

<<2008古遗址保护国际学术讨论>>

图书基本信息

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前言

These Proceedings represent the papers accepted for the International Symposium on the Conservation of Ancient Sites held in September, 2008, in Dunhuang, China. The Symposium was sponsored by the International Society for Rock Mechanics (ISRM), Chinese Society for Rock Mechanics and Engineering (CSRME), Dunhuang Academy and Lanzhou University. The deterioration of ancient stone monuments and sites is caused by manifold factors, including wind, water, earthquakes, war and other human activities. Accordingly, studies of optimal conservation strategies have to include a multiplicity of disciplines to ensure that a particular deterioration problem and the remedial solution take into account all the relevant factors. This means that the scientists involved in the evaluation process should work as a coherent group. However, some of the key constituent groups do not have an experience of team work, especially erudite experts concerned with the delicacies of wall painting conservation and engineering experts concerned with the mechanics of rock masses who use explosives to blast the rock into pieces. For this reason, and because the world is becoming progressively more aware of the importance of its cultural heritage, this Conservation Symposium was held at an opportune time. Moreover, the location of the Symposium, at Dunhuang on the Silk Road where the World Heritage Mogao Grottoes are located, was a perfect venue. I attended the Symposium and rank it as one of the best symposia that I have ever attended. The Keynote lectures were excellent, the papers themselves covered the necessary wide range of subjects, and it was an ideal opportunity to work together with scientists across the variety of disciplines. In short, it was an inspiring experience, culminating in a visit to the grottoes with detailed explanations of the past and present conservation work there. Congratulations therefore go to Professor Li Zuixiong of Dunhuang Academy who organised the Symposium and to everyone who supported him in the preparation and running of the event.

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内容概要

A total of more than 170 experts and scholars from all over the world, who are in fields of cultural sector, engineering geology, environmental geology, rock mechanics, chemistry, computer industry and other fields, participated in this conference. The conference has received a total of 71 articles, 55 articles among of these have been published during days of the report. These papers and reports relate to the concept and status quo of the conservation of ancient sites which are from different countries and different areas, the experience of the management of ancient sites, the integration about conservation of ancient sites with other disciplines, the opportunities and challenges faced by the conservation of ancient sites and the successful experience of international cooperation. These papers reflect the latest achievements in the research of international conservation of the ancient sites. The book can be reference materials for cultural conservation experts, professional archaeologists and students from relevant professional institutions.

