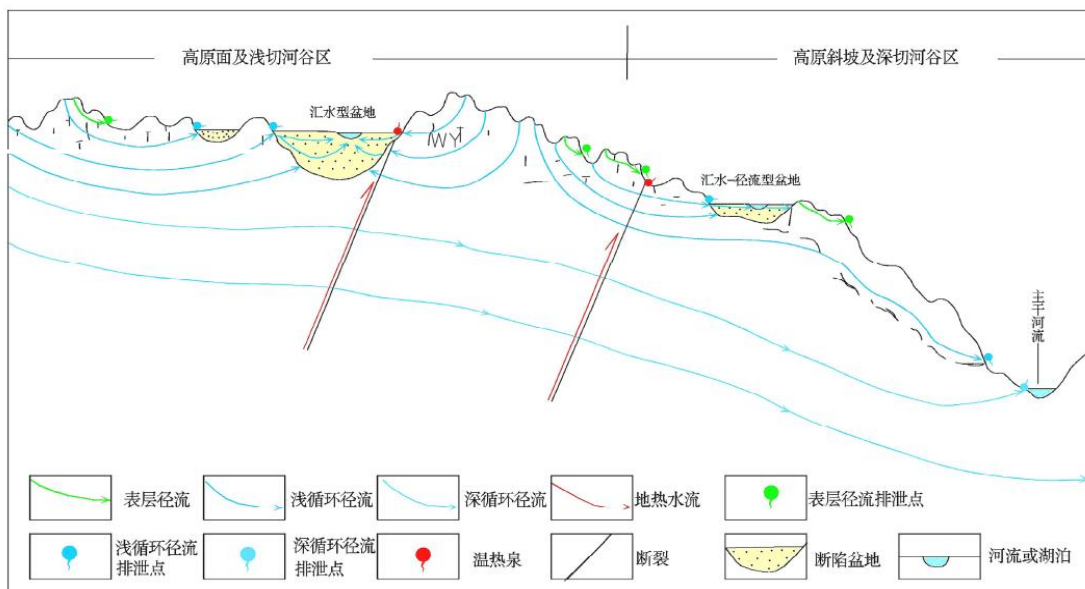
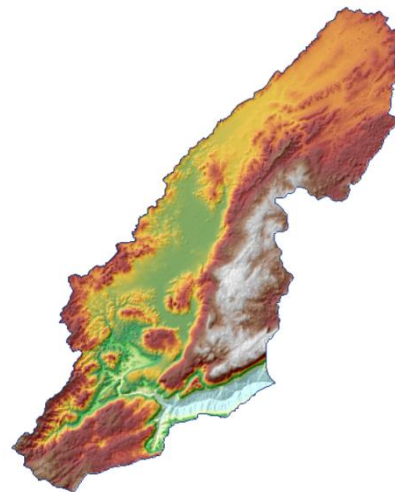


2. 科学研究

③ 岩溶水循环



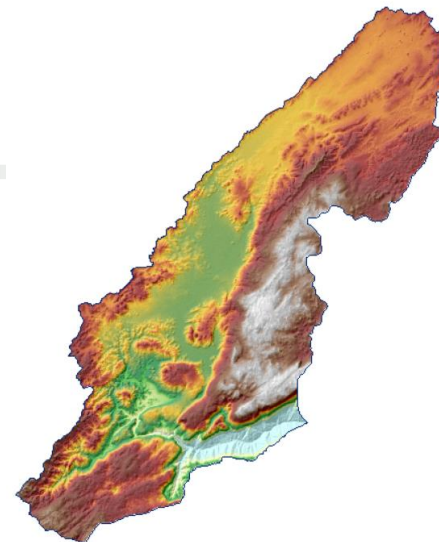
岩溶水文地质结构



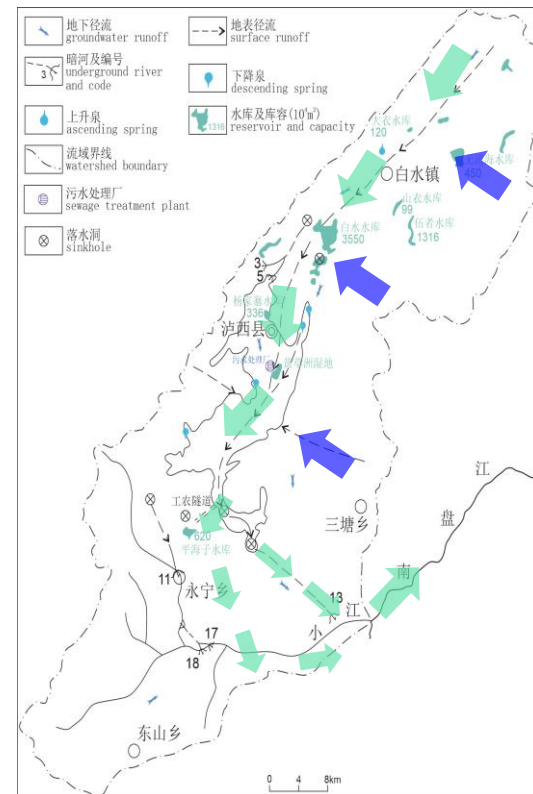
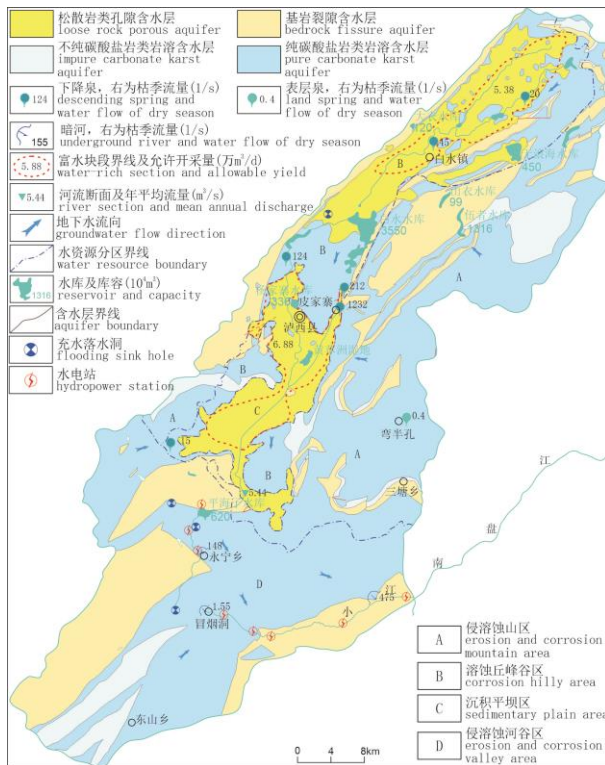
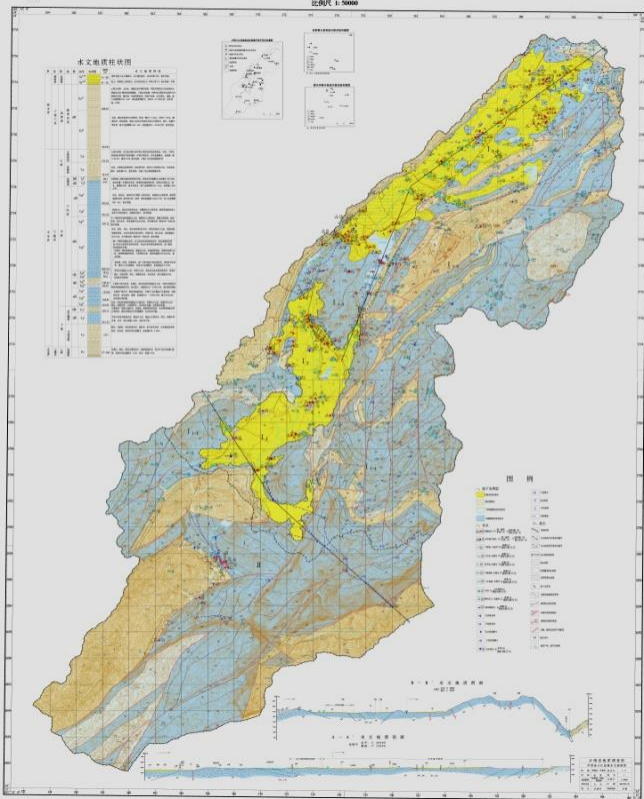
2. 科学研究

水循环 水资源

1: 50000岩溶水文地质图



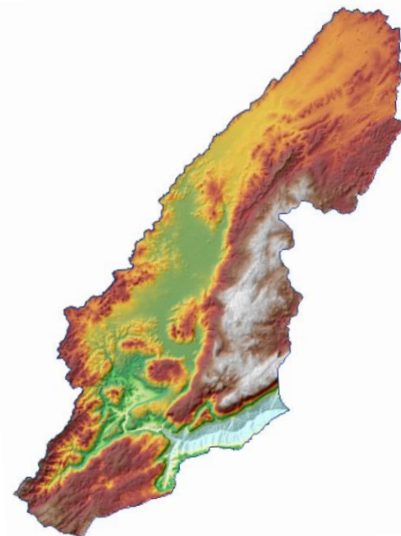
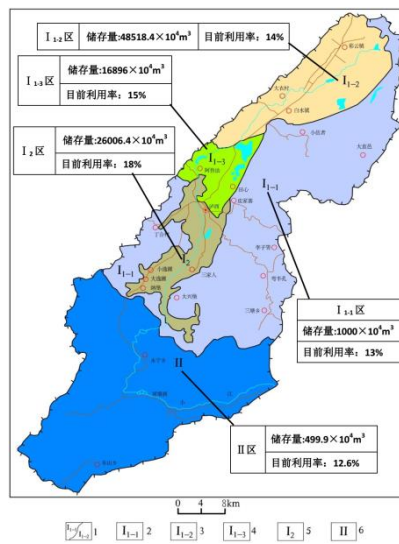
泸西县小江流域水文地质图



