中 国 地 质 学 会
Geological Society of China

地会函字〔2019〕17 号

关于开展第九届世界华人地质科学研讨会论文征集的通知

为加强全球华人地学领域学习交流，中国地质学会联合海外华人地球科学与技术协会、台湾大学、香港地质学会等海内外地学单位，诚挚邀请全球地学领域专家学者参加于2019 年 6 月 1 日在吉林省长春市举办的第九届世界华人地质科学研讨会，相互学习交流，共同推动地球科学的进步和发展。

此次会议共有 11 个议题，目前，已开始论文摘要征集工作，请登录中国地质学会网站（www.geosociety.org.cn）会议管理系统，点击：“第九届世界华人地质科学研讨会”注册登录，在线提交论文摘要。

审核通过的论文摘要将在《Acta Geologica Sinica—English Edition》（《地质学报》英文版）的增刊上发表，基本要求如下（格式要求参阅附件）:

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附件：会议特邀报告及议题安排

中国地质学会

2019 年 4 月 2 日

附件

会议特邀报告及议题安排

一、会议日期

2019 年 6 月 1 日-2 日 (5 月 31 日报到)

二、会议地点

吉林省长春市华天大酒店

三、会议主题

东亚地质与经济社会发展

四、组织单位

主办单位：中国地质学会

协办单位：吉林大学

吉林省地质学会

五、大会特邀报告

郭正堂　风尘堆积与全球变化

郝　芳　待定

杨经绥　金刚石与地球深部物质循环

周义明　透视高压腔的研发与实验地球化学基础研究的进展

焦赳赳　海底地下水排泄对南海营养物的贡献

高尚行　构造地震学-探索地表地质现象与壳幔不均一性的关系

六、会议议题题目、内容及召集人

（一）板块活动与环太平洋火山带

召集人：单玄龙　郭正府　许建东　Guido Ventura　周建波

交流研讨环太平洋火山带古火山/现代火山：①火山地层、火山架构和火山活动规律；②火山的壳-幔岩浆系统构成、岩浆作用及与板块活动的关系；③火山监测、喷发预警和火山灾害预防；④火山活动的全球环境效应；⑤火山型能源和矿产资源。

（二）东亚地区地震活动与地震地质

召集人：徐锡伟　曾昭发　段本春

中国东部与太平洋相接，与太平洋板块、菲律宾板块成动力构造接触。由于板块与板块之间相互挤压碰撞，造成板块边缘及板块内部产生错动和破裂，在东亚地区形成了一系列活动断裂，常常发生一些强烈地震，构成了著名的环太平洋地震带的一部分。本专题强调通过地质与地球物理结合、深部结构与浅部构造结合、静态的地壳结构与运动状态的观测相结合、野外考察与数值力学模拟相结合，重点探讨东亚地区地震地质、深部结构与地球动力学环境、强震构造环境及成因机制、地震活动性与危险性分析等方面的最新进展，揭示东亚地区地震发生与构造活动之间的动力学机制。

（三）西太平洋地区矿产资源与勘查

召集人：李三忠　张功成

西太平洋海底资源丰富、海洋环境复杂，发育有独特的沟弧盆构造体系和弧后盆地热液系统，存有海底板块运动的遗迹和众多海山生态系统。

（四）地球关键带相互作用与效应

召集人：蒋忠诚　刘再华　曹建华

关键带是陆地生态系统中土壤圈及其与大气圈、生物圈、水圈和岩石圈进行物质迁移和能量交换的交汇区域。

（五）地球深部地质与地球动力学

召集人：宋晓东　刘勉　刘福来　曾令森

地球深部地质与地球动力学主要研究地球深部构造、构造特征、物质成分、组成物质的物理、化学特征和状态，以及它们的发生和演化的动力学过程。此议题可包含行星地质和地球物理方面的研究内容。

（六）高精度地层格架、化石生物群及其生态环境背景

召集人：汪筱林　王永栋　肖书海　纪占胜　李国彪

跨洲跨相区的海相地层对比、陆相地层划分对比、重要地质单元地层系统划分、界线层型及高精度地层格架等方面的最新研究进展和发现。生命的起源、地质转折时期生物与环境的协同演化关系，海生动物群落对海洋环境变化的响应与改造，陆表植物系统对地质演化的响应演化，前寒武纪、古生代、中生代和新生代等重要生物群及其生态环境研究方面的最新进展。

