



Animal



Plant



Geology



Scenic Site

자연

유산

대

Natural Monument  
Scenic Site

천연기념물  
명승

관

Overview of  
Korean Natural Heritage

# Natural Monument Scenic Site



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1 The 「Overview of Korean Natural Heritage」 contains 86 natural heritages (natural monuments and scenic sites) newly designated from 2010~2019.

2 At the end of the book (Appendix), a list of natural heritage types subject to publication (2010~2019) and the current status of all natural heritages that have been designated or canceled until now (as of the end of December 2020) were separately prepared.

Overview of  
Korean Natural Heritage

# Natural Monument Scenic Site



Cultural Heritage  
Administration

In celebration of the publication of

Overview of Korean Natural Heritage

**Natural Monument and  
Scenic Site**

The Cultural Heritage Administration published the 'Overview of Nature Heritages' so that anyone can easily meet and enjoy our precious natural heritages.

This 'Overview of Nature Heritages' contains a total of 86 natural heritage stories, including 'Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju' and 'Ginkgo Tree in Myeoncheon-myeon, Dangjin,' designated since the publication of the Overview of Natural Monuments and Scenic Sites in 2009. It contains vivid images and sounds, related information and illustrations, and has been prepared so that you can enjoy it through various media such as ebooks and audio books.

Natural heritage is our life itself as well as a living history that encompasses from the Cretaceous dinosaur footprints to the scenic sites where our ancestors shared their joys and sorrows, the animals and plants of mountains and streams sharing the daily life of this moment. The numerous stories in it are humanity's greatest assets.

However, the conditions for managing natural heritage are deteriorating day by day due to various development projects, environmental damage, and climate change and natural disasters rapidly increasing in recent years. In this situation, the Cultural Heritage Administration is keenly feeling the burdensome responsibility of passing on the natural heritages as they are so that our sons, daughters, grandsons, and granddaughters can see storks anywhere in the country and enjoy autumn with Ginkgo Tree of Yongmunsa Temple.

During this transition period, the Cultural Heritage Administration is promoting various policies that revolutionize the paradigm of protecting natural heritage. We will continue to strive to make natural heritages vivid so that they can be full of life in its original form, and further, to establish itself as beings that express various values and meanings in everyone's life.

At this moment, I sincerely ask everyone opening this book to be a reliable supporter who cherishes and protects the natural heritage around them.

Once again, I express my thanks to all of you who are working hard to cultivate natural heritage.

December 2020

Director of Cultural Heritage Administration **Jeong Jae-suk**

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## Overview of Animal

In Korea, natural monuments were designated in accordance with the decree of the 「Rules for the Preservation of Ruins and Relics」 first enacted in July 1916 by the Japanese Government-General of Korea to manage natural monuments during the Japanese occupation. After that, the 「Preservation Order of Joseon Treasures, Ruins, Scenic Sites and Natural Monuments」 was enacted in August 1933, and 154 natural monuments (including uncovered sites) were designated in accordance with the regulations on the investigation, registration and disposal of ruins and relics, among which 146 were designated during the Japanese occupation. On January 10, 1962, the Korean government first enacted and promulgated Law No. 961 Cultural Properties Protection Law, and re-designated those which had been designated for 30 years under the old law on December 7, and continued designation afterwards, leading to 101 cases of animals as of 2020.

### Animals designated as natural monuments and designation standards

The following is a brief summary of the matters concerning animals among the designation standards under Article 1 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Current Cultural Properties Protection Law.

1. Prominent animals and habitats unique to Korea
2. Distinctive animals and fauna living in special areas or environments such as ponds, hot springs and estuaries of limestone zones, dunes, falls, and habitats or sanctuaries
3. Rare animals that need to be preserved and their habitats
4. Korea's unique livestock

5. A place where prominent animals are distributed

6. Origin of useful animals

7. A findspot of valuable animal remains or specimens and fossils of particular importance in academic terms

The animals designated according to the designation standards can be mainly categorized into five as follows :

#### 1. Birds

As rare species that inhabit special places or internationally endangered species, species that arrive in specific regions or breed in groups depending on the season, these have folk, cultural and academic value.

Birds are 68 cases, and the details are : Habitat : 2, Sanctuary : 5, Breeding ground : 14 and 47 cases (including 1 species of poultry) designated as species.

#### 2. Mammals

As species endangered on Earth, species inhabiting rugged highlands such as mountains, and livestock native to Korea, these have cultural and academic value.

Mammals are 14 cases : Migration site of gray whales of Ulsan : 1, those designated as species : 13 (including livestock).

#### 3. Fish

As rare species with limited habitat distribution, including new species first discovered in the world, these have very important value academically, especially ecologically.

Fish are 10 cases in total : Habitat : 6, those designated as species : 4.

#### 4. Insects

As rare species with very important value in terms of distribution, species living only in special areas, these have special ecological values.

Insects are 5 cases in total : Habitat : 2, those designated as species : 3 and others.

#### 5. Others

Reptiles : 1 case, spiders : 1 case, marine animals : 2 cases, soft coral colony : 1 case and others are designated and protected as natural monuments.

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## Overview of Plant

A natural monument is a natural heritage that contains the history and values of nature. It is a valuable heritage that contains the lives, customs, ideas, beliefs, and cultural activities of the people in the long history.

It was on August 9, 1933 during the Japanese Occupation when a natural monument was designated for the first time in Korea. At that time, the Japanese Government-General of Korea designated 16 natural monuments according to their statute, the 「Conservation Decree of Joseon Ruins, Scenic Sites and Natural Monuments」, of which 11 were plants, including the ‘Thuja Forest, Dalseong (Forest of Oriental Arborvitae in Do-dong, Daegu)’. Afterwards, 146 natural monuments have been designated until 1943, and even after liberation in 1945, our natural monuments continued to be designated and managed under this Act, and only on January 10, 1962, the 「Cultural Properties Protection Law」 was promulgated to manage cultural properties. On December 7th of that year, 98 of the 146 natural monuments designated so far were newly designated as natural monuments under the Korean Cultural Properties Protection Law, excluding those in North Korea or those that had lost their cultural value. Among them, there were 77 plants excluding 31 out of 108 cases.

As of December 31, 2020, a total of 266 resources in the plant sector are designated and managed as natural monuments. When 16 cases including ‘Manchurian Black Pine Forest in Maengsan Mountain’ and ‘Lacebark Pine, Gaeseong’ which were in North Korea in 1962 and 64 cases which died naturally or lost their cultural property values due to various disasters including ‘Needle Fir near Haksadae Pavilion of Haeinsa Temple, Hapcheon’ and ‘Rose of Sharon of Yeonhwa-ri, Baengnyeongdo Island, Ongjin’ are combined, 346 plants have been designated as natural monuments until now (Table II-1).

Table II-1 1933~2020, Status of designation and cancellation of natural monument plants

Number of designations	Number of cancellations				Number of existing cases
	Total	Located in North Korea in 1962	Not re-designated in 1962	Loss of value afterwards	
346	80	16	17	47	266

Natural monuments in the field of plants can be categorized into designation of an individual and designation of a population. Those designated as individuals are the ones with cultural value as a old-growth and giant tree which can represent the species like “Ginkgo Tree of Yongmunsa Temple, Yangpyeong” and “Songni Jeongipumsong Pine Tree, Boeun”. In the case of plant populations, however, it is not simple to divide the range like old-growth and giant trees. These include forest sites, village forests, Rare plant communities, and plants on the distribution limit line or natural habitats. Being significant in trying to keep the original vegetation intact, they are designated as forest sites, village forests, rare plants, natural habitats, and distribution limit site according to the nature of the community.

A forest site refers to a forest in which vegetation is maintained by itself, and includes evergreen forests, camellia forests, subtropical forests and maple forests.

A village forest is a tutelary forest or Village Guardian Grove, which can be said to be the product of primitive faith, and the supplementary forest that has been created and maintained based on the theory of feng shui.

And rare plants, natural habitats, and distribution limit sites are areas where environmental requirements are more important than the plant species that grow there. Therefore, in the case of ‘Natural Habitat of Spleenworts on Samdo Island, Jeju’, the environmental conditions of Samdo Island in which this plant can grow are more important than Spleenwort itself, while ‘Northernmost Population of Common Camellias on Daecheongdo Island, Ongjin’ is also meaningful in protecting the regional range where camellias grow. Sometimes, Northernmost and natural habitats have the same meaning. ‘Natural Habitat of Poison Bulbs on Tokkiseom Island, Jeju’, ‘Natural Habitat of Elaeocarpus at Cheonjiyeon Falls, Jeju’, and ‘Natural Habitat of Spleenworts on Samdo Island, Jeju’ are both natural and Northernmost habitats.

Based on the current 266 natural monument plants by designation type, the number of old-growth and giant trees is 172 (36 pines, 23 ginkgo, 18 zelkova trees, and others 95 for 49 species), accounting

for 64.7%, indicating that too many old-growth and giant trees were designated (Table II-2).

The types of designation are expanding, such as preserving plant species, communities, and forests related to the life customs and folklore of the people who have lived in this land, and discovering natural heritage representing the region.

Table II-2 Designation status by plant type of natural monument

	Old-growth and giant tree	Forest site	Village forest	Rare plant	Natural habitat		Total
					Useful plant	Northernmost Population	
Number of designations	172	24	24	19	14	13	266
Composition ratio	64.7%	9%	9%	7.1%	10.2%		100%

Variations in the designation of natural monuments are evident not only in the types but also in the distribution by region.