2. 科学研究

监测数据分析

泸西岩溶盆地可开采水资源量



类型		天然出露岩溶水源地			隐伏岩溶水源地	
亚类		暗河	岩溶泉	表层泉	饱水带富水块段	包气带富水块段
统计数		7	120	27	2	2
允许开采量 (m^3/d)	区间值	1000-41100	1-106444	0.76-145.15	53800-68800	2300-4700
	平均值	14317	1754	19.68	61300	3500
	总计	100300	208800	492.11	122600	7000
占流域允许开采总量的比例 (%)		22.54	47.54	0.11	27.92	1.59



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

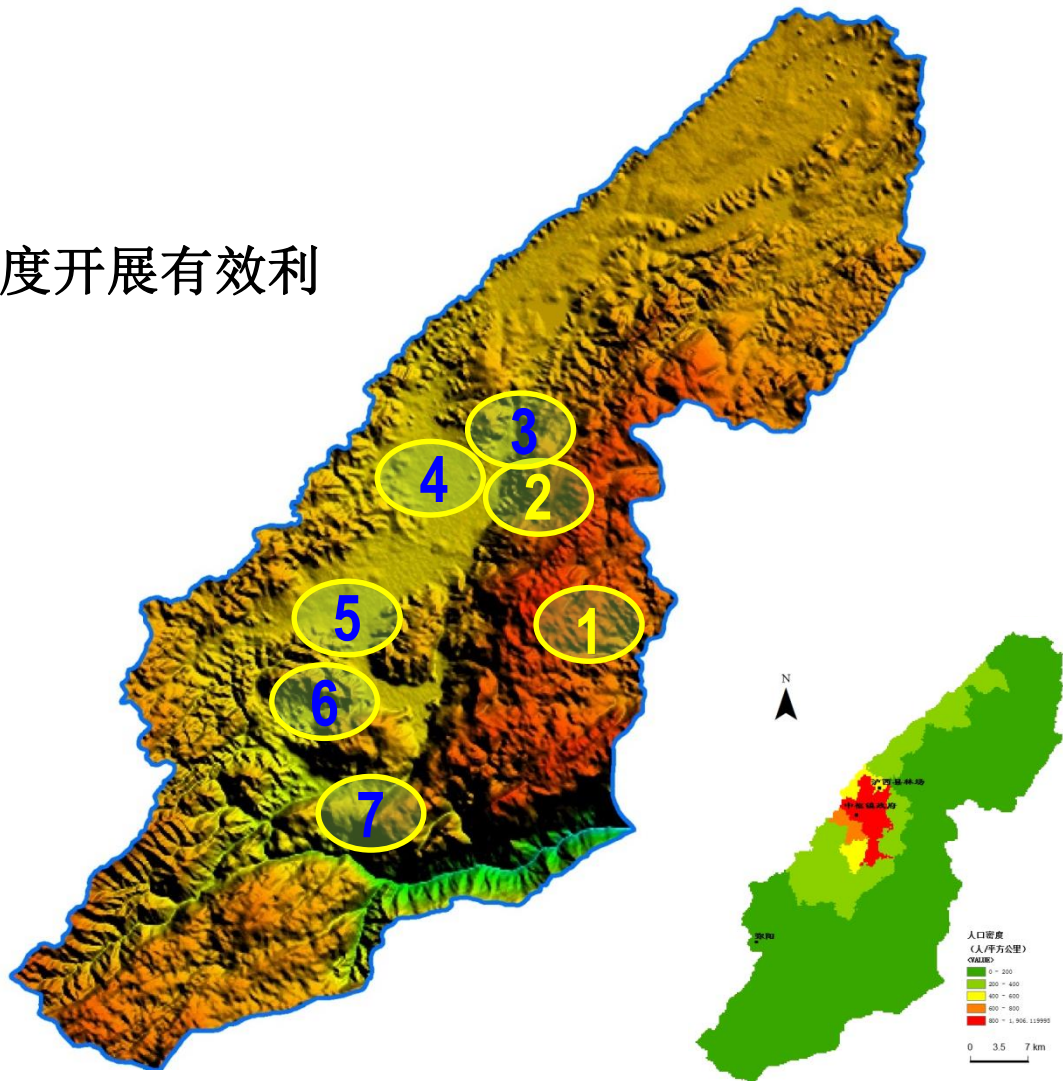


2. 科学研究

时空优化调控

优化调控地下水资源，以流域尺度开展有效利用。

1. 表层岩溶泉与水库耦合调控
2. 水柜及提水用于坡地灌溉
3. 利用过渡区的集中渗流
4. 泉水-湿地
5. 打井及抽水
6. 隧道泄洪
7. 修建大坝水力发电



2. 科学研究

1. 表层岩溶泉与水库耦合调控



表层岩溶泉: $600,000\text{m}^3/\text{a}$

小型水库: $140,000\text{m}^3$

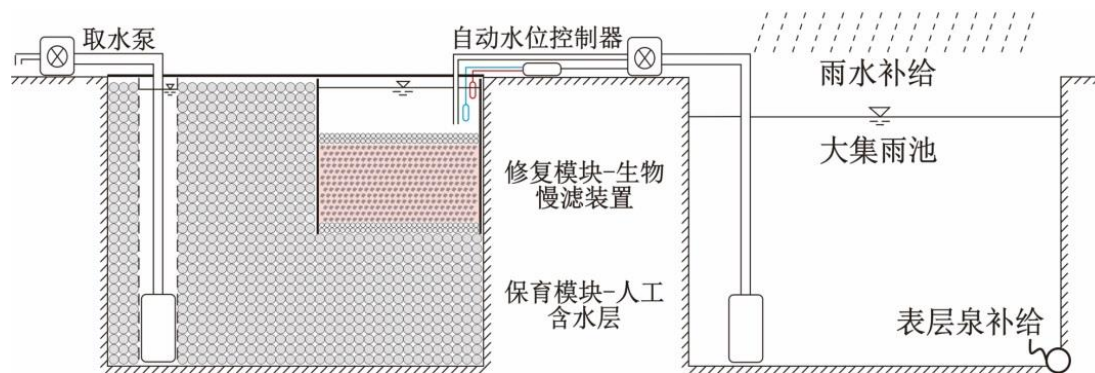
供水概况: 提供14000人的饮用水

自来水管: 6,500m

2. 科学研究

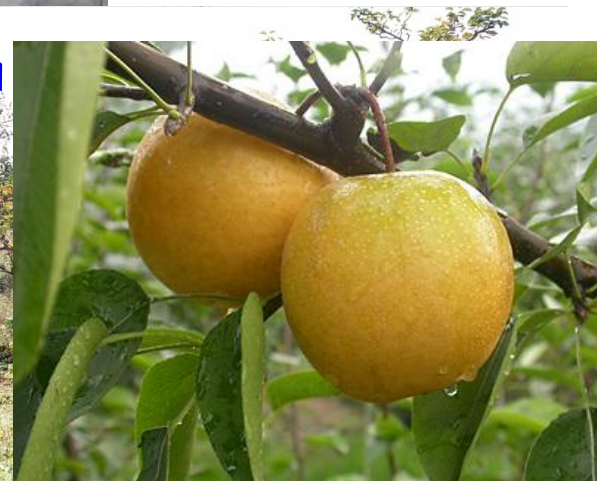
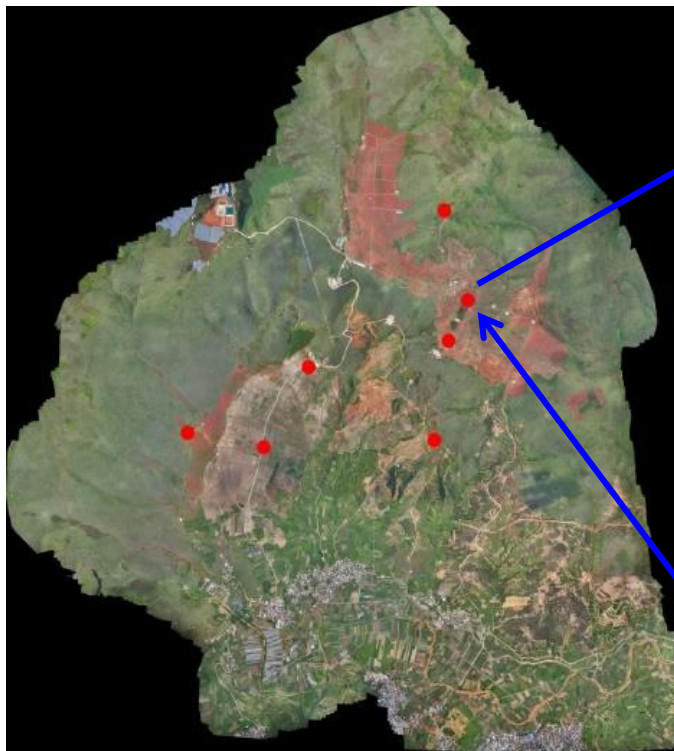
1. 表层岩溶泉与水库耦合调控

