Evaluation Mission Report

Name of UNESCO Global Geopark (aUGGp): Sanquingshan
Name of Country: China
Name(s) of the evaluator(s) and date of the mission: Cathrien Posthumus (NL)
Hartmut Escher (D)
10.-13. July 2018

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

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<tr>
<td>Surface area in km²</td>
<td>433 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact person (name, position, e-mail)</td>
<td>Yangqing Chen, manager of Sanqingshan UNESCO Global Geopark of China, <a href="mailto:sqsdzgy@163.com">sqsdzgy@163.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website (please provide URL)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sqsdzgy.com">http://www.sqsdzgy.com</a></td>
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</tbody>
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| Social media (please provide list of all channels used) | Sanqingshan UNESCO Global Geopark website
Sanqingshan official website
Sanqingshan UNESCO Global Geopark WeChat public platform
Sanqingshan Tourism WeChat public platform
Sanqingshan News WeChat public platform
Sanqingshan Tourism Webo public platform |

The Geopark joined the GGN in the year 2012. A first revalidation took place in 2016 and resulted in a yellow card, listing 11 recommendations. Although Sanquinshan has sent a complete new application now, we have been checking on the progress on
these 11 issues during our mission as indicators for a proper UGG and evaluating the progress made.

B. LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE aUGGp

via UNESCO
- a. large scale map
- Application for membership of UNESCO Global Geopark
- Self-evaluation document A
- Letter by UNESCO to the Geoprak, informing about the revalidation results in 2016 directly to the evaluator(s) during the mission
  - Sanqingshan UNESCO Global Geopark Evaluation Document – B
  - 2016 Annual Report
  - 2017 Annual Report
  - Educational Brochure
  - Promotional Brochure and several flyers
  - Printed guide for the 2018 evaluation

C. MAP OF THE AREA

There is a map with a clear boundary, indicating both the extension area and also the boundary of the world heritage area. It could be improved, as we will indicate later. Right now besides administrative issues, some highlights and infrastructures the map is of limited informational value.
D. SYNTHESIS OF IUGS DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The desktop evaluation was carried out by Haibo Zou, fro, Auburn University, USA.

He lists the following significant geological features in the territory which are highlighted in international scientific publications:

- Ages of the Sanqinshan granites
- Petrology and generation of the Sanqinshan granites
- Tectonic significance of the Sanqinshan granites in south China
- The erosion of the granite peaks, the uplift and denudation history of the area

Haibo Zou considers the following features of international value:

- The geomorphology and landforms of the Sanqinshan granite mountain
- The uplift and erosion history of the Sanqinshan granite peaks
- The tectonic significance of the Sanqinshan granites

He answers the question if the geological heritage of the area is amongst the best of its kind geologically in China as follows: Yes, the Sanqinshan area is amongst the best of its kind for uplifted and eroded granite mountains in China. The area is potentially as good as the Yellow Mountain (Huangshan) Geopark in Anhui Province, China.

As both evaluators are not geologists, we have no questions concerning this issue.

E. VERIFICATION OF UGGp CRITERIA

E.1 TERRITORY

E.1.1 GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION

The main outcropping in the Geopark is Proterozoic to lower Paleozoic strata, including 14 chronostratigraphic units. There are over 20 types of marine sedimentary rocks and 2 types of metamorphic rocks. In addition, the late Yanshanian granitic batholith are exposed in the Geopark, including 5 intrusive granite lithodemic units and 8 types of granitoid. There are a lot of joints and faults.

Sanqingshan Geopark is a natural geographic area in the Southeast of China. It includes abundant geoheritage and distinctive landforms which consists of Mesozoic granite, Paleozoic and Proterozoic strata. It is located at the zone of conjunction between the Yangtze and Cathaysia paleoplates, as well as the southeast part of the Eurasian plate and the western Pacific plate active zone, in the northeastern margin of Huaiyu Terrain, and at the core of Huaiyushan Anticlinorium. The main outcropping in the Geopark is Proterozoic to lower Paleozoic strata.