The area with the most natural monument plants is Gyeongsangbuk-do, which has a particularly large number of old-growth and giant trees, 56 cases (21.1%), followed by 46 cases (17.3%) in Jeollanam-do, 27 cases (10.2%) in Gyeongsangnam-do and Jeollabuk-do respectively, and one case was designated in Daegu, Gwangju, Daejeon, and Sejong, respectively. Looking at this again by type, among a total of 24 cases in forest sites, Jeollanam-do has the most (9 cases), followed by Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (7 cases). It can be seen that village forests are concentrated in Gyeongsangbuk-do 9cases, Jeollanam-do 8cases and Gyeongsangnam-do 4 cases, respectively. On the other hand, in the case of rare plants, Chungcheongbuk-do and Jeju Special Self-Governing Province have the largest number of 5 cases, and Gyeongsangbuk-do and Jeollabuk-do have 3 cases, Jeollanam-do and Chungcheongnam-do have 2 cases and 1 case, respectively. In addition, there are 5 natural habitats of specific plants such as Distribution limit site and natural habitat in Jeollabuk-do, 4 cases in Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, Jeollanam-do, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, 2 cases in Chungcheongbuk-do, 1 case in Gangwon-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Incheon, and Daegu. In addition, only natural monuments of old-growth and giant trees are distributed in Seoul, Gwangju, Daejeon, Sejong Special Self-Governing Province, and Gyeonggi-do (Table II-3).

Table II-3 Status of Natural Monument Plants by city and province

Category	Seoul	Busan	Incheon	Daegu	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Sejeong	Gangwon	Gyeonggi	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju	Total
Old-growth and giant tree	11	3	5	-	1	1	1	1	15	12	11	9	17	23	38	19	5	172
Forest site	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	2	-	7	24
Village forest	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	9	4	-	24
Rare plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	2	3	-	5	19
Natural habitant-Distribution limit site	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	4	4	4	4	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>266</b>

Currently, Article 2 the Cultural Properties Protection Law and Article 2 of the enforcement regulations of the Law [Attachment 1] stipulates that targets of natural monument designation include animals, plants, landform, geology, natural reserves, natural phenomena and others with high uniqueness, locality, historical, cultural and academic properties. In the past, when there was no legal device for the conservation of rare plant resources other than the Cultural Properties Protection Law, the designation of natural monuments was the only legal means for the conservation of rare plant resources of great academic value. Due to these circumstances, many plant resources have been designated as natural monuments with pure academic value without consideration of cultural aspects. However, there are many laws and regulations that can protect rare plant resources, such as the Natural Environment Conservation Act, the Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, and forest-related laws. These days, therefore, natural monuments are designated by placing weight on cultural values rather than simple academic values.

### ■ Old-growth and giant trees

「Chosun-Gersu-Nosu-Myungmok-Ji (1919)」 recorded size, owner, and legend of 46 trees among common tree species commonly growing around the time, and this documentary material was also used at the time of designation of natural monuments in 1933. Currently, there are 172 old-growth and giant trees designated as natural monuments and tree species are 55. The most designated type is ginkgo, 23 cases, followed by 18 cases of zelkova trees, 15 cases of pine trees, 10 cases of juniper trees. The rest are 1~6 cases, respectively. There are 29 types with only one case designated such as Chinese Honey, Crape Myrtle, Indian Quassia-wood (Table II-4).

Table II-4 Status of designation by species of old-growth and giant tree

Tree species name	Number of designations	Tree species name	Number of designations	Tree species name	Number of designations	Tree species name	Number of designations	Tree species name	Number of designations
Ginkgo Tree	23	Japanese apricot tree	4	Chinese Pear	2	Oriental White Oak	1	Needle Fir	1
Saw-leaf Zelkova	18	Machilus	4	Sand Pear	2	Japanese Cinnamon	1	Chestnut Tree	1
Pine Tree	15	Muku Tree	3	White Mulberry	2	Royal Azalea	1	Turczaninow Hornbeam	1
Chinese Juniper	11	Red Leaf Willow	4	Date Plum	2	Songak ivy	1	Bead Tree	1
Retusa Fringe Tree	6	Castor Aralia	3	Higan Cherry	1	Chinese Walnut	1	Korean Plum-yem	1
Black Pine	6	Japanese Torreya	3	Chinese Honey	1	Chinese Catawba	1	Common Camellia	1
Multi-stem Pine	6	Japanese Wisteria	2	Crape Myrtle	1	Spreading Yew	1	Horned Holly	1
Lacebark Pine	5	Japanese Hackberry	2	Indian Quassia wood	1	Korean Box Tree	1	Evergreen spindletree	1
Pagoda Tree	5	Trifoliate Orange	3	Bower Actinidia	1	Korean Dendropanax	1	Rose of Sharon	1
Weeping Pine Tree	4	Korean Berchemia	2	Oriental Arborvitae	1	Persimmon Tree	1	Elaeocarpus	1
Cork Oak	4	Ash Tree	2	Quince	1	Mandarin Orange Trees	1	East Asian alder	1
Subtotal					55 types 172 cases				

Looking at this again by region (Table II-5), 38 cases, accounting for about 22% of all old-growth and giant trees in Gyeongsangbuk-do, are located among 16 cities and provinces nationwide, followed by 23 cases in Jeollanam-do, 19 cases in Gyeongsangnam-do, and 17 cases in Jeollabuk-do. While they are concentrated in North and South Gyeongsang provinces, there is no case in Daegu, forming a contrast.

Table II-5 Status of Natural Monument Plant old-growth and giant tree by city and province

City and province	Seoul	Busan	Incheon	Daegu	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Sejong	Gangwon	Gyeonggi	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju	Total
Number of designations	11	3	5	-	1	1	1	1	15	12	11	9	17	23	38	19	5	172

Old-growth and giant tree natural monuments are natural heritages that have been with our history for hundreds to thousands of years. Since those trees have been watching a person who has lived shortly for a long time in one place, people have been protecting them, knowing that god indwells in the trees. The origin and legend about planting have been handed down from mouth to mouth, and people have been praying for the sick family to heal and for the people

who have left to return safely. Enshrining them as the spiritual center of the town, people also wished that the farming could be done well and that the villagers would be united. In addition, old-growth and giant trees, such as trees planted by kings or scholars, trees planted in Hyanggyo or Seodang to enhance the scenery, are natural heritages with great cultural and historical value that the old people of this land have been with.

### Forest site

There are a total of 24 forest sites designated as natural monuments, and it is a forest designated and managed to preserve a community of plants that develop in a special area or a community of rare species and plants with special habits. Forest sites are divided into simple forests composed of a single species and mixed forests composed of several species according to the number of types of trees that make up the forest, most of which are mixed forests. The most common simple forests are Japanese *Torreya* forests. However, there are many cases where the vegetation structure is different from the intention at the time of designation due to changes in the growing environment and the transition of vegetation resulting from natural phenomena. The case of Evergreen Forest on Oeyeondo Island, Boryeong, is an example of mixed forest. Although starting with tutelary forest, it well shows the aspects of the evergreen broad-leaved forest in Korea now.

Based on the distribution of natural monument forest sites by city and province (Table II-6), Jeollanam-do has the largest (9 cases), followed by Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (7 cases). There are the most forest sites in Jeollanam-do because there are many populations of native species in southern regions such as camellias and birches due to regional characteristics.

Table II-6 Distribution status of natural monument forest sites by city and province

City and province	Seoul	Busan	Incheon	Daegu	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Gangwon	Gyeonggi	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju	Total
Number of designations	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	9	2	-	7	24

### Village forest

A village Forest is a forest that has been created and managed around the village based on Korean traditional culture. It is created in connection with indigenous belief cultures such as



‘Village Guardian Grove’, ‘Tutelary Forest’, and ‘Seonang Forest’, and it is also created in the background of the feng shui geography, which can be called the traditional geographic view of Korea. A village forest is the sacred forest that governs the fate of the village, and it is the sacred grove, the object of serving of the villagers. In addition, a village forest is a facility related to feng shui that selects and creates a good place and environment for people to live, and is a forest used as a representative supplementary facility of the feng shui culture that aims to complete the feng shui landscape by adjusting and supplementing the excessive and deficient elements of the village’s topography. In addition, a village forest, which deeply holds our own indigenous and traditional cultural meaning, is a traditional village park that is also used as a joint shelter of the village by providing lush greenery and shade. Moreover, a village forest is also used as a place for rituals to accommodate village rituals such as village ritual, gut, and traditional games such as jisinbapgi, wrestling, and swing.

Most of the village forests are built in the most prominent and beautiful locations in the village, and since village forests themselves have a beautiful appearance, park facilities such as ponds and pavilions are often installed in village forests. Therefore, an outstanding village forest is a cultural landscape that was used as a place to hold noblemen’s leisure in the Joseon dynasty based on the confucian base, or as a place to write poems and appreciate the scenery.

Table II-7 Distribution status of natural monument village forest by city and province

City and province	Seoul	Busan	Incheon	Daegu	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Gangwon	Gyeonggi	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju	Total
Number of designations	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	9	4	-	24

### Rare plants, natural habitats and distribution limit site

Some of the special plants that grow only in Korea worldwide, and rare plants that grow only in extremely limited areas in Korea although not the only kind that we have are the kinds that may become extinct if not protected, and 19 natural monuments including “Population of White Forsythias in Songdeok-ri, Goesan” and “Population of Sangaenari in Deokcheon-ri, Imsil” fall into this category. A natural habitant is a certain place where specific plants can grow in a limited place. These include 14 natural monuments, such as natural monument No.1, “Forest of Oriental Arborvitae in Do-dong, Daegu” and “Natural Habitat of Gaeneusam, Yanggu” in Gangwon-do, and in this case, the environmental requirements are more important than the growing plant species themselves.

