

Phát hiện thêm nhiều bài báo quốc tế của tác giả người Trung Quốc có sử dụng bản đồ Trung Quốc có hình lười bò

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Thử tìm hiểu tôi đã phát hiện ra có thêm nhiều bài báo quốc tế được đăng trên các tạp trí khoa học lớn của hai nhà xuất bản khoa học lớn là Elsevier và Springer. Danh sách các bài báo sắp xếp theo thứ tự thời gian xuất bản được phát hiện như sau :

Thông tin về mỗi bài báo được sắp xếp theo thứ tự như sau: «Tên bài báo », Tên tác giả, Tên tạp trí (Năm xuất bản), volume, Số trang.

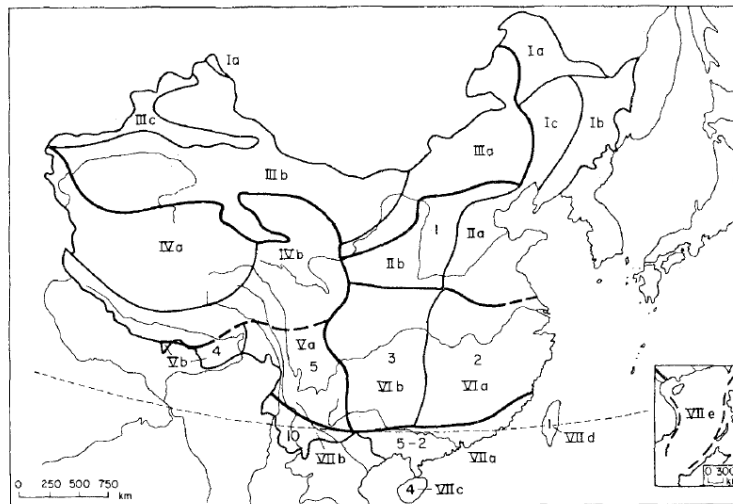
Nhà xuất bản Elsevier:

1. “On the geographical distribution of primates in China”, Yong-Zu Zhang, Sung Wang, Guo-Qiang Quan, Journal of Human Evolution (1981), 10, 215-226

Figure 1. The number of primate species in different zoogeographical subregions. [Zoogeographical division from Zhang & Zhao (1978).]

Palearctic realm: I, North-east China region: Ia, Mt. Xingan sub-region; Ib, Mt. Changbai subregion; Ic, Song-liao subregion; II, North China region: IIa, Huang-huai subregion; IIb, Loess plateau subregion; III, Neimeng-Sinjiang region: IIIa, East steppe subregion; IIIb, West desert subregion; IIIc, Mt. Tianshan subregion; IV: Qinghai-Xizang region; IVa, Qiang-Tang subregion; IVb, Qinghai-S. Xizang subregion.

Oriental realm: V, South-west China region: Va, Southwest mountain subregion; Vb, Himalaya subregion; VI, Central China region: VIa, Eastern hilly-plain subregion; VIb, Western mountains subregion; VII, South China region: VIIa, Min-Guang subregion; VIIb, Southern Yunnan subregion; VIIc, Hainan subregion; VIId, Taiwan subregion; VIIe, Southsea Islands subregion.



2. "Gross differences between two isostatic gravity anomaly maps of China", Hualin Zeng, Tianfeng Wan, *Tectonophysics* (1999), 306, 253–257