集雨+修建人工含水层用于供应饮用水



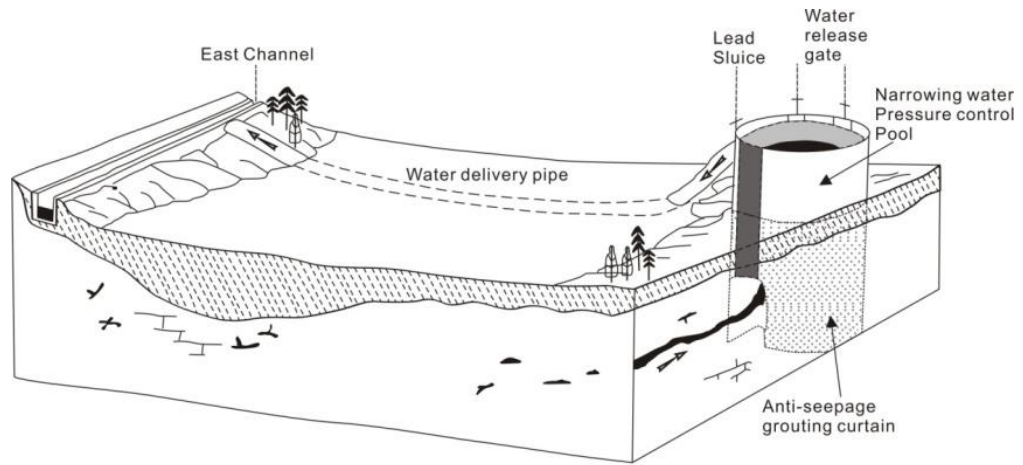
2. 科学研究

2. 水柜 + 提水 用于坡地灌溉



2. 科学研究

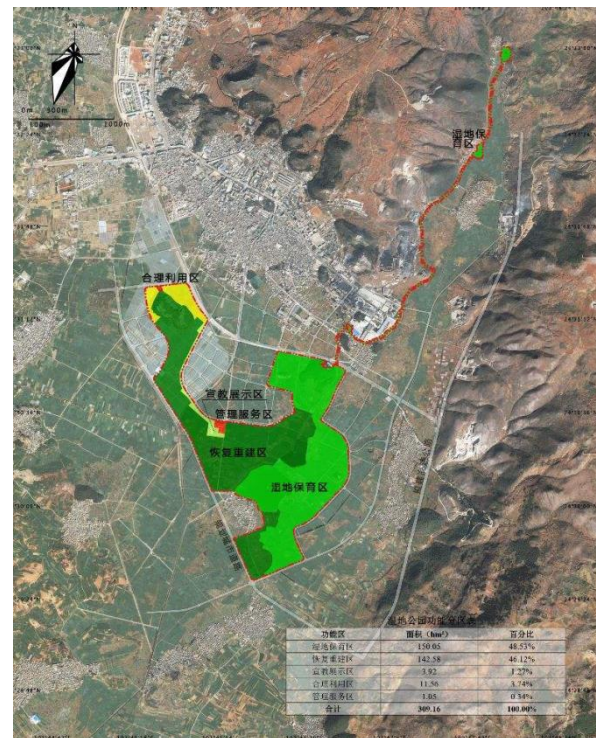
3. 过渡带中的集中渗流



2. 科学研究

4. 岩溶泉+地下水供应扩充湿地

功能： 调节空气质量
旅游点
提升自净能力



2. 科学研究

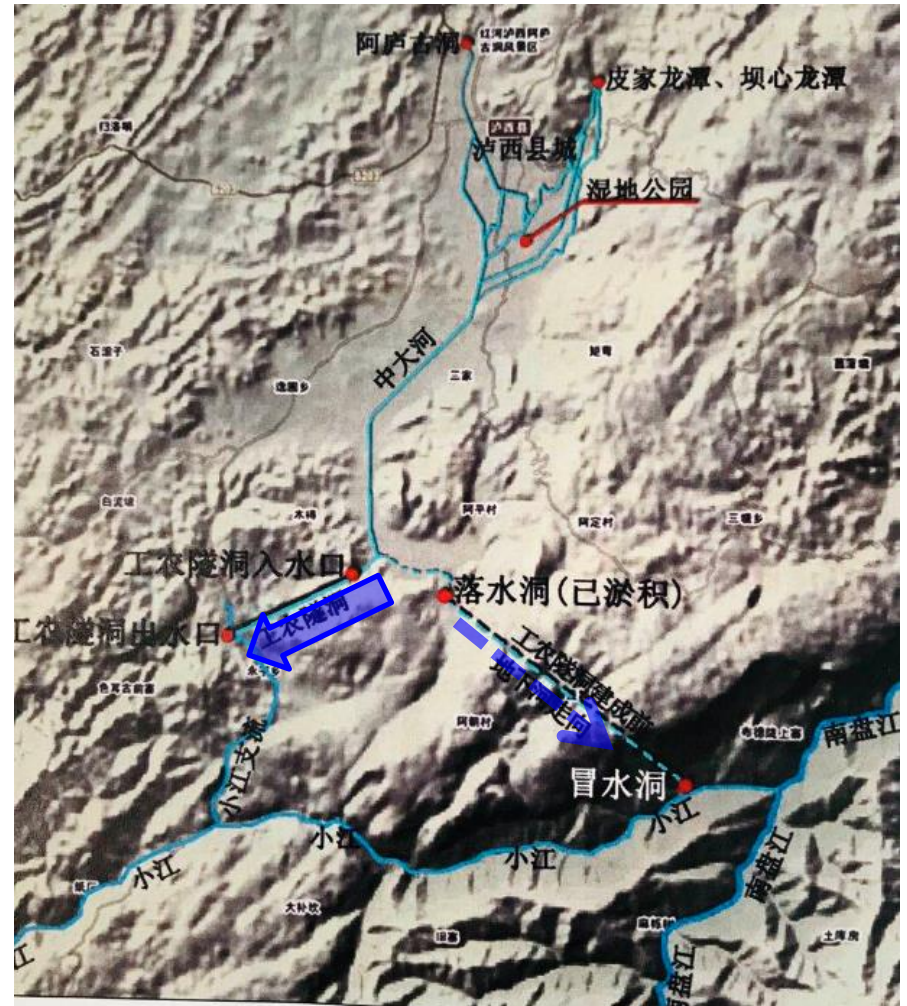
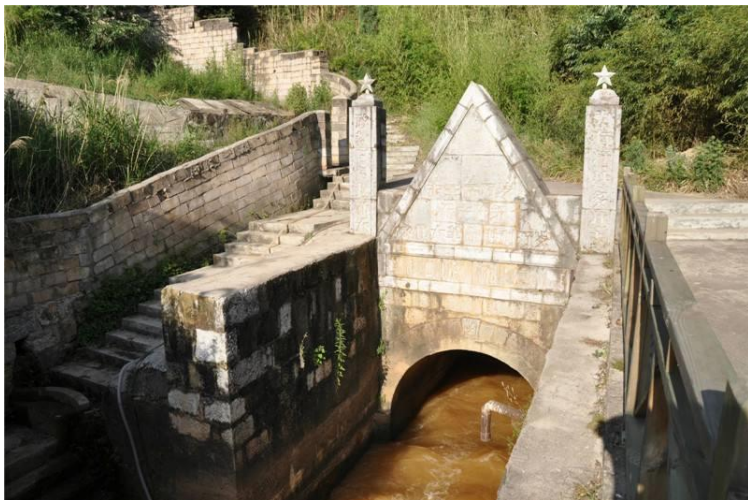
5. 打井和抽水