书籍目录

Preface 1Preface 2Comprehensive Study on Conservation of Ancient Sites Site Management and Monitoring of World Cultural Heritages Based on Their Value—— A Case Study of the Mogao Grottoes An Overview of Ancient Persian Civilization: An Investigation on the Conservation of Rock Monuments. Reinforcement and Protection of Earth Sites in the Silk Road of China Principles of the Natural Stone Use and Practices from the Western Side of the Silk Road Opportunities and Challenges Facing the Conservation of the Archaeological Sites and Ruins in China Compatibility of Conservation Interventions in Archaeological Sites-Theoretical Background and Practical Perspectives The Application of Technology and Quality Guarantee System on Cultural Relic Feasible Approaches to the Conservation of Monuments and Sites in Southeast China Geosynthetics for Site Conservation——A review of some Applications in ChinaStudy on Environment and Conservation of Ancient Sites Research of the Prevention Countermeasure and the Main Environ-geology diseases of the Large-scale Ancient Sites in South China The Microenvironment Assessment and the Protection of the Cultural Relic Improving the Environment is an Important Means of Preserving Large Earthen Sites: a Report about Liangzhu Tangshan Site in Hangzhou, P. R. of China Influences on Grotto Cultural Relics Caused by Engineering Construction of the Protection Project of Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang The Impacts of Desertification on Cultural Relics in Dunhuang Research on the Relationship Between Environment and Deterioration in Cave TemplesStudy on Water Environment and Salt Disease of Ancient Sites Study on Mechanism of Condensation Water Disease and Test in Site The Study on Chemical Effect of the Water-rock Interaction on the Weathering of Yungang Grottoes Salt Hazard of Earthen Monuments Induced by Capillary Rise A Study on the Mechanism of Salt Damages on the Mural Paintings of Mogao Grottoes The Analysis of the Source of the Water Causes the Blister on the Wall Painting of Cave 351 of Mogao Grottoes Relic Conservation by the Richards Barrier and underground disposal of radioactive materials Application of Satellite Remote Sensing for Estimation of Fault Distribution and Vegetation in the Dunhuang Area Research the Groundwater Seepage Field of Chengdu Boat-shaped Coffin Relics with Numerical Simulation Technology Application Research on Supervision Mode of Water Percolation in Longmen Grottoes Preliminary Research on Salinity and Moisture Content Inside the Rock Structure of Cave 98, Mogao Grottoes An Analysis of Causes for Grotto Water Disaster Formation and Major Treatment PrinciplesStudy on Existing Condition Survey and Analysis of Ancient Sites Fungi-damage Survey of Shijiazhuang Pilu Temple Mural and Fungi Colony Identification Current Situation of the Conservation and the Problems of Kucha GrottoesStudy on Weathering and Stability of Ancient Sites The Mechanical Behavior in Weathering Layer of Lithoid Structural Unit Study on the Long Term Strength of the Rock Piles of Yungang Grottoes Failure Process of the Central Tower, Bayon, An~kor Thom, Cambodia Seisnfc Stability Analysis for Caves with Gable Ceiling in Mogao Grottoes under the Vertical Earthquake Load Research on Stability of Typical Tamper-Soil's Relic in Arid Region of Northwestern ChinaStudy on Monitoring and Application of New Technology of Ancient Sites Preliminary Detection of Grouting Effect on Delaminated Wall Paintings in Tibetan Archi- tecture Weathering Principle and Conservation Treatment of the Cliff at Mogao Grottoes .. Construction of Topographic Map Using Close-Range Photogrammetry for the Preservation of the Buddhist Monastery of Ajina Tapa, Tajikistan Study on Dynamic Safety Ensuring of Protection Engineering for Geotechnical Cultural Relics Research on the Cliff Mass Deformation Feature of Jiaol~ Ruins in the Process of Anchor Grouting Deformation Characteristics and Stability Evaluation for 26-D Section of Cliff in Jiaoh Ruins after Reinforcement Application of Surface Wave Method in Cranny Grouting of Cliff in Earthen Architecture Development of a Novel Sampler for SPM Applicable to Artifacts Environments The Study on Measuring Cracks of Soil in the Pit No. 1 of Qin Terracotta ~ The Design and Realization of National Earthen Site Information System Database by GIS A Study on an Information Management System for Large Archaeological Sites Based on WebGISStudy on Experimental Protective Materials of Ancient Sites Synthesis of Fluorosilicone Acrylate Copolymer Latexes and its Application to the Protection of Sandstone Monument ~ Selection of Chemical Grouts for Strengthening Funasako

Earthen Sites The Application of Silicone on Cultural Relics ConservationStudy on Conservation and Reinforcement of Ancient Sites

章节摘录

插图：3.3 Safeguard monitoring of the Mogao Grottoes The safeguard monitoring system at the Mogao Grottoes was set up in later 1980s, and before that it was only watched by workers. The caves are large in number and scattered in a wide range. A safeguard manual and automatic monitoring system has played an important part in safeguarding the cultural relics of the Mogao Grottoes, prevented several thefts of cultural relics and illegal cases within the protection zone, and created a good environment and convenience for visitors.

3.4 Visitor investigation and monitoring at the Mogao Grottoes The opening up of the Mogao Grottoes began in late 1970s. Recently, the visitors to Mogao Grottoes have increased in an accelerated way, the high season in a year and rush hour in a day double the pressure on the conservation and opening up of the Mogao Grottoes. This requires us to preserve the cultural heritage effectively and satisfy the visitors to the largest extent at the same time. So we have to improve our conservation level of culture relics, and meanwhile monitor and investigate the needs of the visitors. Therefore, we launched the research project on visitor capacity at the Mogao Grottoes. We know the dynamic information about the changes of the market and structure of visitors precisely and timely, thus get the reliable evidences for making reasonable visitor management through regular and special visitor investigations and reservations system; in addition, the feedback of the visitors is also a reference for understanding the needs of the visitors, promoting services, and improving service installations. Based on multi-time special questionnaires, we set up manual and network reservation system, which is not only useful for the conservation and opening up of the caves, but also for improving visiting environment and promoting visiting quality. The reservation system has been accepted gradually by visitors and travel agencies. The number of visitors tends to be balanced and the visiting order is improved through this system. Before reservation system was set up, if the visitors were more than 3000, we had to apply another way: the docents should stay in some certain caves to present site interpretation. But when the system is used, even daily visitors amount to 5000, visitors can visit the caves guided by a docent just like before. The advantage of reservation system can be fully reflected.

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