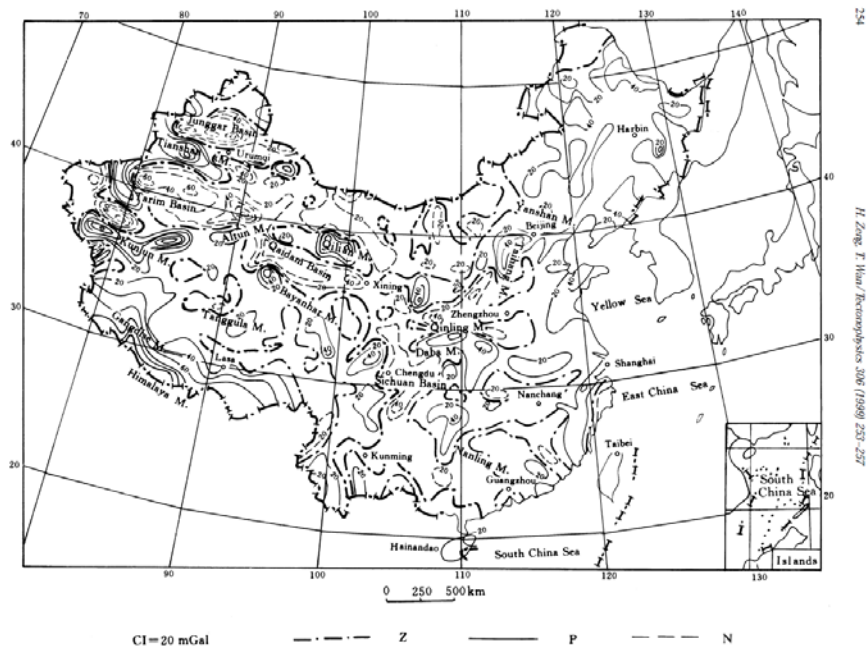


Fig. 1. $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ isostatic gravity anomaly map of China (after Jia Minyu et al., 1989). *P* = positive anomalies, *N* = negative anomalies, *Z* = zero anomalies.

3. "Building new countryside in China: A geographical perspective", Hualou Long, Yansui Liu, Xiubin Li, Yufu Chen, *Land Use Policy* (2010), 27, 457–470

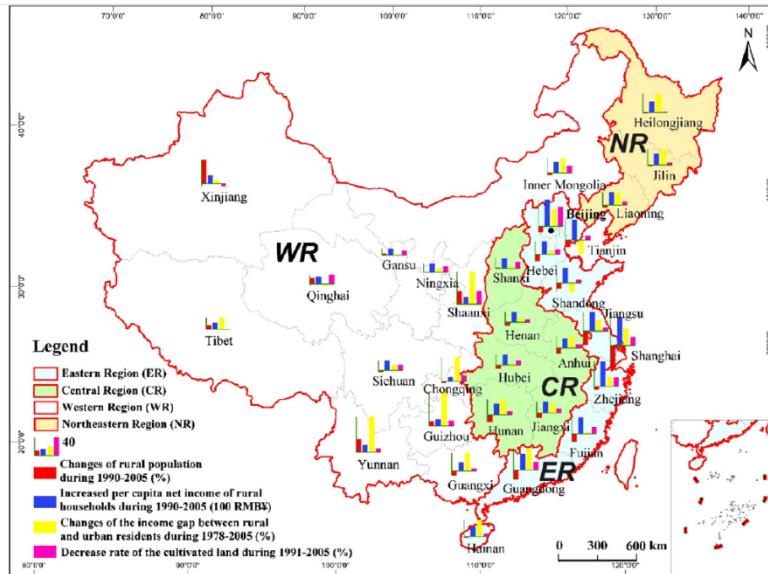


Fig. 2. Provincial disparities of rural socio-economic conditions in the four statistical regions of China. The Chinese statistical definition of Eastern Region includes Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong, and Hainan; Central Region includes Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, and Hunan; Western Region includes Guangxi, Inner Mongolia, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Xinjiang; and Northeastern Region includes Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang (NBSC, 2006, preface). The data of cultivated land are from the Ministry of Land and Resources of China (MLRC, 2006), and other data are from National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBSC, 2006). Since Chongqing was set-up as a municipality directly under the Central Government in 1997, including Qianjiang prefecture and three cities in the rank of prefecture, i.e. Chongqing, Wanxian and Fuling, in Sichuan province formerly, the data of increased per capita net income of rural households of Chongqing is during the period 2000–2005, but the data of other indicators of Chongqing and Sichuan were calculated according to existing extent. The income gap was calculated by dividing the per capita disposable income of urban households by the per capita net income of rural households; the income gap in 1978 of Guangdong and Hainan was calculated according to their present extent, although Hainan belonged to Guangdong province before 1988.