2. 科学研究

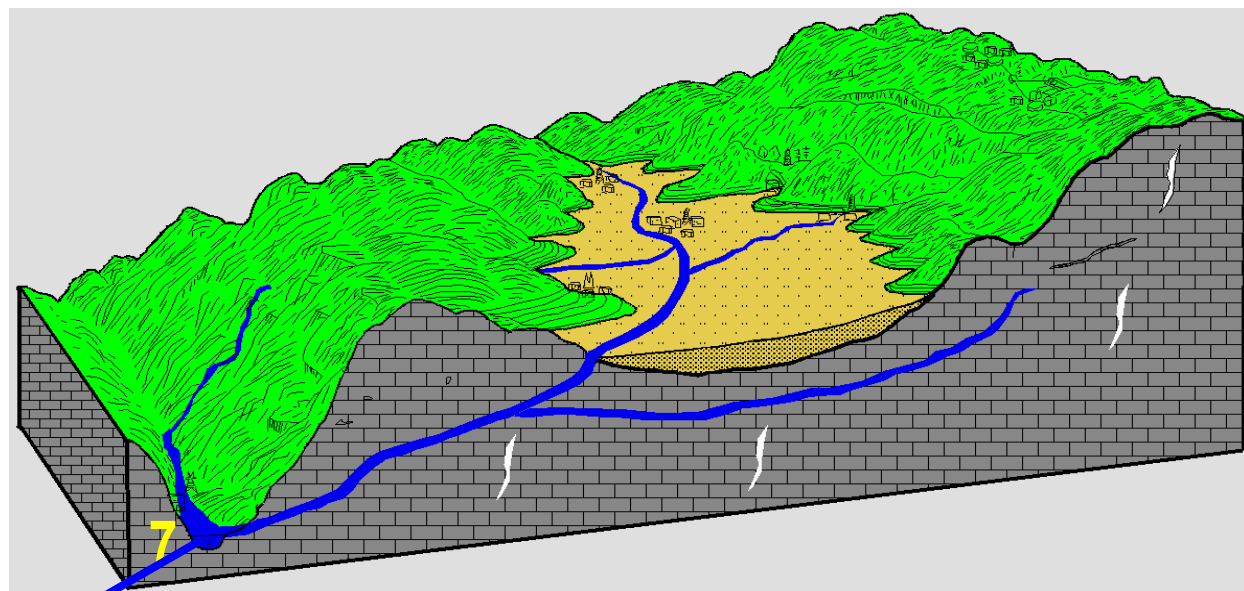
6. 隧道泄洪

保护土壤资源
增加农作物产量



2. 科学研究

7. 修建大坝水力发电



高水力梯度

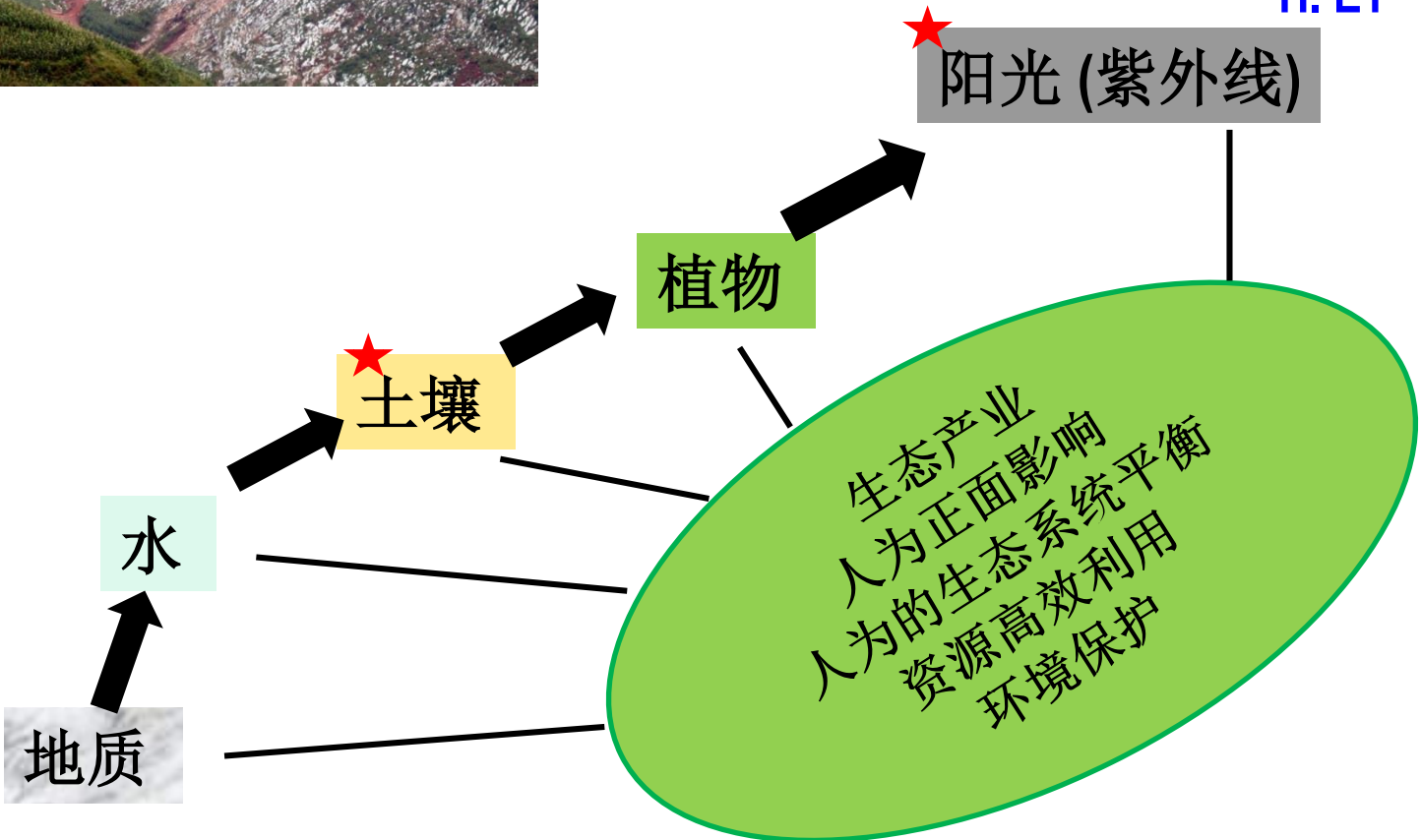
2. 科学研究



④ 岩溶生态系统和石漠化治理

H. ET

自然状态



2. 科学研究

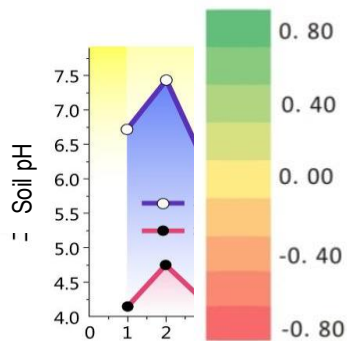
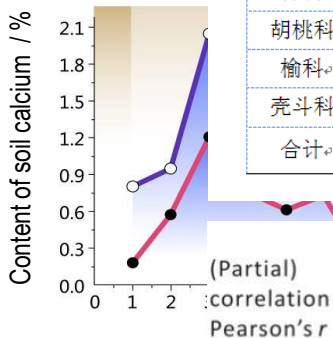
不同碳酸盐岩母岩限制了土壤性质和植物群落

要点:

结论

茂兰群落乔木层和灌木层主要科的重要值

纯灰岩区				纯白云岩区				不纯碳酸盐岩区			
乔木层		灌木层		乔木层		灌木层		乔木层		灌木层	
科名	重要值	科名	重要值	科名	重要值	科名	重要值	科名	重要值	科名	重要值
槭树科	29.02	禾本科	72.002	榛科	39.21	禾本科	93.926	漆树科	40.59	禾本科	145.62
樟科	28.24	蔷薇科	49.317	壳斗科	29.80	紫金牛科	55.252	壳斗科	34.06	蔷薇科	31.459
胡桃科	25.49	小蘗科	37.144	槭树科	21.68	海桐花科	15.362	樟科	28.95	小蘗科	28.147
榆科	21.45	壳斗科	10.819	山茱萸科	21.03	山龙眼科	14.206	胡桃科	24.38	菝葜科	22.563
壳斗科	21.12	紫金牛科	10.766	柿科	19.78	棕榈科	14.170	芸香科	23.26	苏木科	17.959
合计	125.32		180.05		131.50		192.92		151.24		245.75

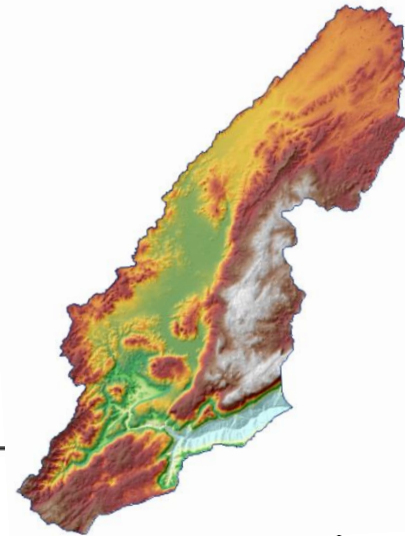
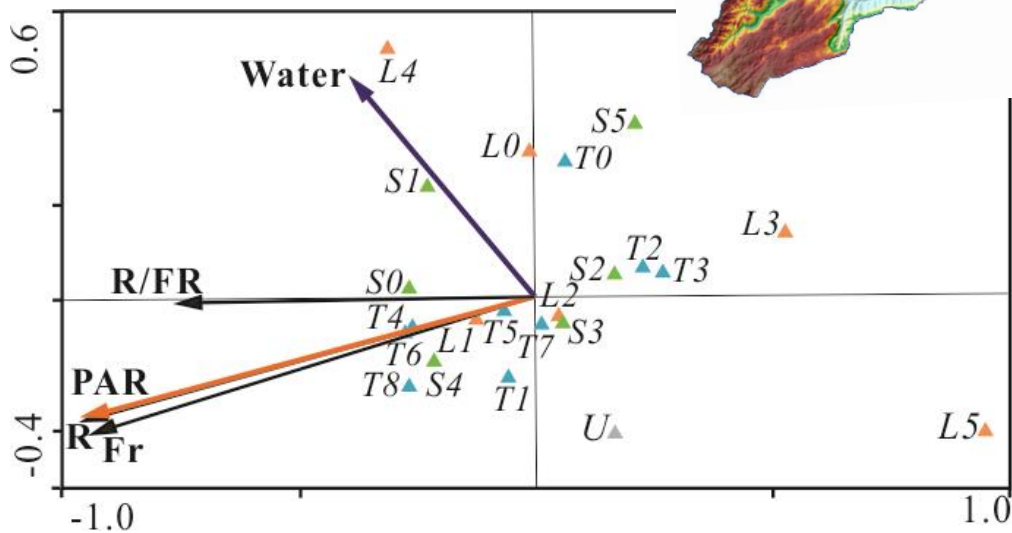


	Ca															
	C:N	C:P	N:P	C:AvP	N:AvP	SOC	TN	TP	TK	Mg	Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	pH	zero-order
C:N	0.03	-0.65**	-0.20	-0.39**	0.04	0.04	0.03	-0.38**	-0.16	0.42**	0.44**					
C:P	0.50**	0.21	-0.70**	-0.58**	-0.30*	-0.38**	-0.33*	-0.61**	0.08	0.05	0.72**					
N:P	0.41**	0.55**	-0.56**	-0.33*	-0.27	-0.34*	-0.34*	-0.37**	0.12	-0.11	0.60**					
C:AvP	-0.01	-0.06	-0.64**	-0.27	0.02	0.10	0.11	-0.43**	-0.08	0.20	0.51**					
N:AvP	-0.04	0.07	-0.61**	-0.19	0.04	0.11	0.08	-0.35*	-0.08	0.16	0.43**					
	pH															
C:N	0.27	-0.24	-0.06	-0.37**	-0.03	-0.05	-0.12	-0.34*	-0.07	0.21	0.55**					
C:P	0.77**	0.61**	-0.49**	-0.52**	-0.06	-0.31	-0.52**	-0.38**	0.01	0.65**	0.41**					
N:P	0.66**	0.73**	-0.47**	-0.36**	-0.05	-0.28*	-0.50**	-0.24	0.03	0.57**	0.24					
C:AvP	0.34*	0.29*	-0.55**	-0.28*	0.07	0.05	-0.10	-0.35*	-0.06	0.37**	0.41**					
N:AvP	0.26	0.33*	-0.54**	-0.20	0.08	0.08	-0.08	-0.29*	-0.07	0.31*	0.35*					

