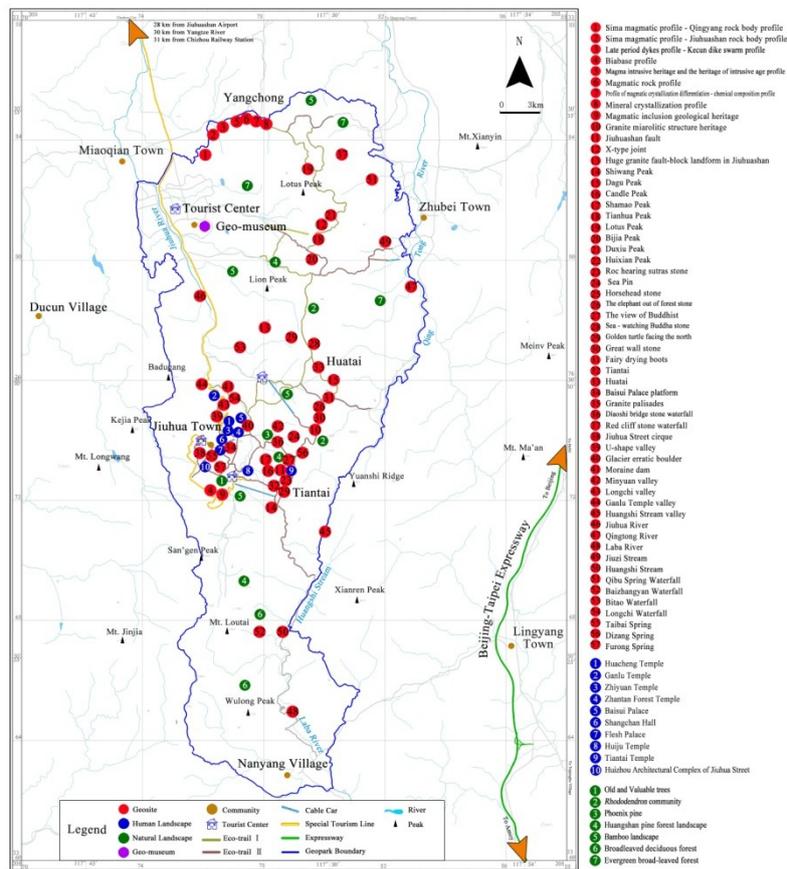
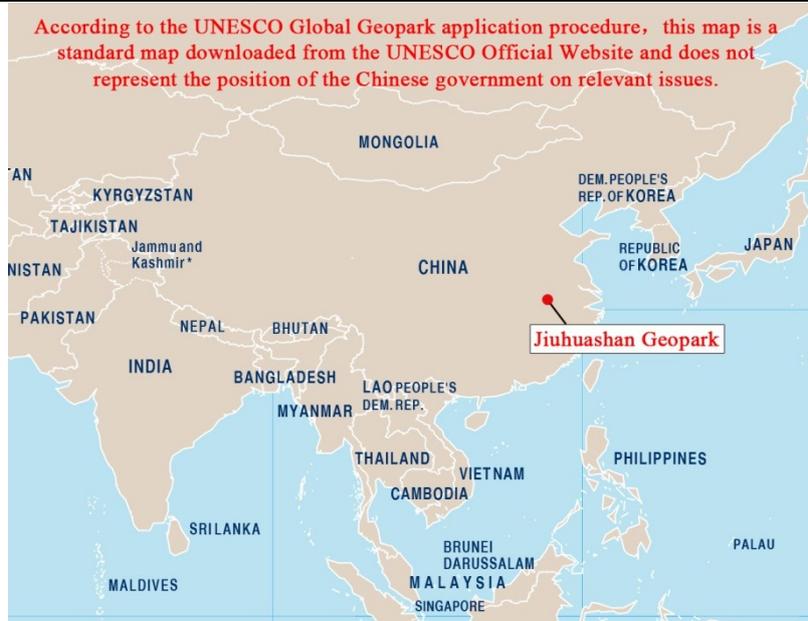


