IGCP 中国全委会2021年会



SIUGS













王学求

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提纲Outline

1. 简介

Brief Introduction

2. 使命与进展

Main Missions and Progress

3. 未来展望

Future Outlook







简介 Introduction to the ICGG

中心经教科文组织和中国政府批准于2016年5月正式成立

The UNESCO International Centre on Global-Scale Geochemistry (ICGG) was established in May 2016, on the approval of the UNESCO and the State Council, after jointly signed by the Ministry of Ministry of Land and Resources (now the Ministry of Natural Resources), the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

- November 2013, the 37th UNESCO General Conference approved the establishment of the Center.
- □ September 2015, the State Council officially approved the establishment of the Centre.
- May 12th, 2016, inauguration of ICGG and initiation of the international scientific cooperation Project "Chemical Earth".







简介 Introduction to the ICGG

- 地球化学国际中心是为全球自然资源与环境可持续发展提供全球地球化学数据的权威研究机构。
- The ICGG is an international cooperation research organization to provide authority global geochemical observation data for sustainable development of natural resources and environments.





简介Introduction to the ICGG

中心使命依据下列战略设置 Accord with the following strategies

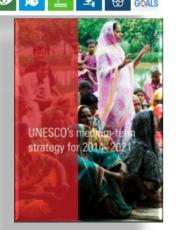
- United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- □ UNESCO's Medium-term Development Strategy (2014-2021)
- China's "the Belt and the Road" Initiative
- ICGG international scientific project "Chemical Earth"
- IUGS "Resourcing Future Generations"
- International Council for Science Project "Future Earth "



Resourcing Future Generations:











Introduction to ICGG

使命Missions

- To foster knowledge and technology of global-scale geochemistry, and to standardize global-scale geochemical methods,
- To establish monitoring networks to document the baselines and changes of chemical elements across the globe,
- To educate and train postgraduate students, scientists and engineers, and to provide technical assistance to developing countries.
- To promote equal access to basic services for obtaining global-scale geochemical data and knowledge-sharing and to build up a bridge between the scientific commudecision makers and the general public in the field of global-scale geochemistry.



Introduction to ICGG

第一个六年主要任务(2016-2021)

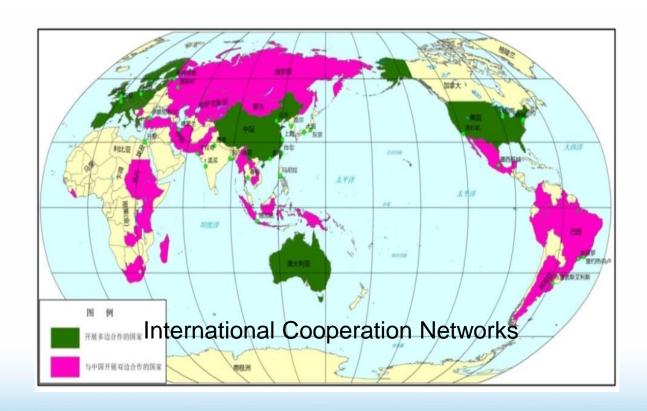
Tasks in the first Six Years (2016 to 2021)

- □ To set up international cooperation networks in the field of global-scale geochemistry, and to foster knowledge and technology for global sustainable development of natural resources and environments;
- □ To initiate *Chemical Earth Program* to cover 25% of the land surface area of the Earth by global geochemical baseline mapping, priority in the regions of the "Silk Road" countries, and to document concentrations and distributions of 76 elements;
- □ To build the education and training base, to hold at least 5 training courses on global-scale geochemical knowledge and geochemical mapping methodologies, and to provide technical assistance to developing countries;
- □ To establish a digital Chemical Earth platform for geochemical big data management based on the Internet, to promote equal access to basic services for global-scale geochemical data and knowledge-sharing, and to build up a bridge between the scientific community, decision makers and the general public.



Initiative and Implementation of the international 'Big Science' project - *Chemical Earth*

- □ 1. 建立了由57个国家400余位科学家参加的国际合作网络
- □ Creation of international cooperation networks: 57 countries (28 bilateral agreements), 400 scientists.



2. 制订技术标准6份 Develop and standardize international guidelines for geochemical mapping which has played a leading role across the world

- □ Development of geochemical sampling methods for different landscapes and formulated seven International Geochemical Mapping Guidelines.
- ☐ The Global Geochemical Baselines Guidelines has been approved by ICGG Scientific Committee as the international standard.