2. 科学研究

仿自然植被修复 试验田

- 种子来源
- 水分
- 阳光



Early stage
Adaption and beginning
very difficult

Late stage
harmonious coexistence
matter cycle balance

2. 科学研究

仿自然植被修复 试验田

森林中的上层土壤：种子来源



90 试验田

网箱: 阳光

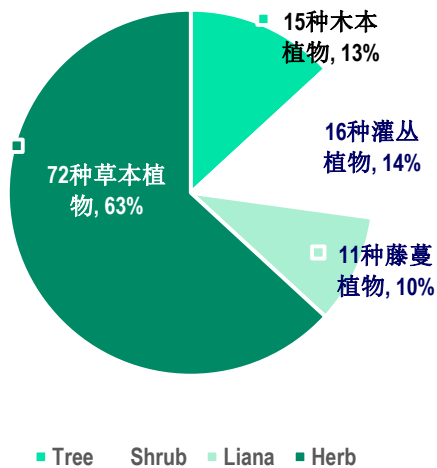


水柜: 水分

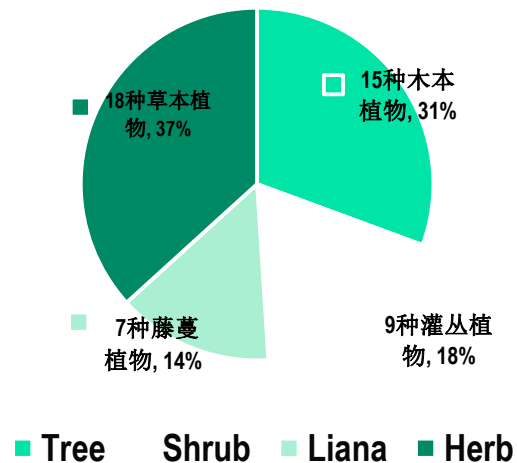


2. 科学研究

仿自然植被修复试验田



诱发型试验田

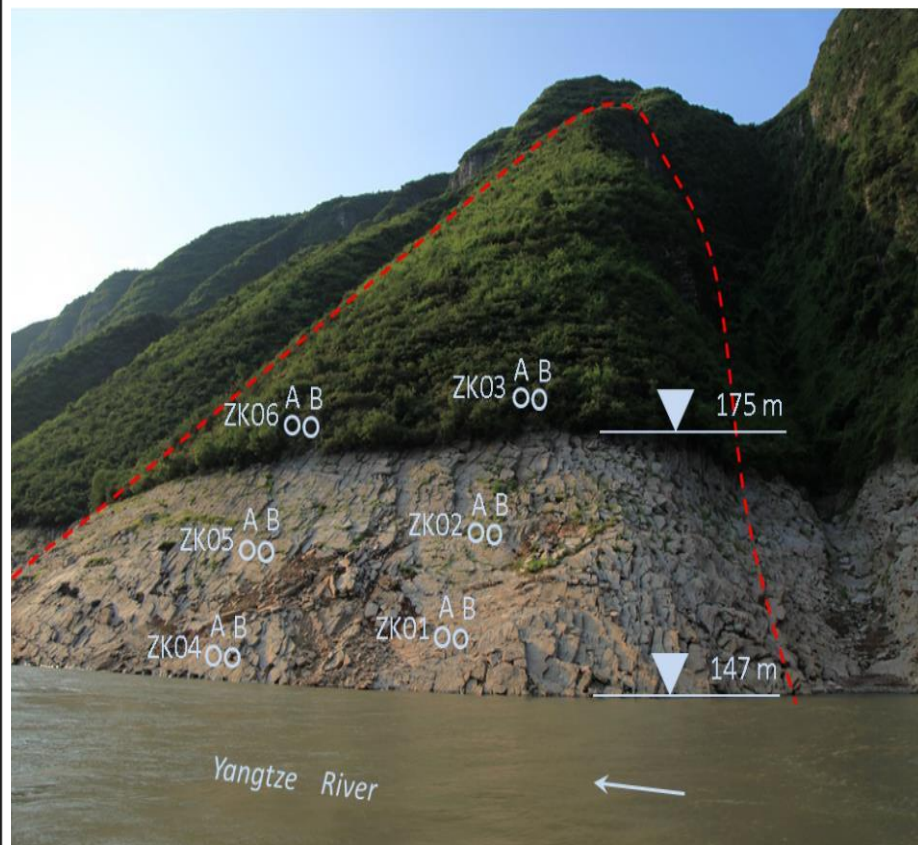
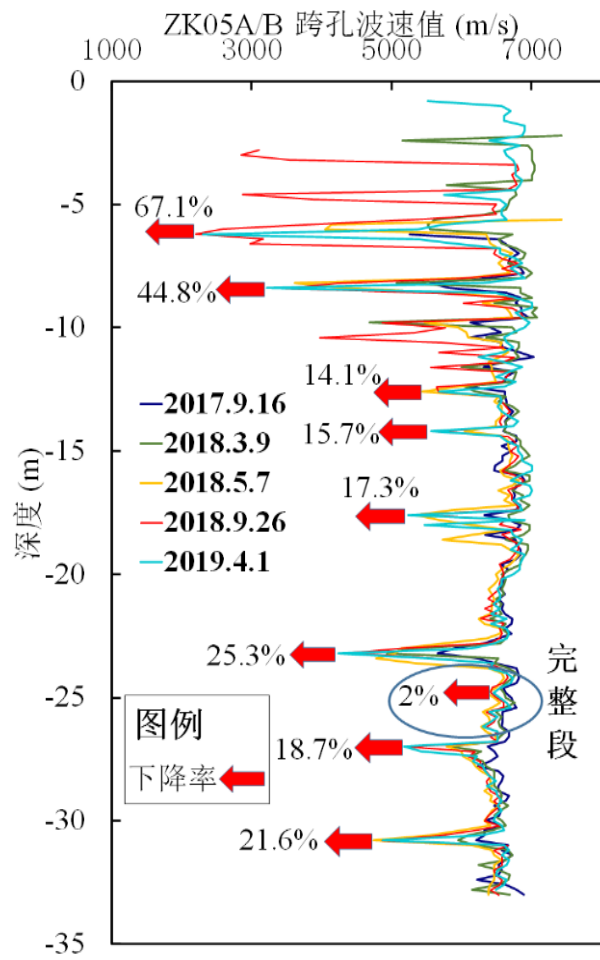


原始林

与原始林有52%的相似度

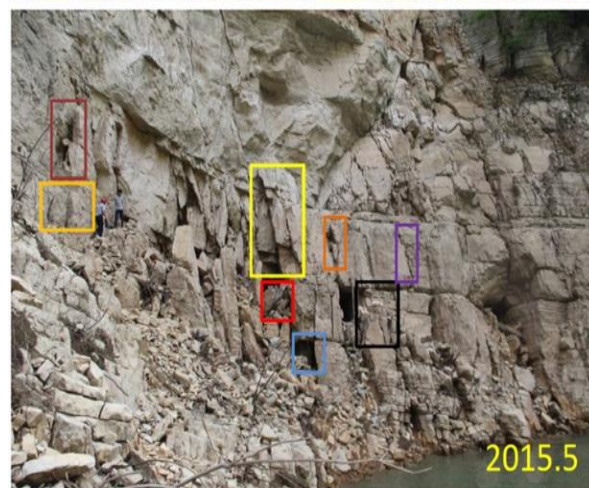
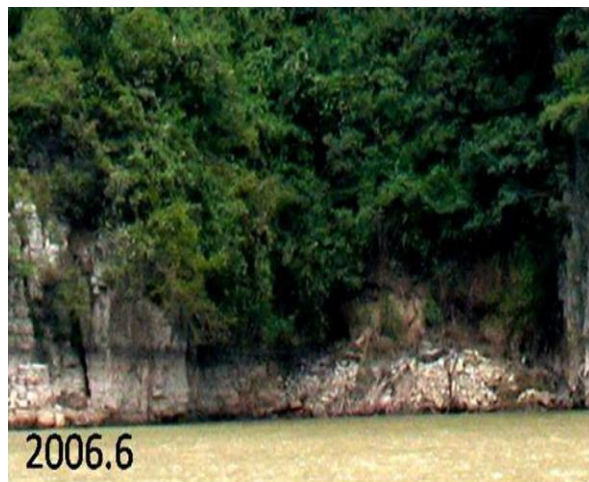
2. 科学研究

