



6th International Maar Conference

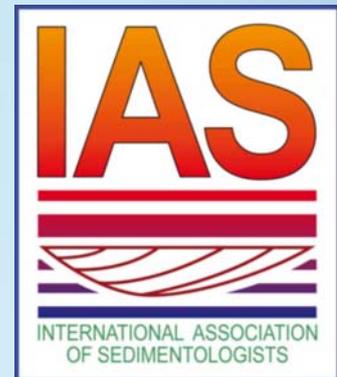
Changchun, China 2016.7.30-8.3

First Circular

<http://imc.csp.science.cn/>



国家自然科学基金委员会
National Natural Science
Foundation of China



Introduction

The Local Organizing Committee and the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of Earth's Interior (IAVCEI) will be pleased to welcome you to the 6th International Maar Conference (IMC) in Changchun (China) in 30 July – 3 August, 2016. The Conference will have 4 days of themed oral and poster sessions and an intra-meeting field trip. The proposed sessions of the conference focus on **Maar and Environment Change**, covering a wide spectrum of very interesting topics including characteristics, mechanism, modeling and geological background of Monogenetic volcanic activities; volcanic evolution and spatial distribution regulation, resources, disaster, detecting, monitoring and societal responses of volcanic activity.

The aim of this First Circular is to provide the participants with more detailed information on the program, organization, and logistics, and about travel and hotel reservation. A Second Circular, with the Scientific Program and last-minute practical details, will be distributed closer to the start of the conference.

Conference Language

The official language of the conference will be English.

Call for Abstracts

Abstracts must be in English. All abstracts must be submitted on-line before **30 April, 2016**. The accepted abstracts will be placed on the homepage of the conference.

Outline of the Program

Registration: 30 July, 2016 (Saturday)

- Registration (8:30 – 21:30)
- Welcome Reception (18:30 – 20:30)

Conference: 31 July – 3 August, 2016 (Sunday to Wednesday)

Session 1. Monogenetic volcanoes: growth, geomorphology and degradation

Session 2. Sedimentary sequence and paleoclimate record of Maar

Session 3. Maar lake evolution

Session 4. Resources and conservation of monogenetic volcanism

Session 5. Experiment and modeling of physical and chemical phenomenon of volcanic eruption

Session 6. Monitoring and prevention of volcanic hazards

Session 7. The combination of maar volcanoes & geopark: A spectacular engine for research and geotourism development of a region

Pre-conference Field Trip: 28 July - 30 July, 2016

1. A'ershan-Chaihe Volcanic Field

A'ershan-Chaihe Volcanic Field is located in the northeastern of Inner Mongolia, famous for its volcanic landscapes, crater lakes, dense forests, grasslands, rivers, and

mineral-rich springs. The geographic coordinates of the volcanic cluster are from 47°10'N to 47°40'N and from 120°10'E to 120°50'E. The volcanic lava flows show a continuous strip along the valley of the major rivers, covering area of approximately 400km². There are 35 Quaternary volcanos in this area, which can be divided into Pleistocene and Holocene volcanoes according to the volcanic geology and geochronology. The last volcanic eruptions occurred about 2,000 years ago. Among these volcanoes, the Woniupaozi crater lake covers 1.8 km², with 2-3 m water depth. The Woniupaozi volcano had a series of eruptions. The first eruption happened in late Jurassic of Mesozoic. This was a strong Cabrini eruption. A caldera with 2 km diameter had formed caused by collapsing of the volcano. In the late Pleistocene, the eruption represented as violently steam-magma blast (Maar eruption). Volcanic base surge which contained a lot of steam, volcanic ash, volcanic gravel and other debris had formed during the blast. The mixture of the pyroclastic particles and steam flowed out of the crater along the ground and formed particular base surge accumulation with bedding structure. This kind of accumulation with 0.5-3cm diameter composed by gray-black volcanic gravel, volcanic ash and few volcanic blocks is very common on the southwest and southeast edge of the volcano.