2. 制订技术标准,特别是干旱荒漠区技术标准在11个国家只用 Develop and standardize international guidelines for geochemical mapping

□ International Guideline for Geochemical Sampling in Desert Terrains has been adopted as an international standard and has been promoted and used in 11

countries.

• 世界上70%以上超大型矿床产出于面积仅占世界陆地面积三分之一的荒漠戈壁区:中亚、西亚、非洲、澳洲、南美

- 荒漠戈壁区地球化学填图难点:普遍准平原化, 风成沙广泛发育,盆地沉积物覆盖。
- 干旱荒漠区地球化学采样标准,解决了过去一 直没有技术方案和标准的问题,被11个国家采 用。









Nacoju Wang (Editor)
Instituto of Coophysical and Goodsonical Exploration, CAGS
China Gordopical Survey

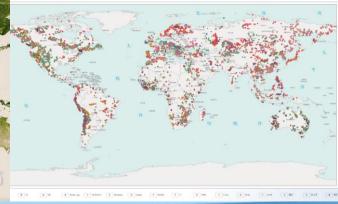
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China Geological Surve





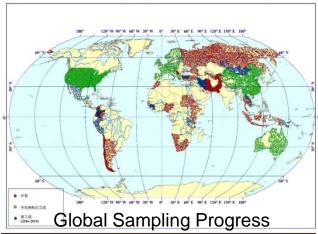


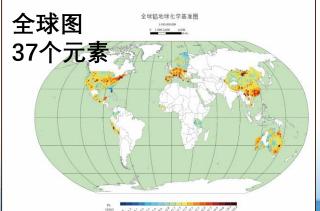


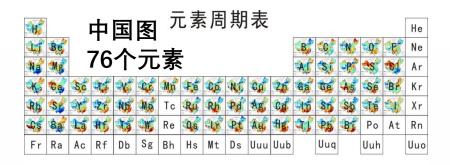
3. 全球地球化学基准网覆盖全球陆地31%, 编制了"化学地球"系 列图集

Global geochemical baselines networks covering approx. 31% of the world's land with, a total of 31.50 million square

kilometers







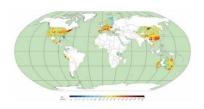
| Ce | Pr | Nd | Pm | Sm | Eg | Gď | 16 | Dy | Ho | Er | I m | Yb | Ly |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| 45 | Pa | (U | Np | Pu | Am | Cm | Bk | Cf | Es | Mf | Md | No | Lr |







化学地球大科学计划进展报告 (2016-2020)



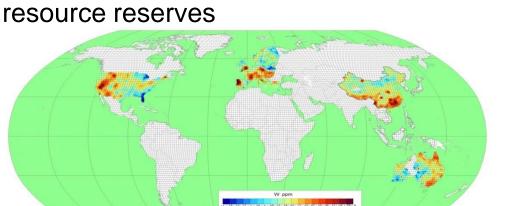
中国地质科学院地球物理地球化学勘查研究所 联合国教科文组织全球尺度地球化学国际研究中心 2020年12月

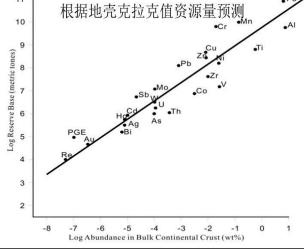


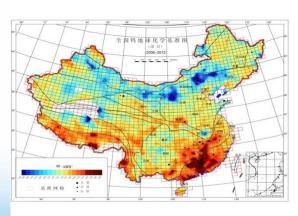
4. 关键资源评价应用

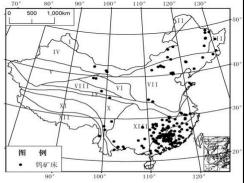
Application in Assessment of Critical Mineral Resources

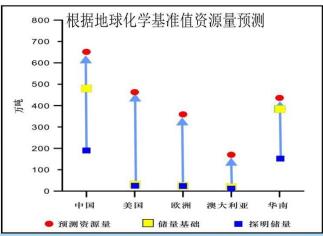
Geochemical baselines used to estimate global