Geological diversity

The strata from the Neoproterozoic to Quaternary are exposed in the Geopark and the surrounding areas. The Nanhua System of the Neoproterozoic Era consists of marine clastic rocks, tillite gompholite intercalated limestones. The Sinian is composed of siliceous rocks and carbonate rocks. The Cambrian is composed of shale intercalated argillaceous shale and siliceous shale, together with black shale on the bottom, producing sponge spicule fossils. Ordovician consists of shale intercalated nodular limestone. The Silurian is composed of pelitic-arenaceous clastic rocks. Devonian consists of psepholite, quartz sandstone and silt shale. The Carbonic and Permian are composed of carbonate rocks. Five early Cretaceous
intrusive pedigree units are exposed in the Geopark. Only Quaternary strata including Pleistocene and Holocene series in Cenozoic Erathem are exposed in the Geopark. The main rock layers are clay layer, mild clay layer and sandy gravel layer with alluvial or residual-slope accumulation gravel clay layer.

Igneous Rocks
The outcrops within the Geopark are late Mesozoic intrusive granitoids named “Sanqingshan granite”, which are located in the east part of Huaiyushan Large Compound Granitoid Batholith Zone. It occurs as forms of batholith, rock stock, dykes, and it can be classified as intrusion body of 4 stages and 8 times. It consists of dike rock (diorite, diorite porphyrite, quartz diorite, etc.) and Jiangyuan granodiorite in the lead period, Sanqingshan monzonitic alkali feldspar granite in the main period - supplementary period, and inheritance vein rocks (granite porphyry, granite aplite, quartz porphyry, etc.) in the vein material period.

Regional Structure
Folds: The Geopark is located at the core of Huaiyushan Anticlinorium, the northwest part of Jiangxi Province. The multifolds in the rock layers are developed. The main folds include Huangtuling Anticlinorium and Huameishan Syncline. Faults: Faults are well developed within the Geopark, and they mainly have a NE trend. The Fenglin-Zihu Fracture Belt, the Xiaoken-Bajaowu Fault, and the Egongling-Xiaxiken Fault are all normal faults. Sanqingshan was cut by them and the main part formed a typical “triangle fault-block mountain”.

Landforms
The Geopark is mountain area with a large granite base in the center. The micro-landforms in the granite body are extensively developed, with 11 diverse forms, i.e., peak, peak wall, peak cluster, pinnacle, stone forest, peak pillar, stone cone, cliff, canyon, odd-shape stone, caves (holes) and so on. The micro-landforms with outstanding scientific value, are rarely seen in the granite, and a typical example of how to study and display granite micro-landforms and their evolution process. Because of the long-term role of the Earth's internal and external geological forces, the three sides of east, south and west of Sanqingshan Geopark are steep, while the north and south sides are relatively flat. In the central area, from the bottom to the top of the mountain, the horizontal distance is 5 km, but the elevation rises from over 200 meters to 1,800 meters; the height of the terrain is dramatically different.

Figure 1 Spectacular hiking paths

Sites (or areas) of international geological significance (based on scientific value only):
Granite columnar peak forest (Yujing Peak, Nanqing Park), granite columnar shaped rocks (Oriental Goddess Peak, Python Crops out of Mountain).

**Recommendation: No**

**E.1.2 BOUNDARIES**

The issue of identical borders with the world heritage site has been addressed during the revalidation mission in 2016. It was recommended (No.1) to increase the boundaries at least 10%. Instead of adding some km² which might have been more of a cosmetic change, the administration decided to have a complete new application, nearly doubling the size of the Geopark from 229.5 km² to 433 km². We support this broader approach and while adding landscapes which are not under complete protection to give room for more experimental sustainable development.

There is a map with clear boundaries on panels, in brochures and maps. But we think that it is possible to improve the map. We miss information about the landscape, topography and the geology in a more visual way.