（七）能源（石油、天然气、及水合物）的勘查和开发

召集人：翟刚毅　郭旭生　赵贤正　张同伟　卢海龙　胡钦红

为加强中美在能源领域合作交流，促进我国化石能源勘

探开发，拟就非常规和常规油气及水合物成藏理论、资源评价、勘探开发等方面进展和技术，开展交流研讨。

（八）水文地质与地质灾害防治

召集人：张发旺　张兆吉　马腾

交流研讨水文地质与地质灾害之间相互作用的关系，阐明水文地质与地质灾害（崩塌、滑坡、泥石流、地裂缝、地面沉降、岩溶塌陷、自燃等地质灾害或地质环境问题）耦合作用形成条件、发育状况、制约因素及地质灾害防治技术方法的规律、科学问题等。

（九）地质勘查技术与实验方法

召集人：刘勇胜　陈文　陈建文　池国祥　方慧　马生明

地质技术与实验方法是地质科学研究和地质调查工作的重要技术手段。其产生的数据是地质科学研究、矿产资源及地质环境评价的重要基础，是发展地质勘查事业和地质科学研究的重要技术支撑。

（十）矿山地质与绿色矿山

召集人：朱谷昌　甘凤伟

聚焦矿山生命周期绿色发展全路径，交流矿山资源-环境-生态修复新的科研成果，探索矿山资源-环境-生态“三位一体”绿色发展新模式，推进矿山深边部及外围地质找矿、环境保护和修复治理的新理论、新技术和新方法，促进矿山绿色高质量发展。

（十一）地质遗迹与地质公园建设

召集人：何庆成　郭福生　任舫

为促进地质遗迹保护和地质公园建设，推动新型学科的创建，围绕地质遗迹的保护与对比研究、地质公园建设和在支撑服务科学普及、地方经济发展中的作用等方面展开交流研讨。

七、联系方式

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附件:《Acta Geologica Sinica 》(English Edition) abstracts format requirement

附件

Citation: Tang et al., 2019. Classification of Magmatic Sulphide Deposits in China and Mineralization of Small Intrusions. *Acta Geologica Sinica* (English Edition), 93(supp. 2): xx-xx.

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Classification of Magmatic Sulphide Deposits in China and Mineralization of Small Intrusions

Title, 14 pounds, bold, line spacing 18 pounds

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Author, 10 pounds, bold, line spacing 13 pounds

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Author Units, 9 pounds, italic, line spacing 11 pounds, left-justified

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Abstract: Many important metal resources, such as Ni (Cu, Co), PGE, exist in magmatic sulfide deposits, are a hot spot in geological research. We divide the magmatic sulphide deposits in China into four types according to their tectonic setting, intruding way, ore deposit mode, main metallogenic elements. The four types are as follows: (1) Small-intrusion deposits in paleo-continent; (2) Small-intrusion deposits in continental flood basalt; (3) Small-intrusion deposits in orogenic belt; and (4) The deposits associated with ophiolites. On the basis of the classification, we put forward that the main magmatic metallogenic type in China is small-intrusion metallogeny, and describe its characteristics from small intrusions related concept, three geologic settings, three volcanic-intrusive assemblages and metallogenic key factors. Acco
and abroad, we point out that there is big potential in prospectin
study. At last, we indicate that small-intrusion metallogeny not only widely distributes in mafic-ultramafic intrusions, but also has an important economic value and scientific significance in intermediate-acid intrusions.

Abstract 9 pounds, line spacing 11 pounds

Key words: magmatic sulfide deposits, classification, small intrusions, metallogenesis

Acknowledgments: This work is granted by the China State Mineral Resources Investigation Program (Grant No. 00110200058) and the Key Project of the National Natural Science Foudation of China (Grant No. 40534020).

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About the first author

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Figure and Table

Figure name, 9 pounds, 11 pounds spacing

Fig. 1. Tectonic sketch map of Southeast Asia (modified after Tapponnier et al. (1986), Leloup et al. (2005) and Morley (2007)).

(a) Geologic sketch of the extrusion of Indochina in response to northward penetration by India; (b) Major sutures and shear zones/faults in Southeast Asia. 1, Himalaya orogenic zone; 2, Late Yanshanian orogenic zone; 3, Early Yanshanian orogenic zone. GLGSZ, Gaoligong shear zone; SGSZ, Sagaing shear zone; TPSZ, Three Pagoda shear zone; WCS

Figure notes, 7.5 pounds, 9 pounds spacing

XSH-XJF, Xianshuihe-Xiaojiang fault; DBPF, Dien Bien Phu fault; ASRRSZ, metamorphic massif; DCS, Diancang Shan metamorphic massif; ALS, Ailao

metamorphic massif.