⑤ 灰岩溶解与地质灾害

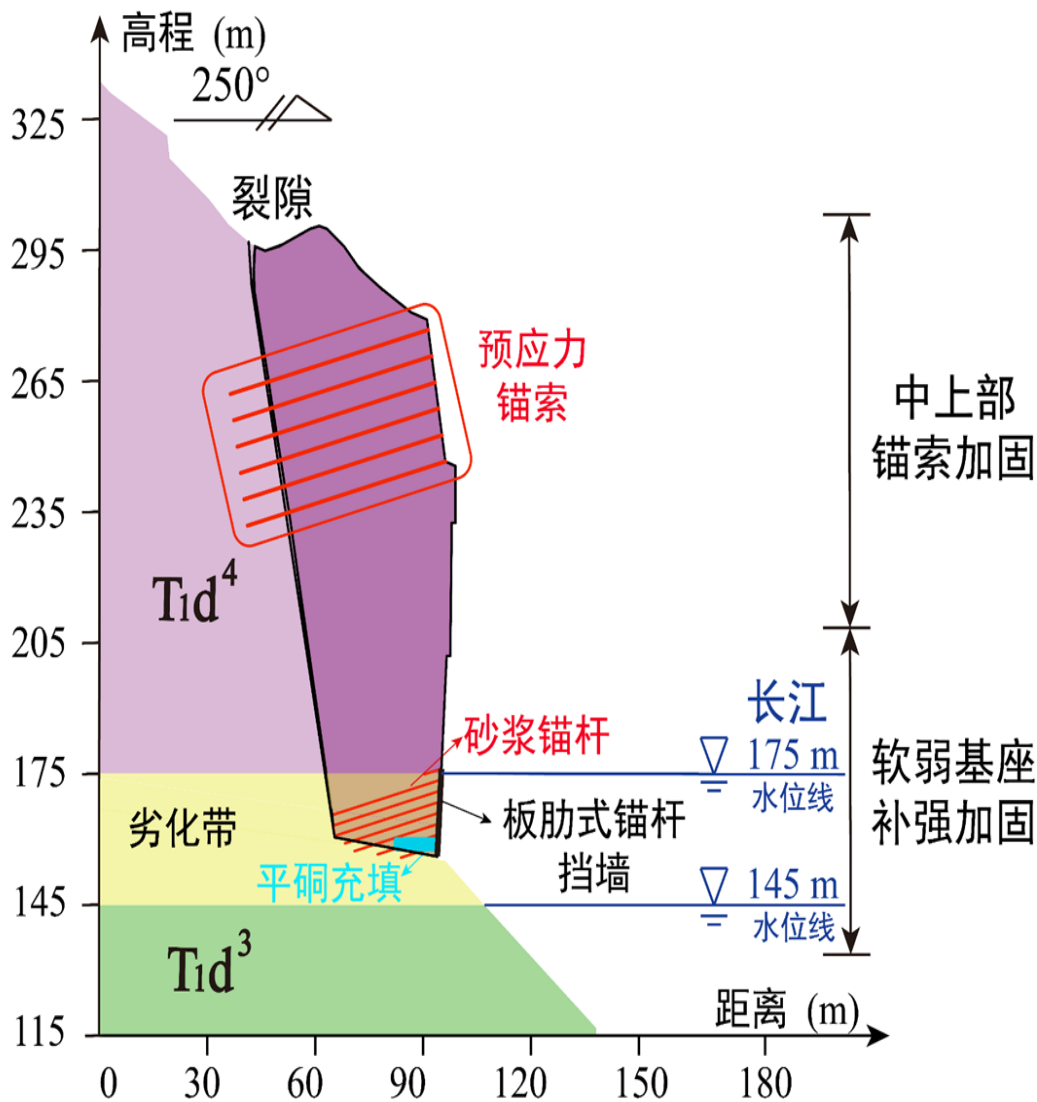
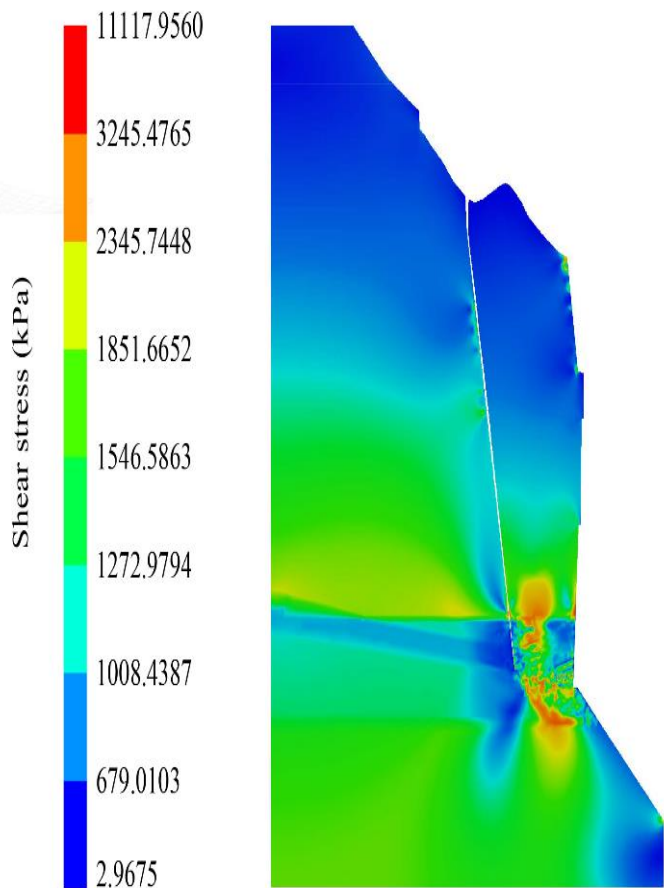


2. 科学研究

随着三峡水库水体与水平面的巨大变化，岩体变得愈加脆弱。



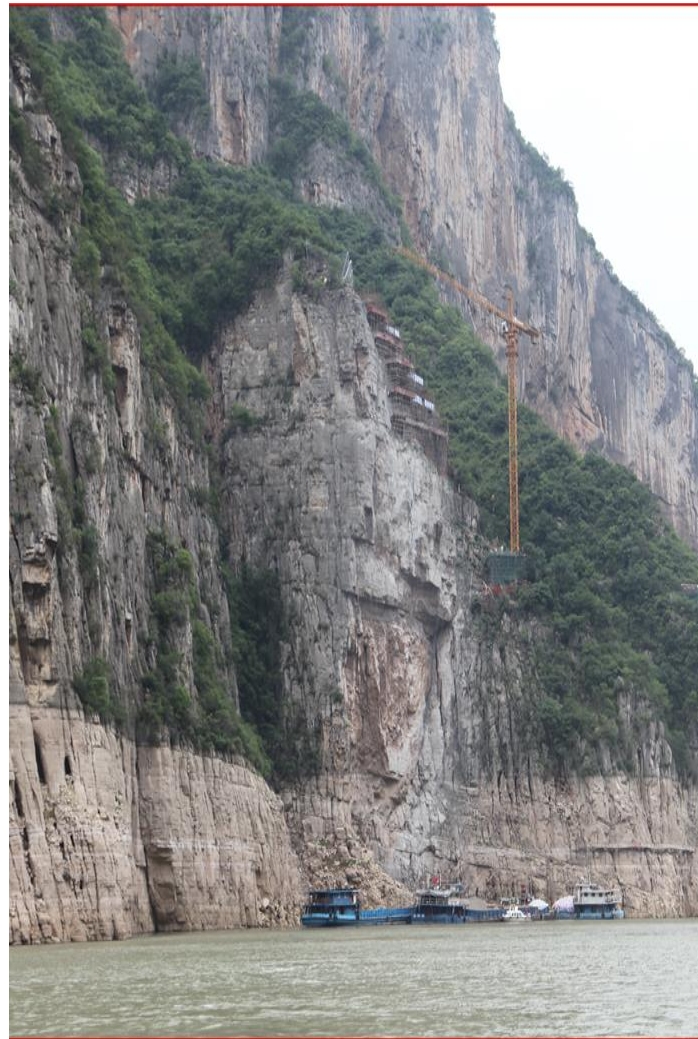
2. 科学研究



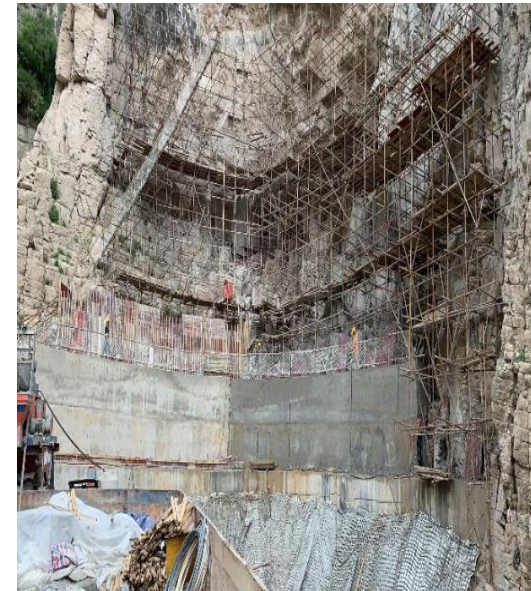
2. 科学研究



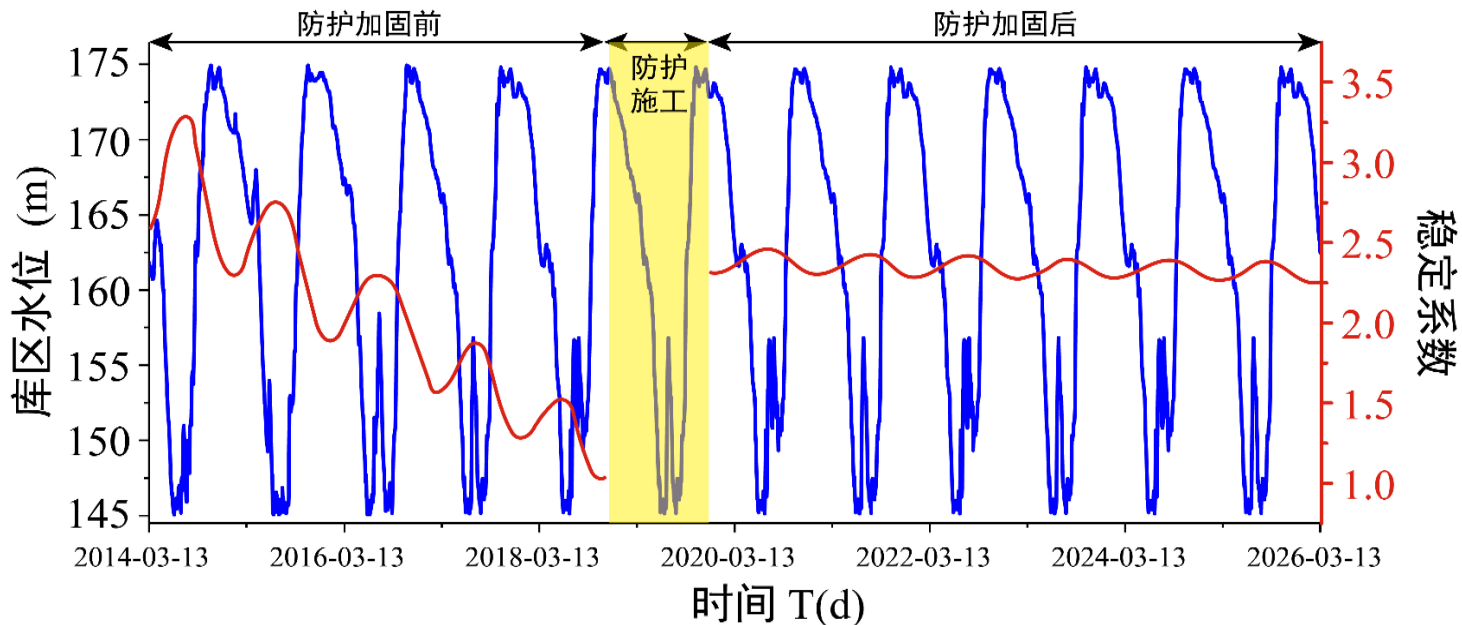
(2012.6)