During the discussion we have raised the question, why in the southwestern part a mountain area is not included in the geopark extension. Right now travellers have to leave the Geopark, using and crossing a very attractive road and landscape, just to enter the Geopark extension area of the Huaiyushan. The extension of this area would add less than 10% to the total area and could be done later. We have learned that another community territory would be involved, and questions have to be answered.

**Recommendation: Yes**

**Description:**

a) Improve the map of the area. Make a map with a visual layout including images of the landscape, topography and geology. So the map becomes more attractive and a promotional item.

b) Recheck the boundaries in the southwest again and find out, if the attractive area can be added to the Geopark (this issue could be solved in a later stage).

**E.1.3 VISIBILITY**
This point must contain a summary account of the degree to which it is evident to visitors and the local community that the area is an aUGGp. The level, quality and availability of information, interpretation, and promotion are also of importance and you should evaluate if all these are understandable by a wider audience or not. In order to stimulate sustainable tourism, it is crucial that an aUGGp has visibility through a number of tools including a logo (corporate identity), a well-functioning and regularly updated website, leaflets, information panels, signage both at gateways and within the territory, a detailed tourist map of the area with all Geopark sites (geological, natural, cultural, etc.). It may also actively use social media (like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Weibo, Wechat) to help visitors as well as local people to find relevant information. Activities should be promoted not in isolation but within the framework of the local tourism sector. Check if there are any ‘Geopark corners’ or other tools giving exhaustive view of the UGGps/GGN/Regional Networks. Indicate in how many languages information is available.

The visibility of the Geopark is very good. There are more than 1,000 pieces of monuments of the Geopark, geological information panels, promotional boards of the Geopark, road signs, tourist information panels, safety warning panels, billboards and information panels at science popularization gallery being put at different areas and along key traffic channels and tourist routes.

- Publications
There are several publications about Sanqingshan Geopark, including photo albums, art works, reading books on science, illustrations, guidebooks, educational materials etc. But there layout is often in a different style. We think that, for the recognisability, is will be a good thing to develop a uniform corporate identity. Not only for brochures, but also for panels and the website.

- Video materials
The Geopark has made many films with many TV stations such as CCTV and JXTV, namely, Magic Sanqingshan, Sanqingshan Wonders, Jianwen Emperor and Sanqingshan, Rock Story of Sanqingshan, Mysterious Emperor Story in Sanqingshan, Sanqingshan: Hometown of Mist, Gallery of Pines and Rocks, Wander the Sanqingshan in the Cloud, Appreciate the Moon together, Celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival Globally, Wonderland-like Sanqingshan Ice and Snow World, The Mystery of Emperor Jianwen Retreating to Sanqingshan, Wonderful Sanqingshan, etc.

- Languages
All info material and all panels provide besides Chinese also English explanations. Many sites have additional languages available just as Japanese, Russian, French

**Recommendation: Yes**
Description: Develop a uniform corporate identity, not only for brochures, but also for panels, presentations and the website. A CD manual would help to fill this gap

**E.1.4 FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

There are 3 visitor centers, 1 museum, 1 Geoheritage and Geological Environmental
Conservation and Monitoring Center, 1 memorial hall, 1 exhibition center, 20 services stations (points) and Smart Tourism Platform in the Geopark. Infrastructure in the Geopark has been improved,

The quality of the information and service infrastructure is high. There are lots of good and easy to understand interpretation panels focussing on the Geoparks geology. This issue has been raised during the revalidation mission in 2016 (recommendation No. 2). Many new panels have been built, so the recommendation has been accomplished. The visibility of the Geopark is good.

The Geopark developed a smart tourist information system. By this system they see if the geosites are not damaged and they can help tourist when they have a problem.

Visitor centres and the museum are owned by the Geopark.