Large tracts of basaltic lava which were the product of the fissure eruption (Iceland volcanic eruption type) are widely distributed in the valley of the Chaoer River. Lava platform constitutes its first terrace. The columnar jointing which is regular hexagonal prism or irregular tetragonal, five directions and hexagonal prism is emerged in the volcanic rocks. It is a primary tension fracture structure and is very common in the thick basaltic lava flows of the Chaoer River Valley.

Participants will visit mainly the Tianchi and Woniupaozi crater lakes, volcanoes, basalt platform, and A'ershan-Chaihe's scenery. The trip starts from the airport of A'ershan city, with the whole journey being about 200 km by bus. The field trip will be guided by Prof. Jingtai Han from the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, CAS and his colleagues in the same institute.

2. Wudalianchi Volcanic Field

The Wudalianchi Volcanic Cluster is located in the north-central part of Heilongjiang Province of Northeast China and is under the Wudalianchi municipality. The geographic coordinates of the volcanic cluster are from 48°34'N to 48°48'N and from 126°00'E to 126°26'E (the Wudalianchi natural reserve with an area of 1008 km² is at 48°35'00"-48°51'06"N and 125°57'00"E- 126°31'00"E).

The Wudalianchi Volcanic Cluster is world-famous because it is composed of the youngest volcanoes in China. The Wudalianchi Volcanic Cluster has 14 separate peak-like volcanic cones rising steeply from the ground and a lot of shield-shaped volcanoes. The volcanic cones and shield volcanoes were formed during the Quaternary through intermittent eruptions. The volcanic lavas in the area covered more than 800 km². Of the 14 volcanoes, the Laoheishan and Huoshaoshan Volcanoes erupted during the period from 1719 to 1721 are the youngest volcanoes in China and have various characteristics of lava flow. The lavas have dammed a river at different places, forming five lakes. The volcanic field has the most concentrated and typical volcanic geological phenomena and volcanic landscapes in China and is a natural volcanic museum.

The Wudalianchi area is rich in various kinds of mineral spring waters which have

complex compositions and can be compared favorably with some name-brand mineral waters in the world. Nowadays, Wudalianchi city has more than 30 mineral-spring health resorts and is the largest convalescence center of carbonate mineral-spring water in China.

Participants will mainly visit the Laoheishan and Huoshaoshan volcanoes, older volcanoes, ice caves, mineral springs, the Yaoquanshan Park, and Wudalianchi's scenery. The trip starts from Changchun City to the Wudalianchi city, with the whole journey being about 600 km by bus.

The field trip will be guided by Prof. Wenliang Xu from the Jilin University and his colleagues in the same university.

Intra-conference Field Trip: 2 August, 2016

Longgang Volcanic Field: Volcanic eruption history and maar lakes

The Longgang volcanic field is located in Jilin Province, northeastern China (42°N, 126°E). The Longgang volcanic field covers an area of 1700 km² with more than 160 Quaternary craters and calderas. The present regional topography was largely shaped by late Cenozoic volcanisms due to the westward subduction of the Pacific plate. Eight maar lakes were formed in the west of the Longgang volcanic field. Jinlongdingzi volcano in the Longgang volcanic field has been recognized as an active volcano, and as the site of the second largest volcanic eruptions in China during the past 2000 years.

Participants will visit the Dalongwan and Sanjiaolongwan scenic spots in Huinan County, which are also typical volcanoes of the Longgang volcanic cluster.

The Dalongwan scenic spot is 1250 m long from east to west and 1000 m wide from north to south. The elevation of the lake surface is 629 m, the area is 0.81 km², the average depth of the water is 60 m (maximal depth is 88.5 m), and the relative height difference of the volcanic cone is 25-125 m. The volcano is located on the Archaean metamorphic rocks, the accumulation on the wall of the crater contains deep-source peridotite enclosures, and the characteristic of base-wave accumulation is obvious.