4. “Abundances of chemical elements in granitoids of different geological ages and their characteristics in China”, Changyi Shi, Mingcai Yan, Qinghua Chi, *GEOSCIENCE FRONTIERS* (2011), 2(2), 261-275

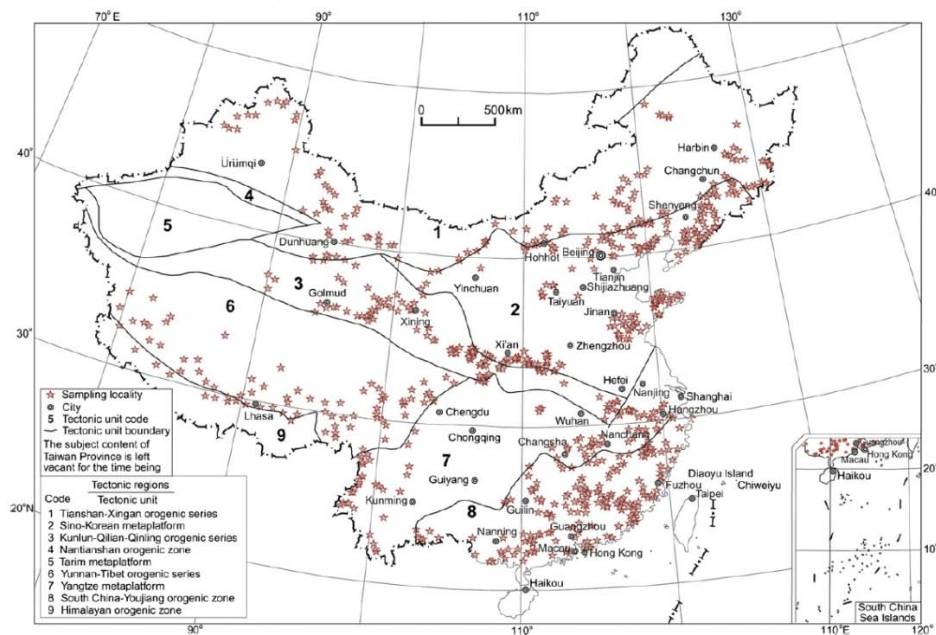


Figure 1 Sampling localities of granitoid samples in China used in this paper (after Shi et al., 2005b).

5. "THE 1920S DROUGHT RECORDED BY TREE RINGS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS IN THE SEMI-ARID AND ARID AREAS OF NORTHERN CHINA", ERYUAN LIANG, XIAOHONG LIU, YUJIANG YUAN, NINGSHENG QIN, XIUQI FANG, LEI HUANG, HAIFENG ZHU, LILY WANG and XUEMEI SHAO, *Climatic Change* (2006) 79: 403–432

6. "Carbon storage in the grasslands of China based on field measurements of above- and below-ground biomass", Jiangwen Fan, Huaping Zhong, Warwick Harris, Guirui Yu, Shaoqiang Wang, Zhongmin Hu, Yanzhen Yue, *Climatic Change* (2008) 86:375–396

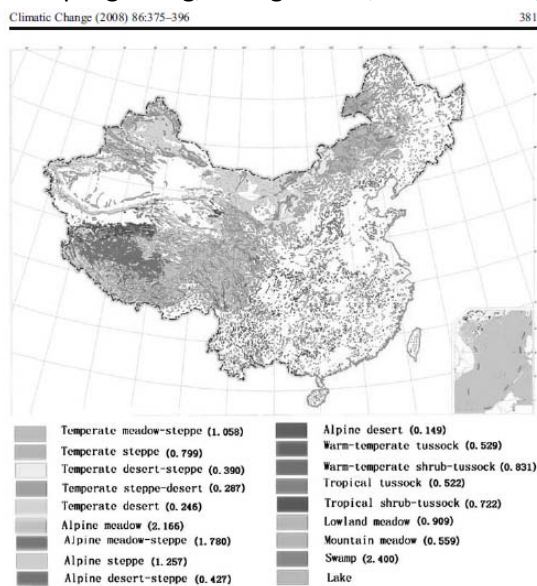


Fig. 1 Distribution of vegetation carbon density (kg m^{-2} shown in parentheses) in China based on the areas of 17 grassland types

7. "Influence of climate and tectonic movements on granite landforms in China", CHEN Yixin, CUI Zhijiu, YANG Jianqiang, *J. Geogr. Sci.* (2009) 19: 587-599