The distribution area of plants is almost all over the earth except for the polar regions, but the distribution range is determined for each species according to the species characteristics of plants that adapt to environmental conditions. In particular, among all environmental conditions, climatic conditions are an absolute factor in the distribution of plants, so the Northernmost or Southernmost distribution limit is naturally established for each type of plants, and the individual or group growing on the limit line is of great importance because it is data showing the limit of adaptation to the environment of the kind.

This category includes 13 cases, such as “Natural Habitat of Spleenworts on Samdo Island, Jeju” in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, and “Population of Fortunes Creeping Spindles in Maisan Mountain, Jinan” in Jinan, Jeollabuk-do. Due to the lack of data on the distribution of plants in North Korea, the Northernmost distribution limit is mostly designated rather than Southernmost distribution limit. By city and province, these are the most common in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, the southernmost tip of Korea (Table II-8).

Table II-6 Distribution status of natural monument rare plants by city and province

City and province	Seoul	Busan	Incheon	Daegu	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Gangwon	Gyeonggi	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju	Total
Rare plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	2	3	-	5	19
Natural habitat: Distribution limit site	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	4	4	4	4	27

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## Overview of Geology

Earth is mainly divided into Solid Earth and Fluid Earth. The most basic unit material that composes the hard solid earth is called mineral, and a rock is the aggregate of minerals in which these minerals form a mass. Earth has not only a hard solid part, but also a part occupied by fluids that flow well, such as air and water, which is called Fluid Earth. Between Solid Earth and Fluid Earth, energy and matter are always exchanged, constantly changing and circulating. The part consisting of rocks that are hard and easy to crumble when force is applied, including the crust equivalent to the earth's shell (average thickness of 30~40 km), is called a rock circle (average thickness of 80~100 km), while the part occupied by air and the part occupied by water are called the atmosphere and the hydrosphere, respectively. The ground surface, which we can see with our own eyes and which is the basic living ground, is the part that corresponds to the surface of the crust or rock circle.

Landform is a result of erosion → transportation → sedimentation by agency such as rivers, seas, winds, glaciers, groundwater, lakes, etc. It refers to the shape that appears on the surface, that is, the relief of the ground surface. Therefore, the development of landform is absolutely influenced by the characteristics of the geology distributed in the area and how it was affected.

Geology refers to the properties, conditions, types, structures, etc. of substances that are the basis of such a rock circle. Therefore, geology is a study of the constituent materials of the crust or rock circle, the distribution and structure of the material, various agencies acting on the crust, various changes due to these agencies, and fossils (extinct animals and plants) ultimately to reveal the earth's history, that is, the earth's natural history and to help our lives. Therefore, in order to smoothly carry out this research, knowledge and understanding of basic sciences such as astronomy, physics, chemistry, and biology are required.

Except for the creatures swimming underwater, the ground surface → earth's crust → rock circle → solid earth, which is the basic living ground for all living things including mankind, has gradually evolved and changed over a long period of 4.6 billion years to the present. The record of these changes, that is, Earth's natural history, is recorded in rocks or strata, or is represented as landform, so the only way to clarify the past history of the earth and further predict the future of the earth is to study geology. James Hutton's (1726~1797, England) saying, "The present is the key to the past!" expresses the understanding and importance of geology in a single word, and is used as a proverb of geology.

Geological changes sometimes occur rapidly, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and floods, but most of them are slowly changing over a long period of time without us feeling them. In addition, geology cannot be restored and regenerated once destroyed.

Recently, the term 'Geodiversity' has been frequently used, and interest and awareness about it are also increasing. Geodiversity is a concept corresponding to biodiversity, and the elements constituting geodiversity are individual geological objects such as rocks, minerals, soils, geological structures, fossils, and landform, among which a specific object with high preservation value is called 'Geoheritage'. As industries develop and become more complex, and our lives become richer and more relaxed, we set off a long way in search of scenic sites of unspoiled primitive nature or remote areas. The most basic and primary elements of these areas are mostly the geoheritage.

### **Criteria for designation of natural monuments related to geoheritage**

1. The major distribution sites and geological boundaries of rocks and geological structures related to the formation of the crust or representing the geological system of the Korean Peninsula
  - A. Geological structures or rocks that are evidence of tectonic plate movement.
  - B. Distribution site where rocks interpreted as constituent materials inside the earth are produced.
  - C. Typical outcrops representing each geological period and their distribution sites.
  - D. Typical geological boundaries of the Korean Peninsula geological system.

2. Major fossils related to the geological period and interpretation of the history of living things and their producing areas
  - A. Index fossils representing each geological period and their producing areas.
  - B. Major thalamus fossils in interpreting the sedimentary environment in the geological period and their producing areas.
  - C. Supplement types of fossils with conservation value among fossils reported as new genus or new species and their producing areas.
  - D. Fossil sites where various fossils are found, other fossils with high academic value and their sites.
  
3. Geological structures, sedimentary structures and rocks which are important in analyzing the geological phenomena of the Korean Peninsula
  - A. Geological structure : fold·fault·penetration·unconformity·columnar joint, etc.
  - B. Sedimentary structure : ripple mark, chasm, cross-bedding, rain print, etc.
  - C. Other rocks of unusual structure : pillow lava, Oolite, and rocks with an orbicular structure or spherulitic structure, etc.
  
4. Natural landform with great academic value
  - A. Landform formed by tectonic motion : high flat summit, marine terrace, river terrace, waterfalls, etc.
  - B. Landform formed by volcanic activity : monogenetic volcanoes, craters, caldera, parasitic volcanoes, volcanic caves, annular several rock types, etc.
  - C. Landform formed by erosion and sedimentation : sand dunes, beaches, tidal flats, land-tied island, meandering streams, lagoon, karst terrain, lime caves, pot holes, erosion basins, canyons, sea cliff, fan deltas, deltas, shoals, etc.
  - D. Landform related to weathering : Tor, Tafoni, rock masses, etc.
  - E. Typical landform that can represent other Korean topographical phenomena.
  
5. Other natural phenomena which have high academic value or are rare
  - A. Eoreumgol Ice Valley, Punghyeol.
  - B. Spring : hot spring, cold spring, mineral spring.
  - C. Unusual marine phenomena, etc.
  
6. Natural Reserve
  - A. A representative constant area with abundant natural monuments worth protecting or with various biological, geoscientific, cultural, historical, and landscape characteristics.

- B. A certain area representing the Earth’s major evolutionary stages.
- C. A certain area representing important geological processes, biological evolution, and human-nature interactions.

7. Natural phenomena : Remarkable value in enjoyment, science, and education

The table below shows the topographic heritage and geoheritage designated as natural monuments under the Cultural Properties Protection Law.

Field	Number of designations	Percentage (%)
Fossil site	22	25.9
Cave	21	24.7
Rock	7	8.2
Overview of landform and geology	35	41.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>

As of December 2020, a total of 85 cases were designated, of which fossil-producing areas were 22 cases (25.9%), followed by 21 cases of caves (24.7%), 35 cases of landform and geology (41.2%) and 7 cases of rocks (8.2%). In particular, fossils and caves account for a large proportion.

As Gottsche of Germany, who first explored the Korean peninsula in 1883, said, “The Korean Peninsula is like a geological museum,” Korea mostly has small-scale features rather than large-scale and magnificent geoheritage such as China, the United States, and Australia, showing its own unique appearance. In these areas, therefore, even small construction or damage is easily visible, and the natural and harmonious appearance easily disappears. Thus, in preserving our geoheritage, much attention and more meticulous and special consideration should be given to pass it on to future generations. Therefore, it is highly desirable to designate more geoheritage as cultural properties, that is, national heritages so that they can be protected by the Cultural Properties Protection Law for more effective preservation.

In addition, on June 27, 2007, Jeju Island was registered as a UNESCO World Natural Heritage site under the name of ‘Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes’ for the first time in Korea, attracting worldwide attention. With this opportunity, we must make ceaseless efforts so that the value of our precious geoheritage can be more internationally recognized.

## ■ Fossils

Fossils refer to the remains, traces, or impressions of living creatures in the past geological period preserved in rocks. Most of the creatures that remain as fossils have become extinct, but those that appeared in the past geologic period and survive to the present are called “Living Fossils”. Fossils are mainly divided into body fossils and trace fossils. Body fossils refer to cases in which the body itself, such as the skeleton of a paleo organism, became a fossil, while there is no body, and the behavior and life traces of living things are preserved in the sedimentary layer to become fossils, which are called trace fossils. Trace fossils include dinosaur and bird footprint fossils, crawl marks, holes drilled by living creatures for the purpose of living, evacuation or rest, and creature’s excrement fossils. Most of the fossils designated as natural monuments in Korea are trace fossils such as dinosaur or bird footprints.

Among 85 cases of geoheritage designated as natural monuments, the fossil field accounts for a large proportion, 22 cases (25.9%). By era, the Mesozoic Era is the largest, 18 cases (81.8%), followed by the Cenozoic Era (2 cases), and the Precambrian and Paleozoic eras, 1 case, respectively. Of these, dinosaur-related fossil sites account for the largest share, 12 cases.