The museum of Sanqingshan has a complete new exhibition with an interactive display of all the Geoparks in the world, an amazing animations of the geology of the area and good and easily to understand information about the geology, the heritage and the special nature and animals of the area. Reflecting the recommendations No. 3 (cooperative work between WHS and UGG), No. 6 (improve internal exhibition) and No. 8 (easy to understand language) of the revalidation in 2016, all issues have been addressed in a remarkable way.

There is also a theatre were they play a spectacular 5D movie about the mountains of Sanqingshan.

Recommendation: no

E.1.5 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Partners
The Geopark has set up partnerships with many organisations such as China University of
Geosciences, Beijing, East China Normal University, Shangrao Normal College, Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics, Nanchang University, Jiangxi Normal University, Jiangxi Northeast Geological Investigation Team, Geological Survey of Jiangxi Province. The Geopark cooperates with many local schools such as Sanqingshan Xikeng Central Primary School, and Sanqingshan Middle School.

Scientific research
The Geopark has set up long-term cooperation relationships with many institutes, such as Geological Survey of Jiangxi Province, Jiangxi Northeast Geological Investigation Team, China University of Geosciences, Beijing and so on. The Geopark has carried out geological surveys and done research on geology and landforms, the development and conservation of tourism resources, and interpretation system.

E.2 OTHER HERITAGE

There is a lot of attention for other than the geological heritage to. Sanqingshan Geopark is the region were the Taoism started. You can find the symbols of this everywhere. Taoists beliefs in a strong connection between mankind and nature. As one of the cradles of Taoism, it has 1,600 years of Taoist history and culture, with 238 relics, including temples, pagodas, palaces, pavilions, bridges, pools, spring, wells, gates, ornamental columns, stone sculptures, stone incense burners, stone carvings, inscriptions, etc. forming a Taoist temple architecture corridor centered in Sanqing Temple.

E.2.1: NATURAL HERITAGE
Brief analysis of the situation of the natural heritage of the area, and how it is valued, interpreted, promoted and maintained. Check also if this heritage is valued or inscribed at a local, regional, national or international level and provide a complete set of information on any aspects that are recognised on other UNESCO programmes (World Heritage, Biosphere Reserves). Provide a report on any areas that are recognised as protected areas.

The biology in Sanqingshan harbor a unique middle subtropical zone east humid evergreen...
broad-leaf forest ecosystem, and preserved 9 vegetation types, including evergreen broad-leaf forest, evergreen broad-leaf and deciduous broad-leaf mixed forest, warm temperate needle and broad-leaf mix forest, warm temperate coniferous forest and coppice forest. In addition, Sanqingshan boasts a rich biodiversity. There are 2,373 species of higher plants and 401 species of vertebrate. 45 of which are listed in the IUCN Species Red List; 146 species are listed in (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna) CITES Appendices I, II, and III; 144 species of flora11 and fauna are listed in the China Species Red List; and 79 species are designated as National Key Protection Wild Animals and Plants in China.

Having escaped from the destructive effects of glaciations during the Quaternary Period, the mountain serves as a biotic refugee for many rare and ancient species. There are 121 plant genera in China, 68 of which are in Sanqingshan and belong to the plant genera with a disjunct distribution pattern between East Asia and North America. They account for 56.2% of the total of the species in China.

The beautiful landscape sometimes is spoiled with mobile phone masts. In other Chinese Geoparks these mast are hidden and camouflaged as trees, reducing the impact of technical buildings on landscapes. Some very tall masts may not fit to this proposal, but smaller ones should be considered as potential projects. New planned infrastructures like masts should undergo an environmental assessment.

**Recommendation:** Yes
**Description:** Make a list of mobile phone masts and analyse with ones can be camouflaged as trees. Develop environmental assessment procedures.

**E.2.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE**
There are a couple of ancient academies with 800 years of history on Huaiyushan located on the west of the Geopark including Caotang Academy, Doushan Academy and Huaiyu Academy, where there are stone inscriptions by the scholars named Zhu Xi and Wang Yi in the Song Dynasty, Zhao You and Wang Zongmu in the Qing Dynasty.