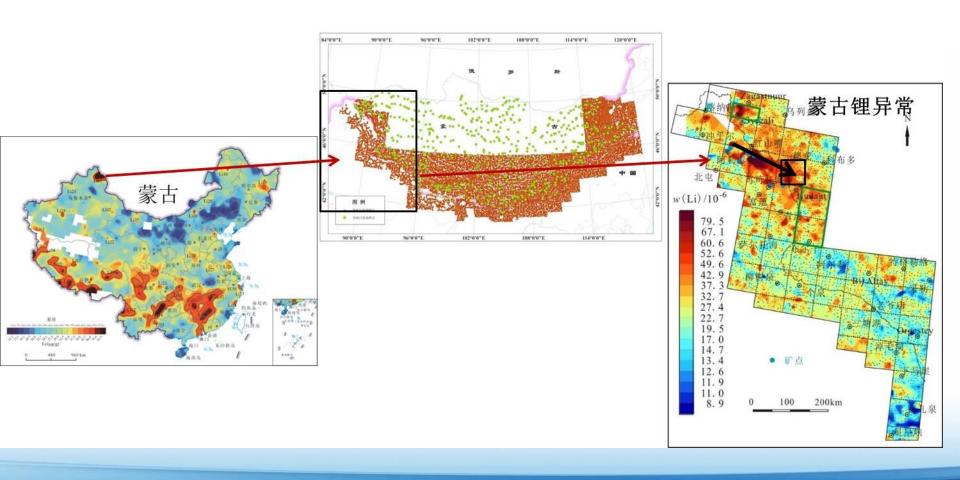






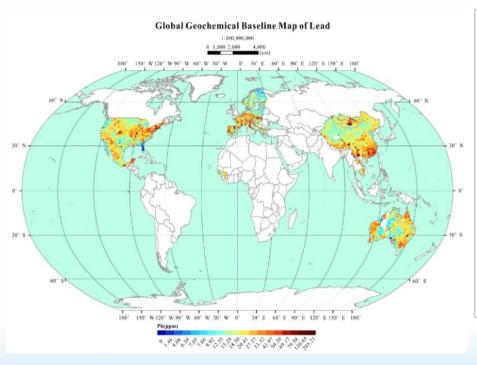
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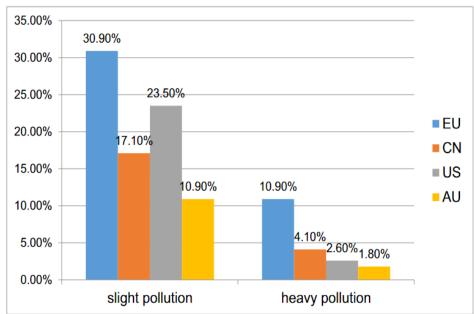
- 中蒙边境锂矿地球化学远景区预测 可可托海锂成矿带异常进入蒙古境内
- · Lithium targets delineated by geochemical mapping in the boundary region of China and Mongolia



5. 环境化学基准与变化监测 Initiative creation of Global Environmental Geochemical Baselines and Monitoring Environmental Changes

Monitoring toxic metal pollution of Cd, Hg, As, Sb, Pb, Zn, Cr, Co, Ni, V





Percentage of top samples with toxic metal values exceeding risk limits of soil environment quality standards in China (GB 15618-1995).



网站建设与数据分享 Website and Big Data

5. The internet-based big data website 'Chemical Earth'

Establish database for 8 layers:

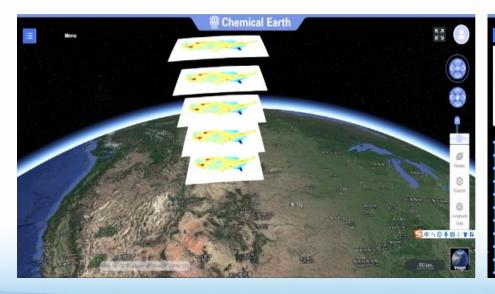
- 80kmx80km grid(global)
- 40kmx40km grid (global)
- 20kmx20km grid (Belt and Road)
- 10kmx10km grid (key countries)

4kmx4km grid (region)
2kmx2km grid (region, key

areas)

1kmx1km grid (key areas)

0.5kmx0.5km grid (mining areas, industrial parks)







网站建设与数据分享

Join in the Group on Earth Observations (GEO)

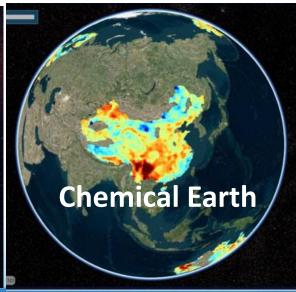
In July 2021, GEO recognized ICGG as a Participating Organization at the 55th GEO Executive Committee.

- "Digital Earth" Global big data are critically needed for better understanding of the earth, for solving major issues on global resources and environments, and for harmony between man and nature.
- There are many kinds of Digital Earth characterized by physics, such as Google Earth, and OneGeology, but digital Earth characterized by chemistry are unavailable until now.
- Mapping Chemical Earth will provide global geochemical observation data.