The Sanjiaolongwan scenic spot is 1050 m long from northwest to southeast and 300 m wide from northeast to southwest. The elevation of the lake surface is 722 m, and the area is 0.465 km². The lake is 3 km in circumference, and the water depth is 40-76 m. In the lake, there is an island on which there is a pavilion. This crater lake is situated in the Archaean gneisses and was formed by two craters linking together. The feature of base-wave accumulation on the edge of the lake is typical. The trip starts from Changchun City to the foot of the Longgang Volcanic Field, with the whole journey being about 260 km by bus.

The field trip will be guided by Prof. Jiaqi Liu and Prof. Guoqiang Chu from the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, CAS and his colleagues in the same institute.

Post-conference Field Trip: 4-6 August, 2016

Mt. Changbai Volcano: Monitoring and Prevention of Volcanic Hazards

The Mt. Changbai Volcano is a huge volcanic group with the area 12×10³ km² and hundreds volcanic cones are located on the boundary between China and North Korea covered 41°-42.5°N in latitude and 127°-129°E in longitude. It is one of the largest active

and dangerous volcanoes on the globe and is composed of three main sub-volcanoes (sub-eruptive centers): Tianchi (2755m a.s.l.), Wangtian'e (2438m a.s.l.) and South Paotashan (2434m a.s.l.). Three eruptive centers have the similar magmatic activity systems in spite of their different eruptive ages. They were formed from the Early Miocene to the present by basaltic flow as lava plateau, trachyte composing of volcanic cones and pyroclastic deposits covering the tops of the mountains and the neighboring areas. The Tianchi volcano is the youngest among them. According to historic records, the largest eruption of the Tianchi volcano occurred during 1014-1019 AD, after that there were still several eruptions until 1903 AD. The crater lake of the Tianchi volcano formed by collapse of the crater is about 4 km in diameter, and surrounded by 16 perilous peaks. Outflow of the lake water forms the waterfall with a drop of 63 m. There are many small parasitic volcanoes on the volcanic cone, and a number of hot springs around the crater. Volcanic and pyroclastic rocks formed by multiple eruptions are characterized by layered structure and distinct eruptive-interval surfaces.

Participants will mainly visit the volcanic geomorphological landscape, the volcanic products and the types of their accumulation from the Baiyun (White Cloud) Peak to the Tianwen (Astronomy) Peak along the north slope of the Changbaishan volcano, and investigate the features of the volcanic activity in different periods. Participants will see the whole aspect of the Changbai Mt. volcano, and have a complete concept on its geologic features and regularity of activity. The trip starts from Changchun City to the foot of the Changbai Mountains, with the whole journey being about 480 km by bus.

The field trip will be guided by Prof. Zhengfu Guo from the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, CAS and his colleagues in the same institute.

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International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of Earth's Interior (IAVCEI)

International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS)

Registration Information

For early planning purposes, all attendees of the Conference are requested to finish your Online Registration at your earliest time.

On-site registration desk will be open from 10:30 to 21:30 on July 30, 2016 and from 08:30~18:00 on other meeting days.

Registration Fee

	Reduced rate Before Apr 30, 2016	Normal rate Apr 30-Jul 29, 2016	On site rate Jul 30, 2016
IAVCEI Donor member			
Regular Participant	USD 380	USD 430	USD 480
Student Participant (up to PhD. Level)	USD 150	USD 200	USD 250
IAVCEI Non-Donor member			
Regular Participant	USD 400	USD 450	USD 500
Student Participant (up to PhD. Level)	USD 170	USD 200	USD 250
Accompanying Person	USD 200 (each)	USD 200 (each)	USD 250 (each)
One day registration	not possible	not possible	USD 140

* All incurred fees charged by the processing banks prior to the arrival to our account should be borne by participants themselves.

* The conference registration must be submitted with the payment, or the registration will not be processed.