For dinosaur fossils in Korea, after the first discovery of dinosaur egg fossil fragments on the coast of Sumun-ri, Geumnam-myeon, Hadong-gun, Gyeongnam, in 1973, the arm bones of herbivorous dinosaur sauropod were found in Tap-ri, Geumseong-myeon, Uiseong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and fossils of dinosaur footprints were first reported on the coast of Deokmyeong-ri, Goseong-gun, Gyeongnam in 1982. Since then, dinosaur-related fossils have been found in many areas, mainly in North and South Gyeongsang provinces and South Jeolla Province in the 1990s. For the first time as a dinosaur fossil site, the Dinosaur Tracksite in Jeo-ri, Uiseong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, was designated as 「Dinosaur Tracksite in Jeo-ri, Uiseong (Natural Monument No. 373)」 on June 1, 1993. In addition to dinosaur-related fossils, many pterosaurs and bird footprint fossils have been reported in Korea. In particular, fossils of pterosaur footprints were reported for the first time in Korea in 「Tracksite of Dinosaurs, Pterosaurs, and Birds in Uhang-ri, Haenam (Natural Monument No. 394)」.

Until now, fossils related to pterosaurs in Korea have been reported in Hadong-gun, Sacheon-si, and Geoje-si in addition to Haenam. There are only 9 countries in the world where the Mesozoic Cretaceous pterosaur footprints were found, among which Korea and Spain had the most. Also

found in 1969 and designated as a natural monument on April 27, 1970, the bird footprints of the 「Bird Tracksite in the Haman Formation in Yongsan-ri, Haman (Natural Monument No. 222)」 were reported as New Genus and New Species of *Koreanaornis hamanensis*, which means “Korean birds found in Haman”. This is the second internationally recognized research. There are a total of 27 species of Mesozoic Cretaceous bird footprint fossils reported worldwide, of which eight are found and reported in Korea, indicating that the Korean peninsula is an important area for the research of bird footprint fossils. Dinosaur research in Korea has been very active since the 2000s, and in addition, many fossil sites (14 cases) were additionally designated as natural monuments. Among them, there are a total of dinosaur-related fossil sites, including 「Dinosaur Egg Site in Gojeong-ri, Hwaseong (Natural Monument No. 414)」, 「Dinosaur Egg Site in Bibong-ri, Boseong (Natural Monument No. 418)」 and 「Dinosaur Fossil Site on Aduseom Island, Sacheon (Natural Monument No. 474)」. As such, many fossils found in Korea are already recognized for their academic value worldwide due to the excellence in conservation conditions and rich diversity.

## ■ Rocks

A rock is an aggregate of minerals. The smallest unit that makes up an organism is called a cell, while a mineral is the smallest unit of matter that makes up hard Solid Earth. Rocks are mainly divided into igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks, and metamorphic rocks according to their formation process. Igneous rocks are rocks made by cooled and hardened hot liquid magma or lava, and sedimentary rocks are rocks that have been thickened by weathering → erosion → transportation → sedimentation on the ground surface, and metamorphic rocks are rocks in which the physical and chemical properties of already made igneous rocks or sedimentary rocks have been changed under high pressure and heat deep underground. Of 85 cases of geoheritage designated as natural monuments, there are 7 cases of rocks, of which 4 igneous rocks, 2 sedimentary rocks, and 1 metamorphic rock, but metamorphic rocks are also closely related to igneous rocks in terms of origin. Among the various features of rocks, when they are designated as natural monuments due to their unique structure, three cases are representative of the orbicular structure that has a round structure like a ball.



## Overview of landform and geology

The overview of landform and geology is the classification for convenience of the areas excluding caves, fossils, and rocks, and 35 out of 85 natural monuments of all geoheritages were designated. Typical landform includes coastal topography, volcanic topography, and topography of stream erosion, and typical geology includes faults, folds, joints, and sedimentary structures. Especially, Miryang Ice Valley where ice freezes even in summer and Uiryeong raindrop marks can be said to be unique. Among the volcanic terrains, Seongsan Ilchulbong and Hallasan in Jeju Island, which were designated as Natural Reserves, were listed as UNESCO World Heritage sites along with Lava Tube.

## Caves

In general, a cave is defined as “A cavity that is naturally formed underground and a scale that humans can enter,” and when created artificially, it is called a “Pit” or a “Tunnel. Of the 21 caves designated as natural monuments, 13 are limestone caves (lime caves, lime grottos, or stalactite grottos), and 8 are lava tubes. All caves on the land are limestone caves, and all caves in Jeju Island are lava tubes.

A limestone cave is a cave that develops in limestone or marble made of calcium carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ). The cause of its formation is that carbonic acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) contained in groundwater reacts with calcium carbonate, the main component of limestone, to make a substance called calcium bicarbonate ( $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ ) and dissolve in water, and this phenomenon is called corrosion. In addition, the calcium bicarbonate dissolved in the water is decomposed again to form calcium carbonate and hardens, so various cave products develop inside the limestone cave, creating a mysterious and beautiful underground world.

Lava tubes are caves created when volcanic activity occurs and basalt lava with high fluidity erupts and flows, the surface of the lava first cools and hardens, but the unsolidified lava inside continues to flow and escape, creating a cavity. However, even after the cave is formed, if new lava erupts and flows through the cave, the floor or walls of the cave melt and flow out by the hot heat or carved out by flowing lava, so the scale of the cave becomes larger and more complex, and this phenomenon is called thermal erosion. Also, when new lava flows into a

lava tube that has already been created and creates a new cave, a lava tube with multi-layered structure such as a two-story structure and a three-story structure is created. Lava tubes are a type of volcanic caves created by volcanic activity. On the other hand, after the lava tube was created, a unique and beautiful lava tube that has the characteristics of a limestone cave is formed when calcareous components flow into the cave and precipitate. This makes the lava tube of Jeju Island listed as a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site for the first time in Korea.

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## Overview of Scenic Site

A Scenic Site refers to 'Famous scenery'. There are many places that boast beautiful scenery in Korea with beautiful four seasons as if embroidering figures on in gold thread. These Scenic Sites are defined in the Cultural Properties Protection Law as 'A scenic place with great artistic value and excellent scenery'.

There are many types of Scenic Sites. There are natural objects that are admirable just by looking at them like high mountains, sheer cliffs, wavy beaches, and glowing sunset, but it is also a Scenic Site that contains the stories of people who deal with nature such as Gugokdongcheon or a place with legends. Small pavilions and gardens built without opposing nature are also Scenic Sites, while places with ancestral touches such as reservoirs and old paths are also Scenic Sites.

Among the world's natural heritages, beautiful places should be also included in Scenic Sites.

There are so many good places, but not all can become Scenic Sites. The grandeur of rocks and the confidence of rivers must represent Korea. Pavilions and towers should have a good view of mountains, lakes, and villages. Places where there were people, events, religions, and legends must be historical. What the era and region were like should appear. It should be a place where nature and people lived in harmony. The garden should show what, how, and why.

As for Scenic Sites where nature and culture are harmonized, the 'Sogeu-gang Mountain in Cheonghakdong, Myeongju' was designated as No. 1 only eight years after the Cultural Properties Protection Law was enacted in 1962. However, until 2002, 40 years after that, there were only 9 Scenic Sites in the country, making many people sad. Therefore, the Cultural Heritage Administration traveled all over the country every year to investigate, designate and

preserve the mountains, valleys, waterfalls, islands, gardens, gugoks, rice paddies, and old paths, as well as the beautiful scenery left by old people as pictures and poets. Now there are 115 Scenic Sites nationwide.

What about other countries? In Korea, China, and Japan, a cultural heritage is designated as a concept of scenic sites. The number of Scenic Sites designated in China and Japan is more than three times that of South Korea, and North Korea is also preserving beautiful scenery and nature through the 「Act on the Protection of Scenic Sites and Natural Monuments」. We also are striving to systematically preserve natural monuments and scenic sites by enacting laws for natural heritages that are hard to be fully covered in the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Cultural Heritage Repair Act.

What should we do when it becomes a Scenic Site? Suncheonman Bay is showing a sustainable use case. The vast tidal flat and reed population, the numerous animals and plants living in them, and the scenery of a small boat returning a curved waterway against the sunset are breathtaking beauty. How can many tourists visit year-round without damaging the natural heritage? Between Suncheonman Bay and downtown, there is the International Garden Exhibition Venue, which protects a Scenic Site Suncheonman Bay from the expansion of the city, and allows many people to explore the natural heritage.

A Scenic Site should become a trademark to spread the identity of the region, and attract more visitors. It should be helpful to the residents. We should research and study in advance what value it has and how it should be used. If we change from ‘Old things’ to ‘Ours’ like that, the Scenic Sites of this land will be passed on to the next generation and everyone will be able to enjoy them.

The criteria for designating a Scenic Site are the following four values :

The following four are specific value criteria for designating as scenic sites among many natural heritage resources.

#### 1. Scenic value

- A. As a natural object representing Korea, it should have outstanding aesthetic and landscape values.

B. The traditional beauty of the landscape space embodied in nature should remain well.

C. As a viewing area made of sculptures such as pavilions and towers or natural objects, it should be a prominent place where you can view natural objects, natural phenomena, residential areas, and ruins.

## 2. Historical value

A. Historicity should be recognized in relation to religion, thoughts, legends, events, and historical figures.

B. It should reflect the lifestyle, nature view and aesthetic values unique to the times and regions.

C). It should be meaningful as a symbolic space or living place showing harmony between the natural environment and social, economic, and cultural factors.

## 3. Academic value

A. There should be academic contributions to the composition principle, origin, and development process of landscape architecture.