There are four ancient residential architecture in the Geopark, which are Zihu Ancient Residence, Chengcun Ancient Residence, Jinxí Ancient Residence, Jinxí Ancient Pagoda. Martyr Fang Zhimin Memorial Pavilion, Fang Zhimin’s Frugal and Poor Life Story Exhibition Hall, Fang Zhimin’s Frugal and Poor Lifestyle Monument and other facilities have been built in Fang Zhimin Memorial Place of Huaiyushan.

**Recommendation: Yes**
Description: Make some thematic hiking or biking routes, and ad information about the special things passing by. Include a detailed map.

### E.2.3 INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

Intangible heritage in the Geopark consists of Zihu Lantern (Provincial Intangible Cultural Heritage of Jiangxi), “Yushan Opera Troupe” (Provincial Intangible Cultural Heritage of Jiangxi), Yunshan Inkstone (Provincial Intangible Cultural Heritage of Jiangxi), Hetangjiu Feast, Horse-lantern Drama, etc.

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**Recommendation: No**

### E.2.4 INVOLVEMENT IN TOPICS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL HAZARDS

Climate change issues are addressed by several isolated projects. Some houses are equipped with solar panels, some street lanterns have solar panels too. Especially in the new added region around Huaiyushan several projects have been realized or are planned. A large field of solar panels has been built on southbound slopes of a mountain. It should be discussed in the future, if the selected site is appropriate regarding impacts on the beautiful forest landscape. Along a scientific geotrail in Huaiyushan a fresh water reservoir has been built, preventing floods. Actually the potential of clean energy from an integrated water energy plant has not been used. As we were told such plans exist already. 16 small full new electric busses are available now in the Huaiyushan area. In other parts of the park E skooters and mountainbikes
can be rented. Discussing the issue of climate change, we came to the conclusion, that a strategic plan to battle climate change could help to coordinate projects in the geopark.

**Recommendation: Yes**

Description: Develop the region of Huaiyushan as a role model project for climate change and adaption. Several actions have been taken here already. Try to make an annual balance on how much energy is coming from renewable resources and try to be 100% carbon free within a defined period. If the use of geothermal energy is another reliable alternative resource it should be checked. The existing official partnership and cooperation agreement with the Sanqinshan Power Supply Company should help to establish a climate change strategy.

**E.3 MANAGEMENT**

The management of the Geopark is compared to European standards extraordinary strong and manages the Geopark in a very appropriate way. It is organized under the roof of the Shanqingshan Scenic area Committee, integrating Geopark and World Heritage Site. See the attached diagram.

During the last revalidation in 2016, the issue of uniforms for the Geopark staff was raised (recommendation No 5.). We have seen workers wearing green and rangers wearing blue uniforms.
The staff has been increased from 275 in 2014 to 446 in the year 2017. It includes scientific staff (including 3 fulltime and 5 part-time geologists), technical staff, administrative staff and rangers.

The Geopark budget has been continuously growing from 48.474 Yuan in 2014 and 64.587 Yuan in 2017. As far as we can assume, the budget fits the needs and has been developing on a very stable ground, reflecting the growing support for the Geopark.

Women seem to play a relevant role in the administration and management. We have been provided with a list of 17 women in high ranking position, lead by Zhao Wenjing, as deputy director of the Geopark management bureau. She accompanied us during our visit and is also the official representative for foreign contacts representing the Geopark at international conferences. This issue has been raised during the last revalidation mission in 2016 (recommendation No.11) and has been addressed properly as far we have seen during our stay.