*Students must provide a photocopy of student's identity card or relevant certificates to confirm that they are currently enrolled at a university or college.

Full payment of the registration fee covers:

Registration fee includes:

1. Conference registration, abstract volume,
2. Ice breaker (on Jul 30),
3. Mid-conference field trip (lunch, dinner, transportation and guidebook; Aug 2),
4. Coffee breaks,
5. Congress bag and materials (not for accompanying persons).

Accompanying Person's fee includes:

1. Ice breaker (on Jul 30),
2. Mid-conference field trip (lunch, dinner and transportation; Aug 2),

3. Coffee breaks,
4. Special program with discounted fares.

Confirmation

Confirmations will be sent to registrants within 15 days of receipt.

Cancellation charge

To cancel your registration and excursions, a written request must be sent to the Registration Secretary, Ms. Cuiling LAN (cclan@cashq.ac.cn).

Registration fees are refundable as specified below. Please kindly note that all refunds will be made after the conference.

Cancellation/Refund Request Date	Refund (Registration, accompanying person's registration, congress dinner and excursions)
Before May 31, 2016	70% of the fee
Before Jun 30, 2016	50% of the fee
After Jun 30, 2016	No refund

*If your payment has been made through a bank transfer, refund will be also made in the same manner, and any handling charges will be paid by the participant (no costs to the organizers).

General information

Fees for field trip

Including travel, meals, and hotel: not yet defined, coming soon

Conference Venue

The conference will be held in the **Room 516, Yifu Teaching Building, Nanling Campus, Jilin University, Changchun City**. Sessions will take place in a meeting room equipped with video projectors that can link to PC. A dedicated area will be provided for poster sessions.

Letter of Invitation

Requests for formal letters of invitation to attend the IMC should be directed to the executive secretary (cclan@cashq.ac.cn). This invitation is intended to assist participants in travel and visa arrangements and does not imply financial support.

Currency Exchange

In China, only RMB is used. However, exchange centers can be found at airports, most hotels and large shopping centers. Visa, Master, American Express, Diners Club, and JCB are accepted in many department stores and hotels. But it might be difficult to draw cash with credit cards. The Bank of China and most hotels can cash travelers cheques issued

by any foreign bank or financial institution. Participants will need to show a passport and pay a 3 percent commission. Travelers cheques signed over to a third party cannot be cashed in China, but can be presented for collection through the Bank of China.

About Changchun

Changchun City is the capital of Jilin Province in the Northeast of China. It is the ninth largest city of China in area with long history and the largest auto industry city. Changchun City has pleasant weather, whose temperature is 3-5 degrees lower in summer than the same latitude. It hosted the 6th Asian Winter Games in 2007. Changchun is also a base of science and technology education, with 32 universities and more than 100 independent research and technology development institutes.

Changchun City is the capital of Jilin Province in the Northeast of China, about 1000 km north of Beijing with convenient transportation.

How to get to Changchun

1) By plane- Longjia International Airport is about 30 km east of Changchun city, offering convenient domestic connections to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, and international connections to Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai (Japan), Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Cheju, Cheongju (South Korea), Vladivostok and Irkutsk (Russia). Regular bus service connections are scheduled hourly between terminal of Longjia International Airport and downtown of Changchun city.

2) By train- Regular train service connections are very convenient between Beijing and Changchun. There are 21 trains from Beijing to Changchun from 6:00 am to 23:00 pm every day, with the trip taking about 6-16 hours. There are also 7 trains from Shanghai to Changchun every day, started from Shanghai Hongqiao high speed railway station from 9:00 am to 10:30 am taking about 12 hours.

3) By bus- There is only one regular bus service connection between Beijing and Changchun, started from Bawangfen bus terminal in Beijing at 6:00 pm, with the trip taking about 20 hours.

4) By car- Driving from the Beijing capital international airport to Campus Chaoyang of Jilin University takes about 17 hours by federal toll Highway G1.