B. Each component capable of identifying the unique character of the subject must remain completely.

C. Natural and artificial objects must be of high preservation value due to their high scarcity.

D. There should be specific natural or artificial objects in relation to historical figures and events.

E. The grounds for location, composition and format should be clear and truthful.

## 4. Others

A. As one of the places that fall under Article 2 of the 「Convention on the Protection of World Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage」, it should have remarkable value in terms of enjoyment or aesthetics.

The objects designated as scenic sites are the following objects with the above designation values :

### 1. Natural scenery : Natural objects whose aesthetic value is recognized as nature itself

A. Mountainous landform such as mountains, hills, plateaus, volcanos.

B. Fluvial landform such as river banks and plains.

C. Wetland landform such as lakes and swamps.

- D. Coastal landform such as sand beach, dune, rocky coast, tidal flat, island.
  - E. Prominent habitats and populations of animals and plants.
  - F. View points for natural phenomena and landscapes such as sunrise and sunset.
2. Natural Humanities Landscape : Natural objects with humanistic value
- A. Natural scenery giving humanistic meaning to outstanding scenery of nature : famous mountains, rocks, caves, rock walls, valleys, waterfalls, springwater, rocks, Dongcheon, Gugok, etc.
  - B. Natural scenery that is the background of famous folk traditions such as oral literature and oral traditions.
3. Historical and Cultural Landscape : A place where artificial and natural objects with outstanding artistic value are combined
- A. Artificial landscape with prominent sculptures such as yards, gardens, and softwoods.
  - B. Artificial landscape related to life and occupation, such as reservoirs, farmlands, levees, ports, villages, old roads, and artificial forests.
  - C. Artificial landscape related to religion, education and entertainment such as temples, hyanggyo, Confucian Academy, and pavilions.
  - D. World Heritage : A place with outstanding aesthetic value among world natural heritages.

**Animal** 동물

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Habitat of Golden Mandarin Fish

Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang

Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju

Jeju Black Cattle

Jeju Black Pig





# Habitat of Golden Mandarin Fish

01

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 532 | **Location** Dongchon-ri, Hwacheon-eup, Hwacheon-gun, Gangwon-do  
**Designated date** September 5, 2011 | **Scientific name** *Siniperca scherzeri* Steindachner, 1892



**Golden Mandarin Fish Habitat Upstream of Peace Dam**



**Golden Mandarin Fish**



### Cultural Heritage status

Golden mandarin fish are a variation of the species such as mandarin fish, freshwater fish belonging to Perciformes Centropomidae, and the body is flat and streamlined, the snout is long and sharp, and the lower jaw is longer than the upper jaw. The mouth is large, the teeth are sharp, and the dorsal fins are composed of Geukjo, fins with sharp thorns, and Yeonjo, soft fins. Mandarin fish have spotted patterns like a leopard, but the whole body of golden mandarin fish is golden color, or some brown spots appear faintly. They grow more than 60 cm in size, but usually become a mother that can spawn when growing up to 20~40 cm. The color of the body is golden or white, but there are also individuals with a faint pattern, although similar to mandarin fish, so it appears to be a genetic color variation different from Albino, which is known until now. Since all individuals have different body colors, they can be expressed in various patterns, making it possible to grow them as aquarium fish. They grow to around 10 cm 1 year after hatching, and it takes 3~4 years to 20 cm for spawning, but when raised artificially, they can grow up to 20 cm per year.

Mandarin fish, which prefer a place with clear and clean water and a lot of pebbles or rocks, mainly live in the upper and middle streams of large rivers. However, the population is scarce because they live alone and form a sphere of power. In particular, golden mandarin fish are distributed only in the Hangang River, and the population is smaller than mandarin fish, which makes it very difficult to find in person. Based on the habitats known so far, the river has a lower width of 50 m or more, a depth of 2 m or more, and they mainly live in the middle and upper streams where deep ponds and wide rapids are developed, but many live in the big dam lake. They have a sphere of power to hunt for prey around a place where the water flows slowly with a depth of 1 m or more covered with large rocks. When the water temperature is around 20°C from May to June in the pile of stones on the dam lake or rapids with a depth of 1 m or more, several males follow one female for spawning. The spawned fertilized eggs hatch at a water temperature of 20°C after a week, and immediately after hatching, they grow by eating fry from other fish young individuals. They are fish-eating fish that eat only fish for the entire life cycle. Therefore, they are rarely found because a lot of space is required for inhabitation.

## Nature·Humanities environment

Mandarin fish are distributed in large rivers flowing into the west and south seas such as the Hangang River, Imjingang River, Geumgang River, Seomjingang River, and the Daedonggang River and Arokang River in North Korea, and are naturally distributed in China outside Korea, but golden mandarin fish, which have a beautiful golden body color, is distributed only in the water system of the Hangang River. In particular, they are found only in the middle and upper streams of the Hangang River, Chungjuho Lake, Soyangho Lake, Hwacheonho Lake, Chuncheonho Lake, and Peace Dam. With the recent success of artificial breeding production, they have been discharged to other rivers and are sometimes found in the middle and upper streams of Daecheongho Lake and Nakdonggang River. Among the distribution areas, the largest number of golden mandarin fish is naturally distributed in Hwacheonho Lake on the BukHangang River and stream of the Peace Dam, and Habitat of Golden Mandarin Fish Habit in Hwacheon, which is Natural Monument No. 532, is the core distribution water zone where the largest number of golden mandarin fish inhabits. In the Peace Dam, the upper waters of Hwacheonho Lake, and the upper-middle stream of the BukHangang River flowing into this area, a large number of golden mandarin fish has been identified.

Natural Monument No. 190, “Golden Mandarin Fish of Hangang River,” were protected throughout the Hangang River, but there are many individuals with a body color of an intermediate trait similar to that of mandarin fish, and the protected area is wide throughout the Hangang River and the meaning of the protected area is diminishing, making it difficult to prepare protection measures. In addition, controversy continues, such as the discovery of golden mandarin fish in the upper and middle waters of the Geumgang Rivers and Nakdonggang Rivers. Therefore, the designation of a natural monument for the species of golden mandarin fish was reviewed, and the protected area was newly designated by limiting it to Hwacheon-gun, Gangwon-do, which is upstream of the BukHangang River, a core distribution zone in order to facilitate the preparation of protection measures. In addition, as this protected area includes the DMZ area of the BukHangang River, it was designated so that this place can be protected practically.

In Hwacheon-gun, with the support of the Cultural Heritage Administration, efforts are being made to restore golden mandarin fish by establishing protection measures for designated areas and mass-producing and discharging them. Especially in 1998, the Central Inland Water Research of National Fisheries Research & Development Institute conducted a study on mass production of golden mandarin fish with permission from the Cultural Heritage Administration. As a result, they have also released about 70,000 mass-produced young golden mandarin fish in various waters in the Hangang River for 10 years.

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**Cultural Heritage Value**

The Habitat of golden mandarin fish is the place where the most golden mandarin fish, which play a role of the key ecological species as a top predator in freshwater, live. In connection with the biodiversity repository, DMZ, it has a symbolic meaning for protecting various freshwater ecosystems in the upper part of the BukHangang River and plays a role in preserving the genetic resources of mandarin fish, which is key species here within the habitat.

If you see on the Ojakgyo Bridge, the middle and upper streams of the BukHangang River in the DMZ included in this habitat, a large number of golden mandarin fish were seen during the day, but the number of confirmed populations is decreasing, so the necessity of preservation has been suggested by several ichthyologists and civilians, and the Cultural Heritage Administration has accepted this, and Hwacheon-gun actively promoted habitat protection.





# Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang

02

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 533 | **Location** Gyam-myeon, Buyeo-gun / Jangpyeong-myeon, Cheongyang-gun, Chungcheongnam-do

**Designated date** September 5, 2011 | **Scientific name** *Cobitis choui* Kim et Son, 1984





## Cultural Heritage Status

A Miho Spine Loach (*Cobitis choii*) is a freshwater fish native to the Korean peninsula belonging to the Cypriniformes Cobitidae, and is a slim and long ribbon-shaped fish. The head is small, the snout is pointed, and the mouth is facing the bottom. There are three pairs of barbels in the mouth, and projections are developed around the mouth. There are small eyes above the head. It is distinguished from other similar species of the Cobitidae because males have larger pectoral fins, and the lamina circularis elongated and has a serrated mount. The length of the body is about 7~10 cm, the color of the body is light yellowish brown, and the belly side is brighter in color. Compared to similar species, the center of the body is thick, and it becomes thinner toward the head and tail. 12~17 semicircular or inverted triangle-shaped spots are arranged in the center of the side of the body, and there are irregular spots on the upper side and the dorsal side. Two to three males spawn together for one female, and as climbing from the bottom to the surface, the male tightens the female's body to release the eggs and repeats the action of sprinkling semen. The size of the egg is 1.1~1.3 mm, and it hatches after 24 hours at 25 degrees water temperature, and the size of the hatching larva is 3.3~4.1 mm, and when raised for 30 days, it grows to 20 mm. In 2~3 years, it grows into a mother and participates in spawning.