Recommendation: No

E.4 OVERLAPPING

Sangingshan UNESCO Global Geopark and World Natural Heritage had in the past a complete overlap. But now there is an extension which almost doubles the area of the Geopark. The World heritage and the Geopark partially overlap with each other, the overlapping part covering an area of 229.5 square kilometers. Both share common goals of conservation, development, better living conditions and sustainable local economy. It was a good decision to extend the Geopark the way they did. While the WHS is focusing more on protection issues, the Geopark is bringing in an additional focus on sustainability, partnerships, earth heritage and international commitments.

Recommendation: No
E.5 EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The main educational projects include Sanqingshan Summer Camp, Education Activities on World Earth Day, Geological Education in Schools, University Students Practice Base, study travel and so on. The Geopark has educational leaflets for younger and older children. In China the schools organise summer camps where students of the university teach the children of the primary school about the geology and heritage of their region. The educational activities on the schools are given by a volunteer teacher who teaches the children but also the teachers. So in time the teachers can do it themselves. On this moment only two schools participate in this program.

The material for education on the website is limited.

Recommendation: Yes
- Description: Improve the educational program for (elementary) schools in the region and let more schools participate. Make a data base on the website with educational materials about the geology, the heritage and the special nature. These materials can be animations, films, teaching packages, etc. The database can be used by teachers all over China.

E.6 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Although many visitors are arriving by car, efforts are made to reduce the individual motorized traffic. Many visitors are arriving in groups by bus. The park can be reached by public transportation. The next train Station is about 25 km away at Shangrao city and connections by bus are available. In the park a new bike track has been built, bike rentals are available at several places, just as E-Skooter rentals. 16 new full electric busses are moving visitors and are available now in the newly added area of Huaiyushan.

As addressed earlier a huge partner-network exists, providing local products and crafts for tourists. This network provides additional income for local producers, as has been stated by representatives during several meetings.

The extraordinary rich culture also adds to the attraction of the Geopark, as Taoism has its roots in this area. Connections between culture, nature and geology are made in many places as museums, info panels and mayor attractions.

E.7 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & PARTNERSHIPS
E.7.1 Sustainable development policy

Several new projects are envisioned for the future, just as the beautiful village project in Chaimen, Baji, Fenglin Lingtousan and Fangtang, a development project close to Yulian waterfall, the development of the Sanqingshan pastoral complex, including ropeway water skiing, adventure centre, ziptreck all-terrain off road field etc. It should be taken in mind that these developments might affect the nature. An environmental assessment could help to prevent negative aspects.

**Recommendation:** Yes
**Description:** An environmental assessment should be made prior to all developments.

E.7.2 PARTNERSHIPS

The Geopark established a broad network of partners. Basis of the agreement is a developed set of criteria. All partners are equipped with a panel, which can be found frequently in the park. It is indicating the local commitment to serve the Geopark.

Partners are representing many important stakeholders in the region, as family run inns, tourist organisations, local food producers (tea producers etc.), local handicraft and arts (paper cutting artist etc.), Sanqingshan power supply company etc.

Our impression was, that all partners have very good bilateral relations with the Geopark. We consider that a complete partnership strategy should include concrete ideas, how the partners themselves could work together more intensively, how they can promote each other, exchanging among them their products etc. Doing so, the Geopark idea might be promoted much more effective too.

**Recommendation:** Yes
**Description:** The partnership strategy of the park should foster the relations among the individual partners too. A cross marketing strategy should be developed.

E.7.3 FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

All local communities have very close relationships with the park administration. We find the participation of local people is very well developed. We spoke with several entrepreneurs, representatives of villages and members of the She minority. Their involvement was very satisfying. They were very enthusiastic about the positive effect of the Geopark on their businesses.
Recommendation: No

Description: E.8 NETWORKING

Participation in the international “I am a Geoparker” Project

Sanqingshan attended several conferences of the Global Geopark Network and the Asian pacific network. They participated in more than five exchange activities. In July 2017, the Geopark attended the launching activities of “I AM A GEOPARKER” international science project held by the Villuercas-Iborese-Jara UGGp in Guadalupe, Spain. From 2016 to 2017, the Sanqingshan Global Geopark has signed sister geopark arrangements with the Longhushan Global Geopark of China and the Wangwushan-Dameishan Global Geopark of China to carry out exchanges and cooperation. So far, Sanqingshan has signed 8 sister Geopark arrangements in total.