Digital Earth









网站建设与数据分享

Website and Data Sharing 通过网站共享和合作国家地质调查局双边分享。

数据分享:15个国家,30TB

Data sharing: 30 TB, 15 countries

| Country data | data volume (items) | Country data | data volume (items) | Country data | data volume (items) |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| China | 273280 | | | | |
| Colombia | 51680 | Ethiopia | 146694 | Pakistan | 295113 |
| Peru | 21280 | Cambodi a | 129859 | Kyrgyzsta n | 123165 |
| Turkey | 11502 | Papua New Guinea | 104605 | Tajikistan | 91287 |
| Laos | 146503 | Indonesia | 214866 | Madagasc ar | 396405 |
| Mongolia | 661340 | Uzbekista n | 74834 | | |





Website and Data Sharing

Science Popularization

Six granpopular science activities were held, with more than 2,000 people participating. Published 4 popular science articles and 2 science





PM2.5 主要有五大来源、分 强制措施之外、运用标洁政策、以 价、环境保护、应对全球气候安化

点区域狀筋联拉范围也要精准。

几。西华北平原空气温度是百分之

五六十. 同样的组份要在高斯不凝

结,如果不治理。流散到平原就可

能形成严重雾霾。所以联筋联控只

谈京津冀不行。周边罪晋鲁豫的高

措施精准外,还要认知科学

很多人认为、既然需需能够预报。

所以就该列入气象灾害、其实。

气象条件,才形成套器。因此,并 套器列入气象灾害是伤命题,这样

做可能会協化人们的责任意识。表

对雾霾形成机理研究,要充

分室推销建设型的路路保护, 丰年

5月,联合国教科文组织全球尺度

地球化学国际研究中心在河北前

PM2.5 的大量排放, 遇上适合的

排放地区都应纳入。

險治器的力度和科学。

今年的政府工作报告中提出 坊成立,中心的重要任务就是构建

价格调节机制奖惩企业。也是精准 提供系统持续的科学数据和解决

大田 华小家庭的研究和协调 痰

现在技术体系已经逐渐完备

再通过上述优化能源结构、区域非

防联控,储全排放奖惩机制、严格

落实监管措施, 在全民的支持推

大加快客器治理进程、我们应该有

情心,以西方国家用时的一半时间

学社中央委員、國土資源部物化探 研究所应用地球化学宜主任)

(传者为全国人大代表, 九三

提供地球化学的中国研究成果和

别是傲煤、汽车尾气、工业气溶胶、

个重点城市细颗粒物 PM2.5 年均

滚度下降 9.1%, 但民众感觉并不

科学性、油理措施的精准性上下功

糖 3%. 重点地区 PM2.5 浓厚明

显下路。这就要求在施政措施中,

根据每一方面的占比、一个百分点

要在宏观上优化能源结构,

加快解决燃煤污染问题、燃爆排放

在华北平原占比较大, 目前, 河

区划为整体区、保保电厂进行联任

特效改造效果还行、但数据治理是

·换难暗的硬骨头。农村范围广

数据依据要士 对此 政府高曾报

京津寅地区的大量地热能,因地制

宜,大力鼓励开发地热资源。

一个百分点地去"根"。

政府工作报告提出、今年二

一次扬少和生物医微体 去年74 份限

明显。我们需要在零集成四分析的 首土高原上空气湿度是百分之十



国际培训 International Training and Education

From 2016 to 2021, ICGG held 29 training workshops or activities in China and abroad. ICGG actively carried out theoretical and technical training on geochemical mapping, laboratory analysis and testing home and abroad and trained a total of 805 trainees from 52 countries on 6 continents in all. Of which, 8 training courses were held in China for domestic and overseas geochemical scientists and technical staff, 338 participants were trained, 20 training activities were held abroad during project implementation.





国际培训

International Training and Education

International Training





during 35th IGC, Cape Town, South Africa, 30-31 August 2016.







Alecos Demetriades giving a presentation



Joint field sampling in Peru





Group photo of workshop participants in the 35th IGC Geochemical sampling demonstration, Iran, October field training course, Cape Town, South Africa,31







Joint field sampling in Laos



Training course held in Laos, November 2016.



mapping samples in MTA, Turkey, 7 December 2016.