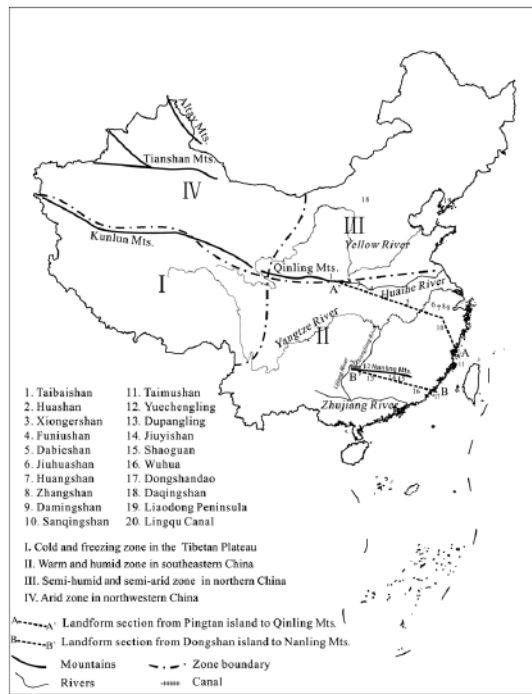


Figure 2 Zonality of granite landforms in China, with the location of regions mentioned in the article

8. «Classification of densities and characteristics of curve of population centers in China by GIS», GE Meiling, FENG Zhiming, *J. Geogr. Sci.* (2010), 20(4): 628-640

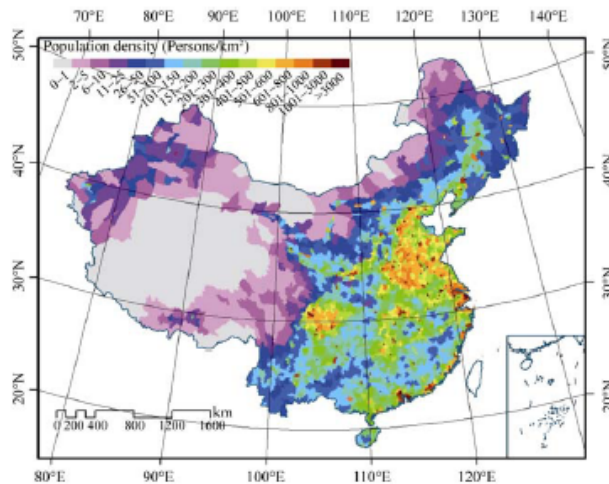


Figure 1 Population density map of China at a county level in 2000 (16 classes)
 Note: The figure includes Hong Kong and Macao, but does not include Taiwan.

9. “China land soil moisture EnKF data assimilation based on satellite remote sensing data”, SHI ChunXiang, XIE ZhengHui, QIAN Hui, LIANG MiaoLing & YANG XiaoChun, *Earth Sciences* (2010).

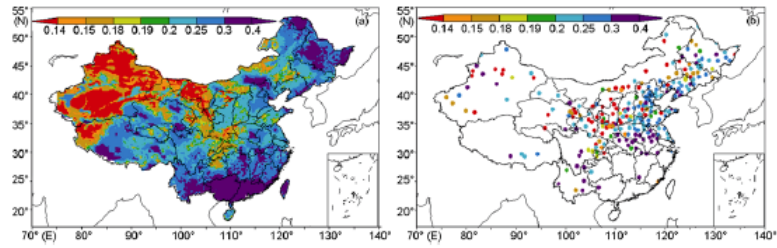


Figure 5 Assimilated soil moisture distribution in China (a) and station observation soil moisture distribution (b). Unit in m^3/m^3 .

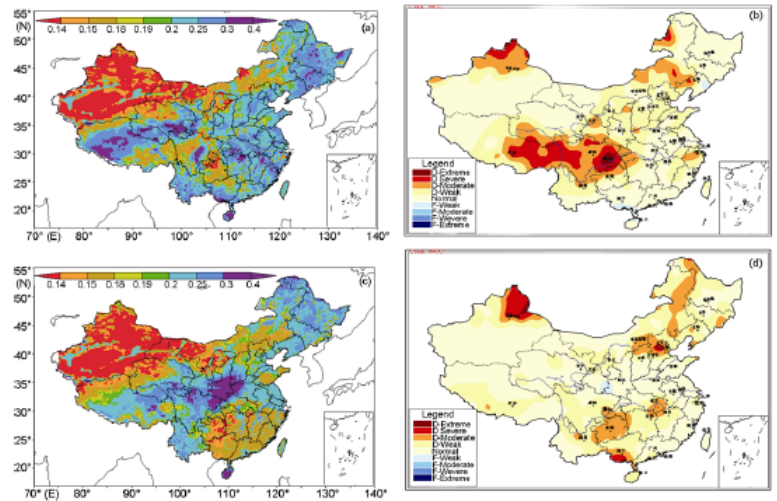


Figure 6 A comparison between Chinese assimilated soil moisture distribution (a) August 2006, (c) September 2006; in m^3/m^3 and Chinese drought and flood monitoring map (b) August 2006, (d) September 2006.