Recommendation: No

E.7 SELLING OF GEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

As far as we could see, the Geopark is not involved in trading of geological materials.

Recommendation: No
F. DISCUSSION

The general situation in the aspiring Geopark may be described as follows: The Geopark has the full capacity to serve the needs of an international responsible member of the UNESCO’s Geoscience and Geoparks Program and the GGN. We enjoyed a very smooth going mission, which was prepared (provision of necessary documents in advance etc.) and carried out in a very professional and secure way. The management and organisational structures are compared to European standards huge und represent the necessary different professional capacities. The budget seems to be large enough to maintain the impressive infrastructure and to address future challenges.

The park has implemented the newest technologies to educate and entertain (edutain) its visitors. A 5 D dome hosts a breath taking journey through the spectacular landscapes of Sanquinshan. Additional virtual reality features available at the high level hiking tracks add to the attraction. The Geopark Museum displays a huge interactive screen, allowing to visit all UNESCO Global Geoparks. This installation could serve as a role model for all UGG in the future and could be a acknowledged best practise example.

The park certainly has learned and profits from its former recognition as a member of the GGN. 11 recommendations resulting from the last membership and from the last revalidation in 2016 helped to reach necessary standards. As indicated in the above text, all weak points mentioned in 2016 have been addresses in a proper way. The core recommendation addressed the improper identical borders of WHS and Geopark. This issue has been dealt with in an adequate way and the Geopark adds to the regions sustainable development besides protective issues mainly raised be the WHS. Also the issue of international participation has been worked on in a proper way. Partnerships have been established and the park took part in international conferences as required.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposal: Green Card

As mentioned above, the aspiring Geopark Sanquinshan fulfils the criteria for a green card, although we have detected some possibilities of improvement, but these do not propose any threat to the very positive status we have experienced. We have been asking for these improvements, because we are quite sure, that the park has the potential to deal with these issues.

Main recommendations

1. Improve the educational program for (elementary) schools in the region and let more schools participate. Make a data base on the website with educational materials about the geology, the heritage and the special nature. These materials can be animations, films, teaching packages, etc. The database can be used by teachers all over China.
2. Develop a uniform corporate identity on a basis of a CD manual, not only for brochures, but also for panels, presentations and the website.
3. A) Improve the map of the area. Make a map with a visual layout including images of the landscape, topography and geology. So the map becomes more attractive and a promotional item.
B) Check the boundaries in the southwest again and find out, if the attractive area can be added to the Geopark (this issue could be solved in a later stage).

4. Make some thematic hiking or biking routes, and add information about the special things passing by. Include a detailed map.

5. Make a list of mobile phone masts, analyse with ones have an impact on the landscape and decide which ones can be camouflaged as trees. Develop environmental assessment procedures.

6. Develop the region of Huaiyushan as a role model project for climate change and adaption. Several actions have been taken here already. Try to make an annual balance on how much energy is coming from renewable resources and try to be 100% carbon free within a defined period. If the use of geothermal energy is another reliable alternative resource it should be checked. The existing official partnership and cooperation agreement with the Sanqinshan Power Supply Company should help to establish a climate change strategy.

7. An environmental assessment should be made prior to all developments

8. The partnership strategy of the park should foster the relations among the individual partners too. A cross marketing strategy should be developed.