Table name, 9 pounds, bold, line spacing 11 pounds, and after paragraph 2 pounds empty

Table 1 Types of magmatic sulfide deposits in China

Tectonic setting	Intruding way	Main rocks	Deposit mode	Deposit size	Main metallogenic elements
Paleo-continent	Small intrusion	Lherzolite	Jinchuan	Superlarge	Ni, Cu, Co, Pt
		Diabase, gabbro	Chibaisong	Medium	
		Gabbro-diabase	Tongdongzi	Small	
		Ga	Xiaopanshan	Small	
		Diorite-gabbro-			
		Diorite-gab			
	Intrusion associated with continental flood basalt	Gabbro-pyroxenite-peridotite	Baimazhai	Medium	
		Diabase-gabbro-peridotite	Jinbaoshan	Large	Pt, Pd, Ni, Cu
		Gabbro-peridotite	Yangliuping		
Orogenic belt	Small Intrusion	Enst			
		Gabbro-peri			
		Norite-ol			
		Pyroxenit			
		Orthopyroxene-			

Table contents, 7.5 pounds, 9 pounds spacing

Table border, basically three-wires, but should retain the essential lines. The top and the bottom line are 1.5 pounds; the other lines are 0.75 pounds

Note: Size-classification standard of magmatic sulphide deposit in China: superlarge type of nickel deposit (Ni content >500×10^3 t), large type of nickel deposit (Ni content >100×10^3 t), medium type of nickel deposit (Ni content >20×10^3 t), small type of nickel deposit (Ni content <20×10^3 t), superlarge type of copper deposit (Cu content >2500×10^3 t), large type of copper deposit (Cu content >500×10^3 t), medium type of copper deposit (Cu content >50×10^3 t), small type of copper deposit (Cu content <50×10^3 t).

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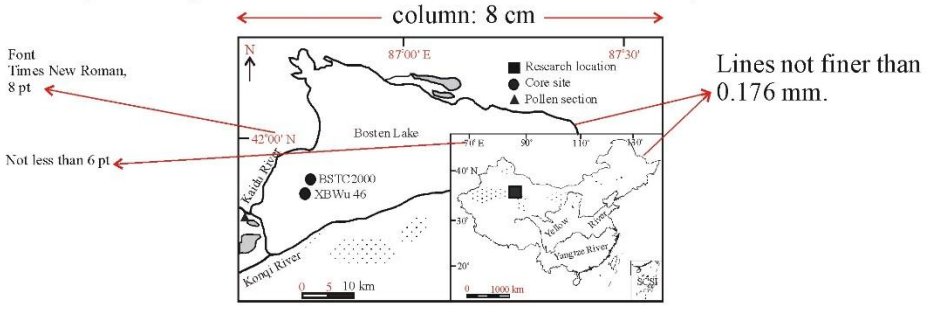

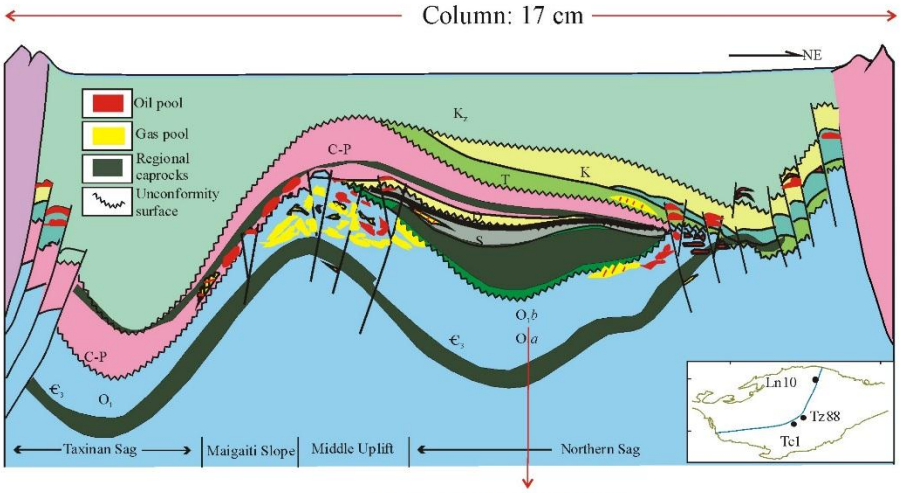

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