10. "China's lakes at present: Number, area and spatial distribution", MA RongHua, YANG GuiShan, DUAN HongTao, JIANG JiaHu, WANG SuMin, FENG XueZhi, LI AiNong, KONG FanXiang, XUE Bin, WU JingLu & LI ShiJie, Earth Sciences (2011), Vol.54 No.2: 283–289

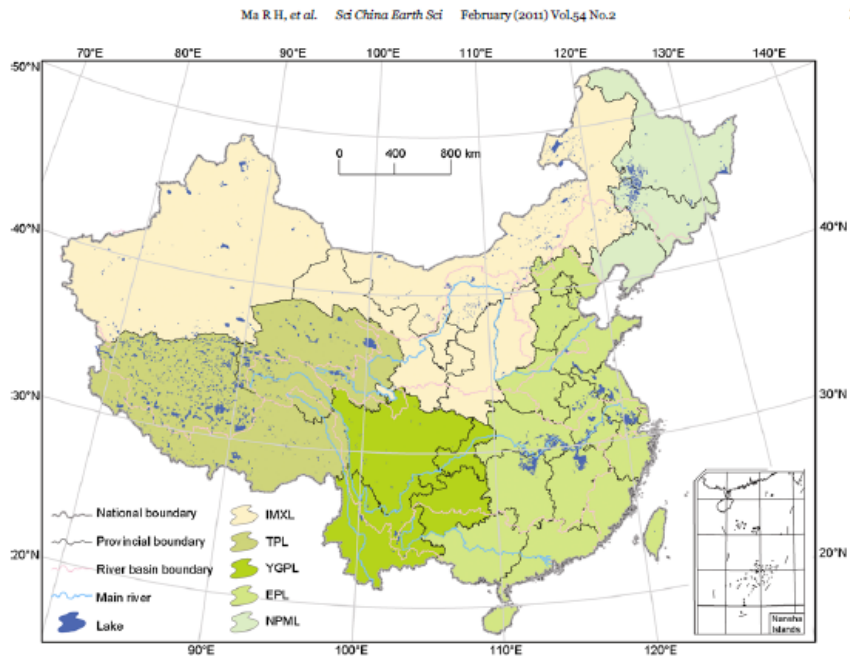


Figure 1 Present spatial distribution of Chinese lakes.

11. "Radiation calibration of FAO56 Penman–Monteith model to estimate reference crop evapotranspiration in China", Yunhe Yin, Shaohong Wu, Du Zheng, Qinye Yang, Agricultural water management 95 (2008) 77–84

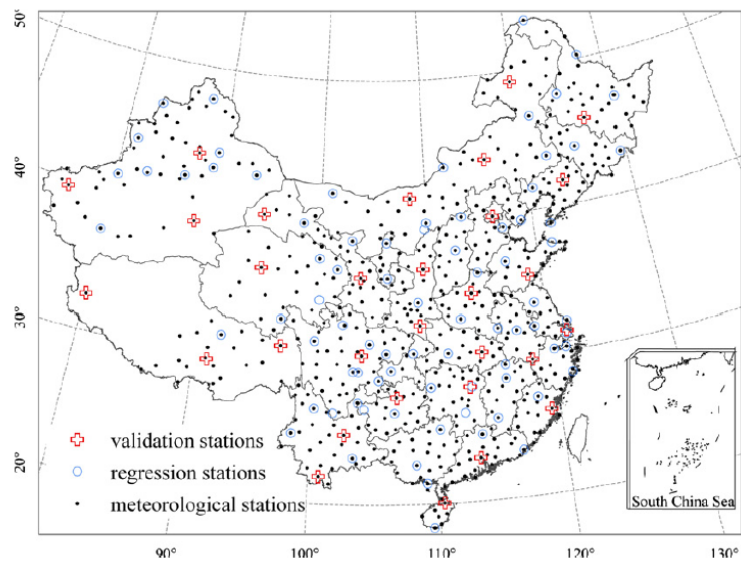


Fig. 1 – The distribution of meteorological stations in China.