Prof. Wang Xueqiu giving a presentation







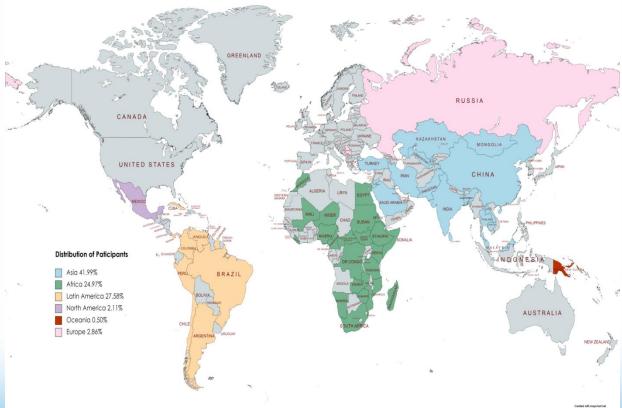
Joint geochemical sampling in Mongolia, August 2016 Joint geochemical sampling in Russia, November 2016 Joint geochemical sampling in Turkey, December 2016.



国际培训 Internation

International Training and Education

There are 338 students (41.99%) from 14 Asian countries; A total of 201 students (24.97%) from 22 countries were from Africa; 222 students (27.58%) from 9 countries in Latin America; North America A total of 17 trainees (2.11%) from 2 countries; a total of 4 trainees from 2 countries in (0.50%); Europe A total of 23 trainees (2.86%) from 3 countries. Among them, there are 72 female students, accounting for 8.94% of the total number.



Distribution of Participants across the world



访问学者 Visiting Scholar program

ICGG has attracted a number of outstanding international scientists to the center for cooperative research. From 2016-2021, it has accepted 18 international scientists as short-term visiting scholars to learn geochemical mapping knowledge and technology.













Prof. Jennifer McKinley exchanging with ICGG staff

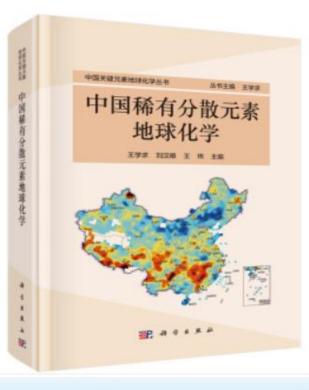
Dr. Zhang Chaosheng exchanging with young scientist

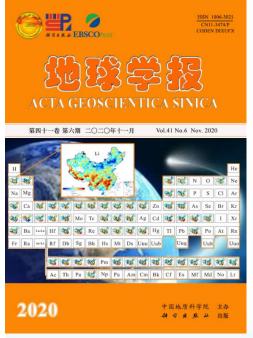
Dr. Ravinder Raj Anand making a presentation



出版 Publications

- 著作1本
- 出版文集2期9(中、英文集各1期)
- 发表论文(2016-2020):176篇
- 发表论文(2019-2020):59篇









获得国际奖章与奖励 International Medals and Prize







ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ вного сотемо стройско сетемо болентроем 2 3 7 1 п. сетей

ລັດຖະນົນຕີ ກະຄວງພະລັງງານ ແລະ ບໍ່ແຮ່

ຕອນຊັກິກລິດ ເລກຄື 2363/80 ລິງວັນຄື 12 ເດືອນ 11 ປີ 2018

ທິນງານດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ບັນທຶກໄວ້ໃນ ປັ້ນຄຳປະຫວັດອາດ

ນອບໃນຍ້ອງສໍໃຫ້ສະຖາບັນສຳຫຼວດທ່ວນໃຫ້ອີຊິກແລະທ່ວນໃດນີ້, ກິນໃຫຍ່ສຳຫຼວດທ່ວນໃຫງດຈີນ ສີ່ມີອຸນງານຄວາມດີ ແລະ ມີຜົນງານຕີເດັ່ນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດສຳເນື່ອງການໃຄງການຂ່າຫຼວດສ້າງ สมาศักราชิกา และ สมาศักราชิกามี มาการค่อน 1200,000 เลกโดยอนุลี - กุลายอยกา









问题与挑战Challenges

- International travel problems by Covid-19 pandemic
- World-wide participation in Mapping Chemical
 Program to be supported by governments
- Next 6-years agreement to be signed



未来愿景Outlook





- 全球地球化学填图是一项研究与应用紧密结合的大科学工程, 需要世界各国的广泛参与,建立双边、多边、科学家个人多种形式广泛参与的国际合作网络。
- Mapping Chemical Earth Program is a big science project. All countries and scientists in the world are welcome to participating in the program.
- 建立智能化实验室与大数据平台,适应信息化和人工智能时代要求。
- Establishment of intelligent laboratory and big data website
- 将研究与应用紧密结合,更好地服务于全球环境变化和全球资源评价需求。
- Promotion of the close combination of research and application



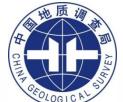




















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