33rd International Geographical Congress 第33届国际地理大会



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



33rd International Geographical Congress

This is to certify that

Adel Sepehr

Attended the 33rd International Geographical Congress in Beijing, China from August 21-25, 2016 which was hosted by the 33rd IGC Organizing Committee representing the Geographical Society of China with the International Geographical Union.

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Prof. Yanhua Liu

Prof. Bojie Fu

Co-chairs of the Organizing Committee of the 33rd International Geographical Congress

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of Tasmania, Australia)

12. <u>Yawata Ironworks as Transnational Geoheritage: Looking Behind the Scenes of a Late 19th Century</u> <u>Japanese/German Investment Project</u>

Dietrich Soyez (Inst. of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany)

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1. <u>A Quantitative Inference Approach for World Geopark Capability of Lut Desert by Geo-heritages</u> <u>Features</u>

Adel Sepehr (Iran, Dept of Desert and Arid Zone Management, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran)

2. <u>Application of high-resolution Satellite Remote Sensing in Geoheritage Survey and Monitoring of the</u> <u>Yellow River delta</u>

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3. <u>Deterioration Hazard of Granite Geomorphologic Landscape: a Case Study of Sanqingshan National</u> <u>Park (SE China)</u>

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- <u>Geotourism Management in China Learned from the Grand Canyon Experience in the US</u> Jinjin Wan (China, School of Management, Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications); Run Sha (China, School of Geography Science, Nanjing Normal University)
- <u>The Geo-tourism Development of Geopark in Japan-A Case Study of Naeba Mountain Geopark</u> Kun XIAO (Hokkaido University); Tanjinul Hoque MOLLAH (Hokkaido University); Takaaki NIHEI (Japan, Hokkaido University)
- 6. <u>The value assessment of main geological heritage resources in Fangshan World Geopark of China</u> Kun Zhou (China, China University of Geosciences)



A Quantitative Inference Approach for World Geopark Capability of Lut Desert by

Geo-heritages Features

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Abstract

In this paper has been studied the capability of Lut desert as a world Geopark based on geo-heritages sites. Lut Desert with area of 100,000 km² approximately is hottest point in the world and 25th world largest desert. To investigate Geopark capability of Lut desert, we applied a quantitative approach based on geoheritage features inference score. In the first was identified the main geomorphology landforms in the Lut desert considering Hydro-Aeolian landforms regarding Mega Yardangs and Kalut, Aeolian features involving desert pavement stones (Hamada), Nebkha, and sand sea (Erg) with highest sand dunes in the world. In other hand was determined the main geomorphic forms in the Playa of lut with huge salty-clay pan areas. To assess capability of these geoheritages for introducing Lut desert as a world geopark, an approach was developed based on utility theory and matrix decision framework. A representative value function was inferred to explain the relative importance of the geoheritages features. The results of this research indicated that Lut desert can be considered as a world geopark to comparison desert evolution and landform chronology in relation to geomorphology events, anthropology and civilization development in similar areas in the world.

Key words:

Inference approach; Geo-heritages; Geopark; Lut desert; Geoarchaeology

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