A Miho Spine Loach (*Cobitis choii*) inhabits in the middle stream where the water is clear and clean, the annual flow is abundant, the flow of water is constant throughout the year, and the sand of less than 2 mm and fine gravel of 2~10 mm are spread over the entire river floor. It mainly lives where the river width is about 100~200 m, the flow width of water is more than 10 m, the water depth is 20~120 cm, and the flow velocity is within 20~50 cm/sec. The spawning

period is known from May to July. While hiding in the sand, it comes out on the sand to eat, and eats organic matter, diatoms, and midge larvae in the sand. In particular, if the size of the sand is too small or large, it cannot survive because it cannot dig into the bottom and hide, so the diameter of the sand where it lives is very important. In the site survey of Jicheon, this protected area, there was a water body with a maximum of 72 animals/m<sup>2</sup> identified when the dissolved oxygen was 8.42 mg/L, the pH was 7.12, and the electrical conductivity was 154.9  $\mu\text{m}\Omega/\text{cm}$ . However, 0~9 animals/m<sup>2</sup> have been captured in most of the waters, and the population is now gradually decreasing.





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## Nature·Humanities Environment

A Miho Spine Loach (*Cobitis choii*) is an endemic species distributed only in the Geumgang River water system among rivers in Korea.

It was first known to be widely distributed in Mihocheon, but recently, only a few individuals have been identified in Baekgokcheon, Gapcheon in Daejeon, and Jicheon in Cheongyang ·Buyeo. In particular, the population of Gapcheon decreased significantly due to urbanization, and the distribution area was submerged due to the project to raise the beams and embankments of the Baekgok Reservoir, resulting in a sharp decline in the population in Baekgokcheon. This natural monument habitat “Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang” is the best distribution area, but the population is gradually decreasing. In particular, the influx of pollutants around or construction work is adversely affecting the distribution.

“Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang” is the lower stream of Jicheon, a river flowing into the main stream of the Geumgang River, and corresponds to the middle stream of the Geumgang River. A Miho Spine Loach (*Cobitis choii*) was widely distributed in most of the middle streams flowing into the main stream of the Geumgang River, and it was first discovered only in Mihocheon, and since it was widely distributed, it was known as a new species in 1984 under the name “Miho Spine Loach (*Cobitis choii*)” by Professor Son Youngmok of Sowon University and Professor Kim Ik-soo of Chonbuk National University. Since then, the middle stream of the Geumgang River, including Mihocheon, has been contaminated with wastewater and organic matter from cities and agricultural lands, and sand was lost from major habitats due to construction of roads and rivers, resulting in extinction from most water bodies. In particular, Miho spine loaches have not been discovered in Mihocheon since the 2000s. Fortunately, a small number of Miho spine loaches were found in Baekgokcheon, Gapcheon in Daejeon, and Jicheon in Cheongyang and Buyeo. Among them, in order to protect the habitat of Jicheon, which is suitable for the habitat of Miho spine loaches and has a large number of populations, the Cultural Heritage Administration designated it as Natural Monument No. 533 for protection.

A Miho Spine Loach (*Cobitis choii*) was designated as “Endangered Wild Animals and Plants Level 1” by the Ministry of Environment in February 2005, and was designated as Natural Monument No. 454 by the Cultural Heritage Administration on March 17, 2005. However, as it was known that the number of individuals has decreased sharply, and not one of them appears in the original habitat, Mihocheon, and it is known that some individuals are appearing in Baekgokcheon, Gapcheon in Daejeon, and Jicheons in Cheongyang and Buyeo, there was active discussion that this habitat should be protected. Fortunately, on September 5, 2011,

“Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang” was designated as Natural Monument No. 533, and habitat protection has also become possible. Life history and artificial breeding technology were established as an endangered species restoration project by the Ministry of Environment in 2006, so restoration studies were conducted. Although artificially propagated fry were produced in large quantities and released into the habitat several times, the number of Miho spine loaches is not increasing a lot.

### Cultural Heritage Value

The Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang is a representative species that lives only in the sandy bottom of the middle stream of the Geumgang River, and is the habitat of Miho spine loaches that is also protected as a Level 1 endangered species. In particular, most of the habitats known so far have been damaged, so that no or rare Miho spine loaches appear, whereas Miho spine loaches continue to appear in this habitat, so not only species, but habitat should be protected. In addition, *Gobiobotia nakdongensis*, the endangered species Level 1 is also appearing in this habitat, so it is a key protected area that can obtain the effect of preserving

2 species of the endangered species Level 1.

This habitat is a place where endangered species, *Gobiobotia nakdongensis* and Miho spine loach appear at the same time, and development pressure was not high because the surroundings were agricultural land and access was difficult. However, this habitat is in danger of being damaged because beams were installed downstream of the habitat, and a lot of sand was dredged in the main stream through a four-river refurbishment project. In addition, the number of individuals of both *Gobiobotia nakdongensis* and Miho Spine Loach (*Cobitis choui*), the endangered species and natural monuments, is gradually decreasing, and the need for conservation has been suggested by several ichthyologists and members of the Freshwater Fish Conservation Association. Therefore, the Cultural Heritage Administration accepted this suggestion and designated and protected the habitat as a natural monument, but development pressure is gradually increasing.







## Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju

03

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 540 | **Location** 138-14, Yongmyeonggongdan-gil, Geoncheon-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

**Designated date** November 6, 2012 | **Scientific name** *Canis lupus familiaris*







### Cultural Heritage Status

The Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju has a short tail or no tail, and its hair color is yellow, white, black, and dark blue, and it is a medium-sized short-haired dog and belongs to the northern dog. In appearance, the legs are longer than the torso, and it is a rectangle whose length ratio is somewhat longer than the height ratio. With a head and a balanced body, the muscles are strong and firm. It has excellent affinity, and is trained easily because it is smart. Males are 47~49 cm tall, 52~55 cm long, and 16~18 kg in weight, and females 44~47 cm tall, 49~52 cm long, and 14~16 kg in weight. The length of the skull is somewhat longer than the length of the face, the mouth is not sharp, the eyes are round, the pupils are black or dark brown, and the length of the anterior nasal core and anterior nasal width are similar. The ears are straight forward, and the tail is naturally cut and ecaudate, and the ecaudate has 1~4 segments of the caudal vertebra, and the cut tail has 5~9 segments.

The mean gestation period of the Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju is  $60.2 \pm 2.8$  days, and the optimum time of mating is  $12.5 \pm 2.3$  days. The breeding season is from April to June and from September to November, and the number of offsprings is from 4~5. As soon as they are



born, the senses of smell and hearing are open, they open their eyes at 2 weeks, stagger with tottering steps at 3 weeks, friendship with humans rapidly progresses from 2 months, teeth start to develop from 4 months of age, and females menstruate at 8 months, and males become adult dogs at 1 year. The character of the Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju has a high degree of closeness with people, so if anyone approaches it with intimacy, he/she can become intimate immediately, it is not aggressive, and has a docile personality that does not bark out loud.

The challenge and training are also excellent. There is no aggression against humans during the training, but the hunting ability against small animals such as mice and cats is excellent. It has a clean personality, does not relieve itself around the bed, and has a unique maternal love for the management of a puppy.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Based on the literature such as the 『Sanguk sagi (History of the Three Kingdoms)』, 『Donggyeongjabgi』, 『Ojuyeonmunjangjeonsango』 and DongGyeong clay dolls excavated from the 5th~6th century Silla tombs and earthenware decoration DongGyeong clay dolls, the Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju is presumed to have been bred in the vicinity of Gyeongju from before the Silla period. Currently, a total of 500 heads are protected and preserved in Gyeongju, including 300 heads at Natural Monument Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju Bloodline Conservation Institute (Located in Daegok-ri, Guncheon-eup, Gyeongju-si) of Korean Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju Association, about 60 heads by consignment members who are the citizens of Gyeongju, 20 heads at DongGyeong villages such as Yangdong, Yongmyeong, and Daegok-ri, and about 100 heads at Kennel Name Seorabol University breeding ground.



Earthenware fragments decorated with the Clay Figurines of Donggyeongi Dogs hunting a wild boar

As the Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju become hybridized and endangered, the farm breeders and the livestock department in Gyeongju requested the protection to Professor Choi Seok-gyu of Seorabol University. Based on the historical origins and the results of bloodline fixation studies, Professor Choi Seok-

gyu's research team (Seong Ki-chang, Park Soon-tae, Lee Eun-woo) announced the DongGyeong naming and breed standard on the 1st Gyeongju Citizen's Day (June 8, 2008). It was designated as Natural Monument No. 540 on November 6, 2012 by the results of the research team's



The first documents with the name of Donggyeongi Dog recorded

bloodline fixation project. The name DongGyeong was first recorded as “The short-tailed dog living in Gyeongju is called DongGyeonggu” in 『Donggyeongjabgi』, and DongGyeong of DongGyeonggu originated from the old place name of Gyeongju during the Goryeo Dynasty. It is a native dog that has been bred a lot in the area around Gyeongju from the Silla period to the present, so it is named ‘Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju’ using the local name, ‘東京狗’ (Donggyeong-gu) in Chinese, and ‘Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju’ in English.

The members of the Korean Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju Association established in 2009 are engaged in preservation of the Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju lineage.

In addition, holding the Donggyeong Dog Town Development, Donggyeong Dog Training School, Donggyeong Dog Show (12 times), Jindo, Sapsaree, Donggyeong Dog National Dong Competition (8 times), and Natural Monument National Dog Conference (8 times) every year, the Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju Project Group is making efforts to promote the Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju, national dogs as natural monuments and discover excellent dogs. The affinity characteristics of Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju are used for volunteer work for animal-mediated treatment for Gyeongju City Elderly Nursing Home, adolescents with intellectual disabilities, and students with ADHD syndrome.