H. ITINERARY

Monday July 9 (Day 1)
17:20 (July 9)-10:05(July 10) From Amsterdam Schiphol Airport to Shanghai Pudong International Airport,

Tuesday July 10 (Day 2)
10:30-17:30 From Shanghai Pudong International Airport to New Century Resort
19:00-20:00 Gala Dinner

Wednesday July 11 (Day 3)
08:00-14:00 To Main area of Sanqingshan UNESCO Global Geopark and Tea ceremony.
14:00-15:00 Lunch
15:00-18:00 Work Progress Report Meeting
18:00-18:30 Return to Hotel
18:30-19:30 Dinner
20:00-21:30 Watch the Legend of Sanqing performing in Taoist Cultural Park and visit Xiaoyao Street

Thursday July 12 (Day 4)
08:30-12:00 To Primary School, Yukeng Community and Museum
12:00-13:00 Lunch
13:00-14:00 To Immortal Valley (RV camp and bike route) and Smart Tourism Center
14:00-16:30 To Huaiyushan Area, new entrance and new visitors center, Yufeng village hall
14:30-18:00 Stakeholders meeting
18:00-19:30 Dinner
19:30-20:00 Grand Opera and Horse-Lantern Drama
20:30-23:00 Exchanges between managers of Sanqingshan UNESCO Global Geopark and Evaluators from UNESCO (DOC A)

Friday July 13 (Day 5)
09:30-11:30 Feedback meeting
12:00-19:00 From Geopark to Pudong International Airport
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xiaohong Yuan</td>
<td>Division Chief, Department of Protection, National Forestry and Grassland Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanhua Lin</td>
<td>Research Fellow, Department of Protection, National Forestry and Grassland Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhizhong Zhao</td>
<td>Research Fellow, Institute of Geomechanics of Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guosheng Yin</td>
<td>Professor, Geological Survey of Jiangxi Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Kejian Xu</td>
<td>China University of Geosciences, Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binyong Zheng</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Department of Land and Resources of Jiangxi Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hui Yan</td>
<td>Director, Geological Environment Section, Department of Land and Resources of Jiangxi Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linfeng Xiong</td>
<td>Senior Staff Member, Geological Environment Section, Department of Land and Resources of Jiangxi Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deyao Zhang</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Shangrao Municipal Bureau of Land and Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qiusheng Zeng</td>
<td>Section Chief, Geological Environment Section, Shangrao Municipal Bureau of Land and Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li Zhu</td>
<td>Secretary of the CPC, Sanqingshan Geopark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hua Wu</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary of the CPC of Sanqingshan Geopark, Director of Sanqingshan Geopark Administrative Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuqing Ye</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Sanqingshan Geopark Administrative Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongsheng Ji</td>
<td>Director, General Office of Sanqingshan Geopark Administrative Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangqing Chen</td>
<td>Director, Geopark Management Bureau of Sanqingshan Geopark Administrative Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenjing Zhao</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Geopark Management Bureau of Sanqingshan Geopark Administrative Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danping Jiang</td>
<td>Curator of Sanqingshan Geopark Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siyuan Chen</td>
<td>Staff Member, Geopark Management Bureau of Sanqingshan Geopark Administrative Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenshuang Zhi</td>
<td>Translator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang Pan</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xianyue Ouyang</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Geopark Stakeholders**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fang Lu</td>
<td>Secretary of Yufeng Community of Huaiyu Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantang Luo</td>
<td>Owner of A Family-run Inn in Huaiyushan Area of Sanqingshan UGGp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weicheng Li</td>
<td>Owner of A Family-run Inn in Huaiyushan Area of Sanqingshan UGGp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ying Liao</td>
<td>Representative of She Minority in Yinjiang Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mengli Su</td>
<td>General Manager of Sanqinghong Tea Products Co., Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhi Wang</td>
<td>Executive Manager of Sanqing Cultural Tourism Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duansheng Liao</td>
<td>Principal of Xikeng Central Primary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songqing Ye</td>
<td>Handicraftsman of Sanqingshan Paper-cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jian Wu</td>
<td>Sales Manager of New Century Resort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunping Su</td>
<td>Resident of Zihu Village Tour Guide of Sanqingshan UGGp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xianyue Ouyang</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

China University of Geosciences, Beijing