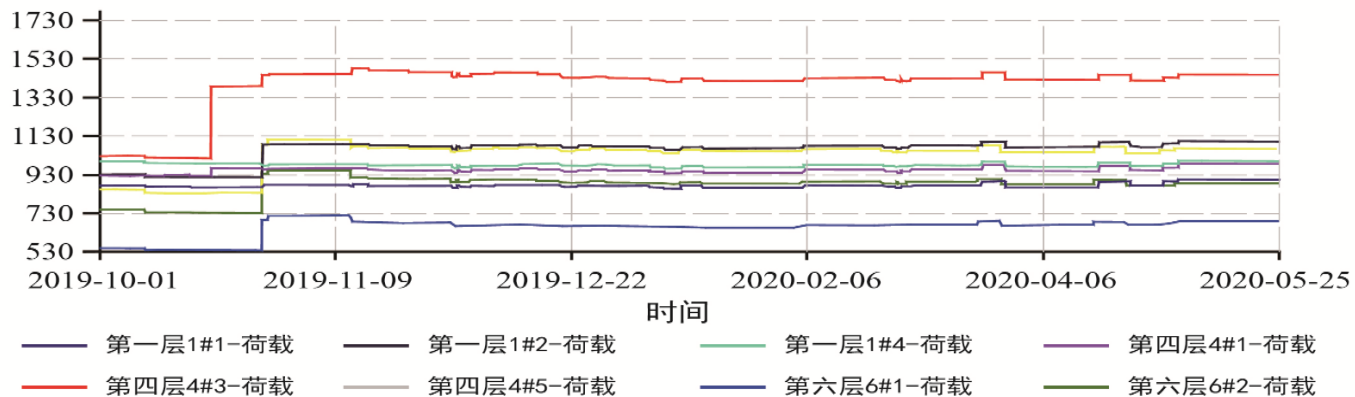
(2019.6)



2. 科学研究

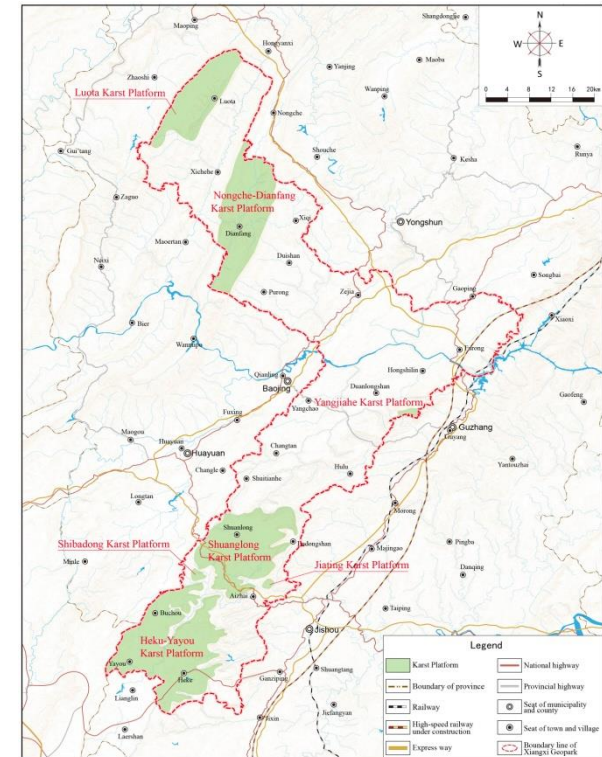


锚索拉力 (KN)



⑥ 岩溶景观与地质公园

湘西世界地质公园,成立于 2020年



红石林



岩溶峡谷(峡谷)



岩溶瀑布

岩溶台地

汇报大纲

一、岩溶中心工作成果（2020-2021）

1. 组织与管理
2. 科学研究
3. 学术交流
4. 国际培训
5. 科普与咨询
6. 岩溶中心新基地建设
7. 其他成果

3. 学术交流

3.1 组织或参加重要国际国内会议

召开第二届中国岩溶专家论坛暨“一带一路”重点
区岩溶地质环境对比编图交流会（2020，11月）



召开中国-东盟岩溶地质对比研究与编图研讨会
（2021，5月）



3. 学术交流

3.2 人才与奖励

岩溶中心派出了两位青年科学家出国担任访问学者，来自伊朗和巴基斯坦的两位青年科学家来中心开展工作。



3. 学术交流

3.2 人才与奖励



3. 学术交流

3.2 人才与奖励



Chris Groves

2016 中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖

2019 庆祝中华人民共和国成立70周年纪念章

2020 中国政府友谊奖

汇报大纲

一、岩溶中心工作成果（2020-2021）

1. 组织与管理
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- 4. 国际培训**
5. 科普与咨询
6. 岩溶中心新基地建设
7. 其他成果



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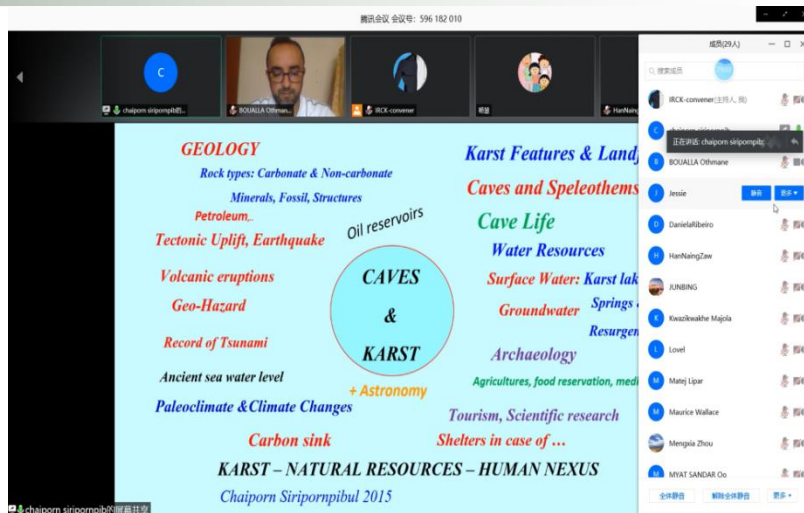
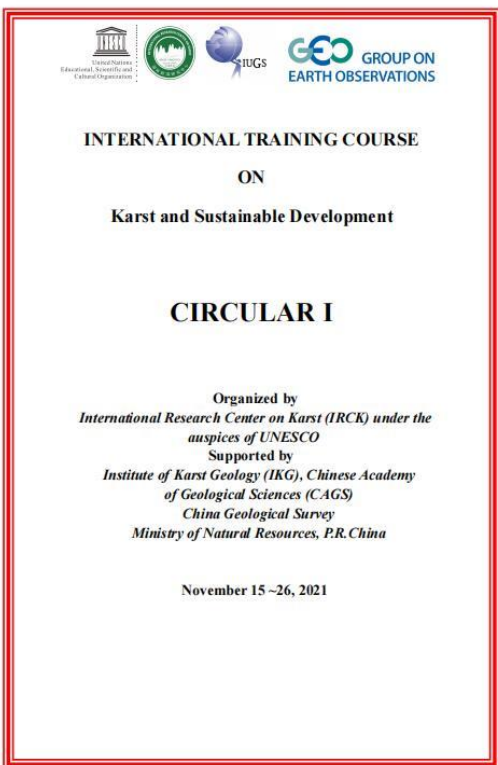


4. 国际培训

2020

岩溶资源、环境效应和生态产业
2020年10月26-30日，11月9-13日
来自18个国家的36位学员

Call for Participants of 2021 IRCK
Training Course



2021

岩溶与可持续发展
2021年11月15-26日
来自13个国家的32位学员

汇报大纲

一、岩溶中心工作成果（2020-2021）

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6. 岩溶中心新基地建设
7. 其他成果

5. 科学普及

开展大中小学生的科普教育



获奖科普画作：保护地球

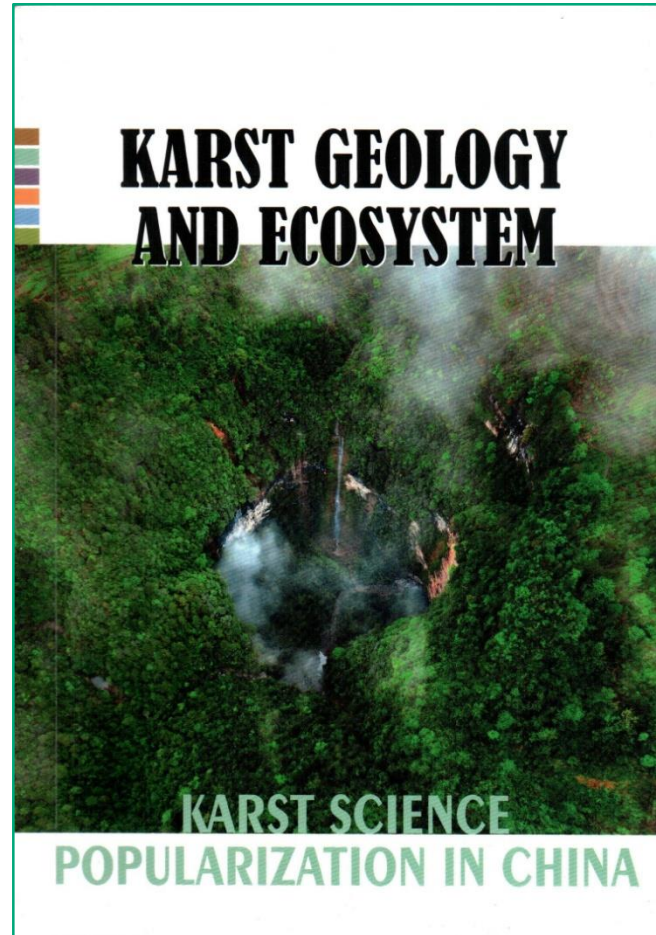
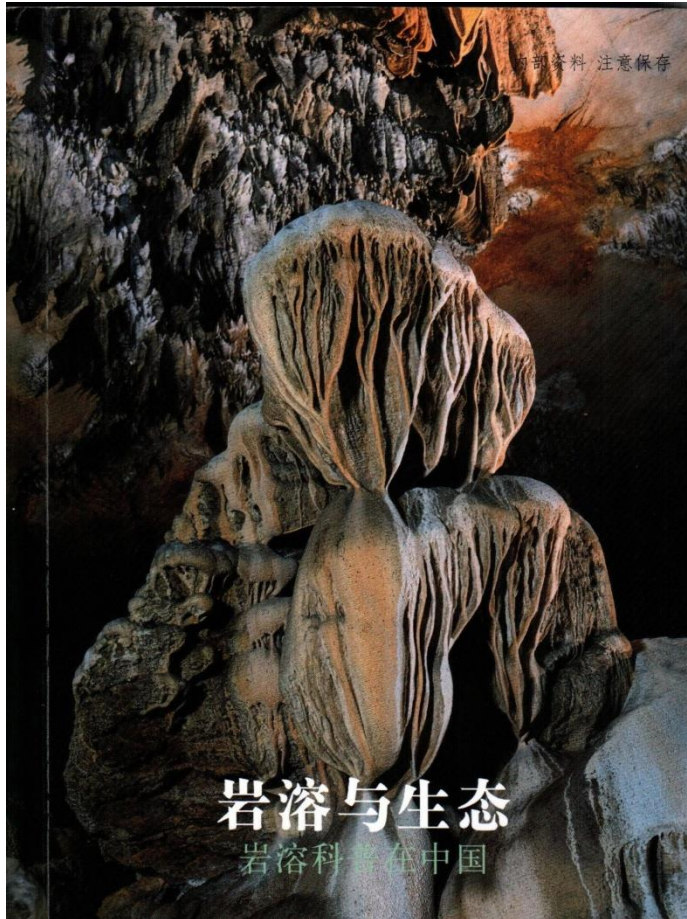