### Cultural Heritage Value

The Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju has the oldest origin and the most ancient documents among the native dogs of Korea, and its historical and cultural value is very high because of DongGyeong Dog clay dolls in tombs during the Silla Dynasty and 20 documents such as Samguk sagi (History of the Three Kingdoms), Donggyeongjabgi and real photo of DongGyeong Dog in the 1930s (Ulsan

Hakseong Hall Bell Tower, Seoul National University Gyujanggak)

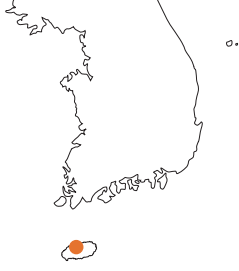
306 DongGyeong dogs, which have established the origin of the hybridized and endangered DongGyeong dogs and fixed their lineage, were deliberated and resolved by the Natural Monument and Cultural Heritage Committee of the Cultural Heritage Administration on March 28, 2012 through the Deliberation of Gyeongsangbuk-do Natural Monument and Cultural Heritage on March 3, 2011 and the designation as a natural monument was announced on April 4. However, The designation of a natural monument was abolished, and DongGyeong dog preservation faced a crisis due to a lawsuit for a sudden claim of ownership by Seorabol University on April 9.



## Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju together with the thousand-year capital



Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju, is the oldest dog in literature among Korean native dogs appearing in the Samguk sagi and Donggyeongjabgi. The name Donggyeong comes from the old name of Gyeongju, Donggyeong. There is a record in old literature that short-tailed dogs breeding in the Gyeongju area were called Donggyeongu. The biggest personality of Donggyeongi is that it has a short or no tail. Very gentle Donggyeongi that likes people expresses joy by shaking its buttocks when happy or fun.



# Jeju Black Cattle

04

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 546 | **Location** (within Jeju Provincial Livestock Institute) 13, Sinbimaetul-gil, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

**Designated date** July 22, 2013 | **Scientific name** *Bos taurus Coreanae*







## Cultural Heritage Status

Jeju black cattle have black hair all over the body. Unlike ordinary Korean cattle, they have black hair and have been bred only in Jeju Island since the prehistoric times. The face is somewhat flat and long. The nose is also black. The ears are short and erect. There are no white or yellow spots on the back or waist. The characteristics of Jeju black cattle body include the short length and wide forehead. Their limbs are short and relatively thin. Full grown Jeju black cattle weigh about 100~200 kg less than ordinary Korean cattle. On average, about 3-year-old black cows are 124.9 cm tall, 138.5 cm long, and weigh 378 kg, while bulls are 137.2 cm tall, 153.8 cm long, and weigh 595 kg, bigger and heavier than cows.

Jeju black cattle are smaller in size than ordinary Korean cattle, but have a strong constitution and good endurance. In addition, they have high disease adaptability and are also resistant to ticks. They grow healthy even with agricultural by-products and grass from the mountains and withstand harsh cold. It is well adapted to grazing type breeding.

The sexual maturation period of female black cattle is 7~18 months old, but the timing is different depending on nutritional intake. The better the nutritional level, the earlier the estrus comes. The estrus cycle has an interval of 20~21 days (17~24 days).

On average, it takes 18~20 hours (10~27 hours) for the onset and duration of estrus. The first gestation is usually done at 20~24 months.

The average gestation period is 282~285 days. Jeju black cattle breed well every year, but breeding intervals are sometimes 18~20 months. Postpartum estrus usually appears 30~50 days after delivery. The weaning period is usually 3~4 months after delivery.





## Nature·Humanities Environment

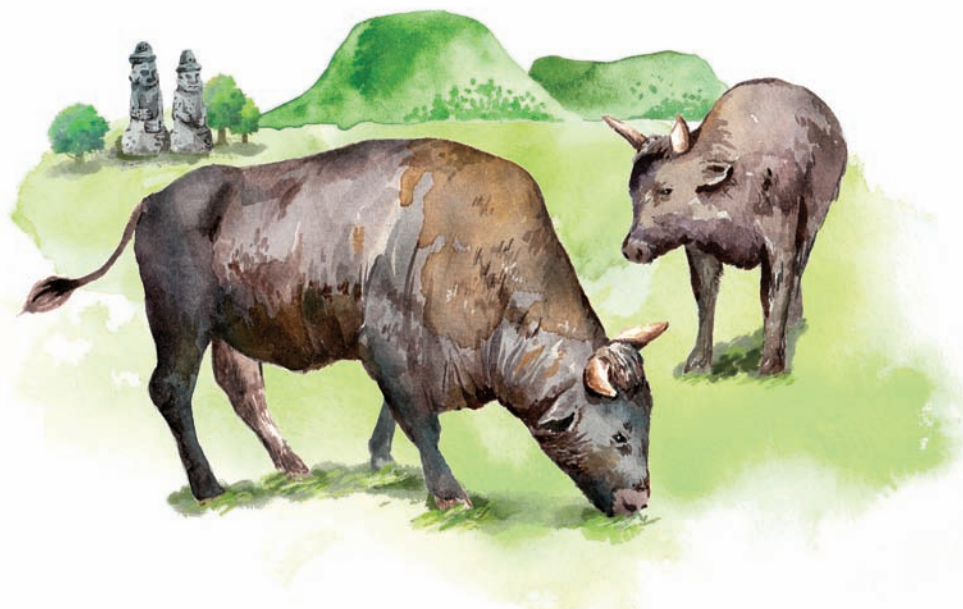
In Jeju Island, the bovine bones estimated to be 1,100~2,000 years ago were found in ancient ruins, and the result of the gene analysis showed that the bones are similar to those of Jeju black cattle. Also in ancient literature, there is a record of raising 763 Jeju black cows and bulls in the 'Tamna Sullyeokdo' (28th year during the reign of King Sukjong) described by Jeju Pastor Lee Hyung-sang. In 'Tamnaginyeon' written by Kim Seok-ik in 1918, there is a record of raising 50 heads in 1750 (26th year during the reign of Yeongjo) in Heukwoojang, Gapa Island, Jeju. In 1963, 10,000 Jeju black cows and bulls were reported to be bred in Jeju Island, but they reached the crisis of extinction in the 1980s. On the other hand, Jeju Island has promoted the conservation and industrialization of Jeju black cattle, resulting in from 23 heads in 1993~1,270 in 97 farms in the second half of 2019.

Although the number of Jeju black cattle has sharply decreased since the mid-1900s, the Jeju Provincial Livestock Institute preserves and manages 200 heads of Jeju black cattle, a natural monument through the systematic management by rearing 10 purebred black cattle collected from all over Jeju Island for the purebred management and breeding of Jeju black cattle from 1992~1993. In addition, Jeju Black Cattle were registered as Korean traditional local livestock in FAO in 2004. Jeju Island established the Jeju Black Cattle Protection and Promotion System by enacting the Provision on the Protection and Promotion of Jeju Black Cattle (Article 207) and related ordinances in the Special Act on Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in 2006. According to this ordinance, the export of Jeju black cattle livestock, semen, and fertilized eggs is restricted outside of Jeju Island.

## Cultural Heritage Value

The ancient literature and scientific analysis showed that Jeju black cattle have been bred in Jeju Island for a long time, so they have great preservation value as livestock native to Jeju. In addition to the records of breeding Jeju black cattle, there are many records in the old literature showing that Jeju black cattle were offered as religious services and gifts for the king such as the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty (20th year of King Sejong, 16th year of King Injo, 21st year of King Yeongjo, 8th year of King Jeongjo, etc.), Daily Records of the Royal Court and Important Officials (3rd year of King Jeongjo), Tamnaji (4th year of King Hyojong), Diaries of the Royal Secretariat (5th year of King Injo), etc. As shown above, Jeju black cattle are unique cattle that have survived on Jeju Island for a long time. They have not only formed a living environment close to the people of Jeju Island, but also have been managed by the Korean government, so they are livestock animals with outstanding Jeju local cultural value, which were registered as natural monuments in 2013.

## Jeju Black Cattle, Jeju's Black Treasure



Jeju black cattle are very precious cattle dedicated to the king. It appeared in Goguryeo tomb murals, and the meat was recognized enough to be used in royal rites. There is also a record in 〈Joseon wangjo sillok (Annals of the Joseon Dynasty)〉 that ‘Black cattle are dedicated to important rites’. As the name suggests, black cattle, a treasure of Jeju Island, have a black body. Unlike other cattle that have spots around their mouths or white or yellow spots on their bodies, their entire body is black. Although small and weak in strength, they are resistant to diseases and are very persistent.



# Jeju Black Pig

05

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 550 | **Location** (within Jeju Provincial Livestock Institute) 13, Sinbimaetul-gil, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

**Designated date** March 17, 2015 | **Scientific name** *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus







## Cultural Heritage Status

The whole body color of Jeju black pigs is black, and the hair is thick, long and rough. The mouth and nose on the face are thin and long, and the tip of the nose is narrow and black. The ears are short and erect. There are mountain-shaped facial wrinkles on the forehead, and long vertical wrinkles are formed on the bridge of the nose. The abdomen is also wrinkled and the belly is sagging. The hips are narrow and meager. The body shape and the size of the body are somewhat different depending on the male and female. For females, the height (body depth) is 71.5 cm, the length (body length) is 86.8 cm, and the length of the tail is 16.6 cm. Males are 70 cm tall, 93 cm long, and the length of the tail is 18.5 cm. Males have longer body and tail than females. The birth weight of Jeju black piglets is 1 kg, which is slightly less than 1.4 kg of general breeds. The growth of Jeju black pigs is 6 kg at 4 weeks of age and 73 kg at 6 months of age, which are 60~70% of normal pigs, so they are relatively smaller than normal pigs. The thickness of the back fat is relatively thick, 3~4 cm.