Annex 5: 1-page geological and geographic summary, including a detailed map indicating the location

 <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p>  <p>UNESCO Global Geopark</p>	<p>Applicant UNESCO Global Geopark</p> <p><i>Jiuhuashan Geopark, China</i></p> <p>Geographical and geological summary</p>
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1. Physical and human geography

The Jiuhuashan Geopark covers an area of 139.7km² with the highest elevation of 1,344.4 m and the center point coordinates are N30°28'20.91" and E117°48'3.84". It is located in Chizhou City of the southern of Anhui Province, China. There is a convenient system of transportation. The Jiuhuashan park has been designated as a National Natural and Cultural Heritage Site, National Park of China and one of the Four Sacred Buddhist Mountains in China.

The Jiuhuashan Geopark is a typical representative of fault-block mountain. The upthrown block of the Jiuhuashan fault constitutes the main part of Jiuhuashan mountain and the downthrown block developed into hilly basin. The Jiuhuashan mountain extends in a north-south direction, and is high in the middle and low on all sides. The Jiuhuashan is characteristic of the northern subtropical monsoon climate zone with a mild climate of abundant precipitation. Moreover, it is an important water source region for the Yangtze River System. Because of the favorable geological and geomorphic conditions the Jiuhuashan Geopark owns typical biodiversity and is a source of local culture enjoying a Chinese Buddhist holy land. The Jiuhuashan geopark is a scientific base not only for tourists, but also for scholars because of its landscapes integrating nature and culture from its granitic fault-block mountain, magmatic rocks originating from the plates' collision, the north subtropical biodiversity and Buddhist culture with a wonderful scenery and a long history of Buddhists' self-cultivation of world significance. In 2016, the Geopark received 9.9 million visitors and earned comprehensive tourist income of RMB 11.4 billion. The communities' residents of the Geopark are participating in the economic and cultural management by running tourist's Bed and Breakfast, small commodity business and tourist service as Geopark employees and self-employed person. Hence, the Geopark is having played a leading role both in the tourist industry's development, and natural and cultural protection in Chizhou City of Anhui Province.

2. Geological features and geology of international significance

There are 57 geosites in the Jiuhuashan Geopark, including 44 geosites of educational significance, three geosites of international significance and nine of national significance. The geoheritages here are a representative record of the magmatism related to the collision of oceanic and continental plates in the East Asia. The fluorine-rich geode granite and bimodal magmatism are a good example for the research on the differentiation of fluid-rich magmatic crystallization and the crust-mantle magmatic interaction. The Jiuhuashan Geopark is a prototype of the large granitic fault-block landform and a model place for the developmental mechanism of picturesque peaks and oddly-shaped rocks. The Jiuhuashan's biodiversity and culture are marked with the granite fault-block landform pattern of the "peak-hill-basin". The special pattern integrating "peak-hill-basin and climate conditions has not only made the Jiuhuashan mountain into a symbolic place of the subtropical mountain eco-environment at N30° but also contributed to the famous Buddhist culture and Huizhou culture of Jiuhuashan. The Jiuhuashan's Buddhist culture is not only the historical witness of Sino-Korean cultural exchange but also demonstrates a cultural peak integrating Chinese Confucianism and Buddhism because of jointly protection and development by monks and local residents. There are Chinese Hui-style architectures and Anhui Cuisine of China.

The Jiuhuashan Geopark is enjoyed a worldwide reputation because of the clear, spectacular and beautiful granite complex, large granite fault-block landform and unique fluid-rich granite crystalline structure, which are of outstanding international significance because of its magmatism characteristic of both the sima layer's melting in the lower crust and the sial layer's melting during the collision between Eurasian and Pacific Plates as well as subsequent tectonic activities together with the northern subtropical vegetation and Buddhist culture.