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5. 科学普及

与中国人与生物圈国家委员会开展合作



汇报大纲

一、岩溶中心工作成果（2020-2021）

1. 组织与管理
2. 科学研究
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4. 国际培训
5. 科普与咨询
- 6. 岩溶中心新基地建设**
7. 其他成果

6. 岩溶中心新基地建设

总投资：1.592 亿元； 建筑面积:14583 m²。



汇报大纲

一、岩溶中心工作成果（2020-2021）

1. 组织与管理
2. 科学研究
3. 学术交流
4. 国际培训
5. 科普与咨询
6. 岩溶中心新基地建设
7. 其他成果

7. 其他成果

代表性文献2篇，IUCN出版的指南1本

Hydrogeology Journal (2020) 28:1661–1677
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10040-020-02139-5

PAPER



Global distribution of carbonate rocks and karst water resources

Nico Goldscheider¹, Zhao Chen¹, Augusto S. Auler², Michel Bakalowicz³, Stefan Broda⁴, David Drew⁵, Jens Hartmann⁶, Guanghui Jiang⁷, Nils Moosdorf^{8,9}, Zoran Stevanovic¹⁰, George Veni¹¹

Received: 15 June 2019 / Accepted: 2 March 2020 / Published online: 21 April 2020
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Abstract

Karst regions offer a variety of natural resources such as freshwater and biodiversity, and many cultural resources. The World Karst Aquifer Map (WOKAM) is the first detailed and complete global geodatabase concerning the distribution of karstifiable rocks (carbonates and evaporites) representing potential karst aquifers. This study presents a statistical evaluation of WOKAM, focusing entirely on karst in carbonate rocks and addressing four main aspects: (1) global occurrence and geographic distribution of karst; (2) karst in various topographic settings and coastal areas; (3) karst in different climatic zones; and (4) populations living on karst. According to the analysis, 15.2% of the global ice-free continental surface is characterized by the presence of karstifiable carbonate rock. The largest percentage is in Europe (21.8%); the largest absolute area occurs in Asia (8.35 million km²). Globally, 31.1% of all surface exposures of carbonate rocks occur in plains, 28.1% in hills and 40.8% in mountains, and 151,400 km or 15.7% of marine coastlines are characterized by carbonate rocks. About 34.2% of all carbonate rocks occur in arid climates, followed by 28.2% in cold and 15.9% in temperate climates, whereas only 13.1 and 8.6% occur in tropical and polar climates, respectively. Globally, 1.18 billion people (16.5% of the global population) live on karst. The highest absolute number occurs in Asia (661.7 million), whereas the highest percentages are in Europe (25.3%) and North America (23.5%). These results demonstrate the global importance of karst and serve as a basis for further research and international water management strategies.

Keywords Carbonate rock · Karst · Water resources · Global mapping · Geographic information systems

This article describes a project supported by the International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH) Commission on Karst Hydrogeology (<https://karst.iah.org/>)

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Hydrogeology Journal
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10040-020-02267-y

PAPER



The karst water environment in Southeast Asia: characteristics, challenges, and approaches

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Received: 31 March 2020 / Accepted: 5 November 2020
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Abstract

The carbonate areas of Southeast Asia are part of the global set of well-developed tropical-subtropical karst regions and form water-rich aquifers. Due to the strong development of karst features, groundwater in karst conduits flows rapidly and is susceptible to various environmental problems, including rocky desertification and socioeconomic impacts leading to poverty. Karst-related data for the region are scarce and scattered. Based on information contributed by training workshops of the International Research Center on Karst (IRCK) under the auspices of UNESCO, as well as published literature, this study summarizes karst hydrogeological data and water-related environmental issues in Southeast Asia, in an attempt to find commonality, and to form both generally valid and region-specific concepts that can be extended to data-deficient areas, where these concepts may serve as a guide for governments when managing the karst environment. Based on topographic differences, karst terrain in Southeast Asia were classified into four types: karst on plateau, karst in mountains, karst in plains, and karst on islands. This approach was utilized to compile and classify the surveyed karst. The examples shared by participants in the IRCK training workshops included karst information from their own countries, most of which have not been published in English. The case studies demonstrate that karst areas in Southeast Asia are widely and repeatedly exposed to droughts and floods, resulting in environmental constraints and development obstacles. These studies also show that environmental problems can be resolved and sustainable development can be achieved if appropriate management measures are taken.

Keywords Karst · Southeast Asia · Drought · Flash flooding · Management

Introduction

The World Karst Aquifer Map (WOKAM) shows that karst is widely distributed in eight of the 11 countries of Southeast Asia, including Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Laos,

Philippines, Myanmar, Malaysia and Cambodia (Chen et al. 2017; Goldscheider et al. 2020). Karst in this region has attracted attention since the early twentieth century (Lehmann 1936; Uhlig 1980). About 10% of the total land surface in Southeast Asia is characterized by karst,

Published in the special issue "Five decades of advances in karst hydrogeology"

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¹⁰ General Department of Mineral Resources (GDMR), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Phnom Penh, Cambodia



Guidelines for geoconservation in protected and conserved areas

Crofts, R., Gordon, J.E., Briha, J., Gray, M., Gunn, J., Larwood, J., Santucci, V.L., Torrey, D., and Worboys, G.L.

Craig Groves, Series Editor



Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 31



Nico Goldscheider, et al. 2020

Guanghui Jiang, et al. 2020

Crofts, R., et al. 2020



United Nations Educational,
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7. 其他成果

IYCK 2021 和 Cave MAB

Home Contact Us Acknowledgements Search



Welcome to the International Year of Caves and Karst!

International years celebrate and inform the world about important topics, many of which are not known to the general public. Caves and karst occur around our planet but few people understand the great value of caves to humanity. Fewer still know what karst is.

We invite you to learn from this website about how caves and karst challenge but mostly contribute to the lives of billions of people every day. We hope you will then join us in this international year of celebration! To learn how you can get involved with the International Year, as a person or as a group, download the Planning Guide.

The International Year of Caves and Karst is organized by the International Union of Speleology, the worldwide organization of cave and karst explorers, scientists, managers, and educators. We are joined by many national and international organizations, listed in our Partners page.

Explore

Use this website to discover a fascinating world within our world. Explore it through these pages and through links to partner organizations where you can experience caves and karst directly through show caves, parks, and groups that study them.

Understand

Learn if you live in a cave or karst area and how they affect your lives. Are you one of the hundreds of millions of people whose water comes from caves? How many foods do you enjoy and need which depend on karst and animals like bats? These are just two of many examples of what you will come to understand about the importance of caves and karst.

Protect

Caves and karst areas around the world are being damaged and destroyed because many people do not understand their value. Protecting caves and karst is not an idealistic environmental goal. It is simple self-protection of human needs and lives. Environmental protection occurs automatically when caves and karst are protected properly.



CaveMAB

Home Biosphere Reserves On line questionnaire News Proud to Share Contact

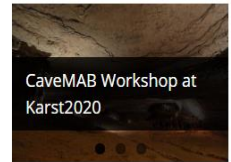
CaveMAB is a network of biosphere reserves around the globe that treasure natural and cultural phenomena related to the caves.

This network will focus on connecting those of us working in caves and/or karst areas, recognizing that there are caves in multiple types of geologic environments that may benefit from participation. This network will be multidisciplinary and address the similar challenges we all face, whether social, educational, cultural, or scientific, in protecting the biodiversity of the unique cave and karst environments within the Man and the Biosphere Program. While our mission and objectives will ultimately be decided among those interested in participating, our initial thoughts are to have a data driven network to promote protection of CaveMAB locations, further cave and karst education, enhance community involvement and sustainable development, and provide opportunities for shared experiences and research. Projects that we anticipate would be development of a CaveMAB website, database of cave and karst resources within the MAB program, identification and analysis of economic, social, and environmental benefits and challenges, development of educational materials and workshops, and a network meeting every three years to present results, share experiences, and develop collaborative projects.

Would you like to join us?

Let us know via our contact interface and we will be sending you our invitation letter with further explanation.

News



Proud to Share



汇报大纲

二、岩溶中心工作规划（2022）



United Nations Educational,
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IRCK 的工作计划 (2022)

- 完成二期评估，启动三期协定签署
- 通过实施现有的国际国内项目，持续推进国际大科学计划
- 积极申请新一轮IGCP项目和GEO项目
- 通过人员派出，积极培养国际合作人才；积极引进高水平客座研究人员，提升中心人力资源水平。
- 形成科普联动网，与典型世界地质公园或自然遗产地等形成科普联动网，开展研学教育，编制科普产品。





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Thanks for your attention!