Having adapted to Jeju Island's unique rainy and windy climate and natural features, Jeju-do black pigs have a strong constitution although being smaller than regular pigs. In addition, they have strong disease resistance because they do not get sick easily. In the past, the traditional breeding method was to feed black pigs with food scraps and excrement. Being familiar with people, they do not avoid people but rather come closer. Their personality is also relatively gentle. They like all kinds of food and eat anything well, showing their omnivorousness. Compared to improved breed pigs, Jeju black pigs have somewhat lower reproductive and developmental capacities. The sexual maturity period is similar to that of the general species, 5~6 months old, but the fertile estrus period is 7~8 months old. The average estrus cycle is 21 days, and the duration of estrus is 58 hours. The mother's gestation period is 111~113 days, showing no significant difference from that of common pigs. At delivery, the average number of offspring is 7.3, and the number of litters is less than 9~13 of the improved species. The average feeding period is 40 days, which is longer than the average of 24 days of improved species.

## Nature · Humanities Environment

Based on the excavation of many pig bones in prehistoric ruins, there is evidence that pigs have been bred in Jeju Island since prehistoric times. According to old documents such as *Samgukji* (285), *Tamnaji* (1651~1653), *Seonghosaseol* (1681~1763), *Haedong History* (1823), Jeju black pigs were already raised in Jeju Island. As the Jeju Provincial Livestock Institute not only encouraged the breeding of black pigs in Jeju farms, but carried out the restoration project of Jeju black

pigs, there was a record that 19,000 pigs were raised in 57 farmhouses in 2005. As of 2020, it is surveyed that 114 farms are raising 137,000 pigs.

As foreign Berkshire species were introduced from Ishidol Ranch in 1961, and then Landrace, Duroc, and Yorkshire were introduced to Jeju Island in the 1970s, the number of black pigs in Jeju Island declined sharply, which were on the verge of extinction. Then, the Jeju Provincial Livestock Institute purchased 5 black pigs from all areas of Jeju Island, including Udo in the mid-1980s, started a pure line breeding project in 1986, and is constantly preserving more than 250 pigs through the Jeju black pig restoration project. As of 2020, more than 350 pure black pigs, a natural monument, are preserved.



## Cultural Heritage Value

Jeju black pigs have a very high historical and cultural value in Jeju Island. In other words, Jeju black pigs are animals that have been raised and lived with farms in Jeju Island for a long time. Jeju black pigs were raised by eating food scraps and excrement at pig breeding grounds (a.k.a Dottong), and pig feces were used as fertilizer for crop cultivation, serving as a link of ecological circulation, and black pork was used as an important food ingredient in weddings and funeral rites. As such, Jeju black pigs became an essential component in the lives of Jeju residents, and became a cultural property unique to Jeju Island. In this way, Jeju black pigs were recognized as Jeju's unique native livestock that has survived for a long time without being mixed with pigs of other breeds in the independent environment of Jeju Island was separated from the mainland. Accordingly, it is a livestock animal with excellent cultural and local value, which was registered as a natural monument in 2015.

### Jeju Black Pig, Jeju native



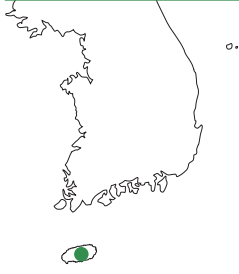
Jeju black cattle are very precious cattle dedicated to the king. It appeared in Goguryeo tomb murals, and the meat was recognized enough to be used in royal rites. There is also a record in ‹Joseon wangjo sillok (Annals of the Joseon Dynasty)› that ‘Black cattle are dedicated to important rites’. As the name suggests, black cattle, a treasure of Jeju Island, have a black body. Unlike other cattle that have spots around their mouths or white or yellow spots on their bodies, their entire body is black. Although small and weak in strength, they are resistant to diseases and are very persistent.

**Plant** 식물

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Muljangorioreum Volcanic Cone, Jeju  
Date Plum of Yonggok-ri, Boeun  
Sand Pear of Muchang-ri, Yeongyang  
Rose of Sharon of Bangdong-ri, Gangneung  
Quince of Yeonje-ri, Cheongju  
Mandarin Orange Trees of Doryeon-dong, Jeju  
Uponeup Wetland Natural Reserve, Changnyeong  
Spindle Tree of Dokdo Island  
Population of Red Leaf Willows in Chunghyo-dong, Gwangju  
Elaeocarpus of Gangjeong-dong, Jeju  
Saw-leaf Zelkova of Goegok-dong, Daejeon  
Ginkgo Tree in Myeoncheon-myeon, Dangjin  
Chinese Juniper of Songgokseowon Confucian Academy, Seosan  
Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri, Gangneung  
Alder Tree of Chogwa-ri, Pocheon  
Trifoliolate Orange at the Head House of the Jangsu Hwang Clan, Mungyeong





# Muljangorioreum Volcanic Cone, Jeju

06

Designated Natural Monument No. 517 | Location San 78-38, Bonggae-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.

Designated area 53,813 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date October 28, 2010







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### Cultural Heritage Status

In the swamp formed in the crater lake at the mountaintop of the Muljanguorioreum Volcanic Cone, island golden calanthe, gastrodia, Big-bog bulrush, rushes, bulrushes, Triangular bulrush and Japanese triadenum are growing, including Seaside liverleaf, a speciality plant in the Jeju region and Woodland peony, an endangered species. Around the swamp, the typical vegetation of the deciduous broad-leaved forest area, such as Asian hornbeam, Mono maple, Manchurian fullmoon maple, wild cherry trees, Large-leaf dogwood, Loose-flower hornbeam, cornelian cherries, wild pear trees and others are growing, so biodiversity is very rich. The main communities include the rush community, the Big-bog bulrush community, and the water pepper community.











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### Nature·Humanities Environment

Located on the eastern foot of Hallasan Mountain, Muljanguorioreum Volcanic Cone is a mountaintop crater lake at an altitude of 937 m. The crater of Muljanguorioreum Volcanic Cone is an oval which is almost circular, with a diameter of 260~290 m and a depth of 2~58 m, with a maximum diameter including water of 140 m and water surface area of 1.06 ha. The swamp is maintained because of the topographical characteristics that water does not dry all year round due to low evaporation after rainwater flows into the crater created by a parasitic volcano and accumulates on the clay floor with poor water penetration.

Muljanguorioreum Volcanic Cone is a place that Jeju residents have considered sacred since ancient times as one of the three major holy mountains along with Hallasan Mountain and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars. It is also known as the place where “Seolmundaehalmang”, the goddess of the legend of Jeju creation, resides. This mountaintop crater lake swamp, where the water does not dry out easily, was also the place where rituals for rain were held during drought in Jeju Island, where water is scarce. The traces of the rain rituals can be found in the records of rain rituals or base stones remaining on the slope of the crater lake. These traces related to rain rituals are of great significance in testifying Jeju’s folk beliefs and life culture.

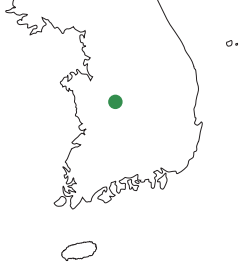
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### Cultural Heritage Value

Muljanguorioreum Volcanic Cone is a representative place of water storage type oreum formed around Hallasan Mountain.

In particular, it has been recognized as an academic value for maintaining a variety of rare swamp plants and deciduous broad-leaved forests as it maintains high naturalness without human intervention. Around the swamp, Asian hornbeam, cornelian cherry, and mono maple, which represent typical vegetation structures of deciduous broadleaf forests in Jeju Island, are dominant. As wetland vegetation, the Big-bog bulrush community dominates in most areas, and rushes, water pepper, bulrushes and others partially form colonies. In addition to Woodland peony, endangered wild plant level II, more than 180 species of vascular plants grow naturally, including specialty plants such as *Asarum maculatum*, Seaside liverleaf, and various orchids such as island golden calanthe, Goering’s cymbidium and Large widelip orchids, so it is rich in biodiversity. Also, as one of the three major holy mountain, as shown in the story of the goddess of the creation legend, “Seolmundaehalmang”, the folklore value as the origin of the local beliefs of Jeju residents is also very high.





# Date Plum of Yonggok-ri, Boeun

07

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 518 | **Location** San 97, Yonggok-ri, Hoein-myeon, Boeun-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.

**Designated area** 620 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** November 22, 2010







**Species of tree** : Date Plum  
**Scientific name** : *Diospyros lotus* L.  
**Family name** : Ebenaceae

**Age of a tree** : 250 years old (estimated)  
**Size** : Tree height 18 m, chest height 2.83 m,  
crown width east and west 22 m, south and north 22 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

The main stem grew upright, but it was broken at a height of 1.5 m above the ground, and 6 branches developed radially. Unlike the general tree type of Date Plum growing on a single stem, this tree is peculiar in the appearance of 6 stems extending in all directions, and the main cortex is thickly developed on a part of the bark. It is the first Date Plum designated as a natural monument.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The Date Plum of Yonggok-ri is located about 7 km southwest of the Hoein-myeon office. The place where the Date Plum grows is at the foot of the southeastern slope, about 175 m above sea level, next to the Semok-gil Pass, which crossed to Cheongju in the past. Hyeonworam Hermitage is located about 10 m to the southeast of the tree, and there are hiking trails and streams adjacent to the southwest. Around the Date Plum, snowbells, honeysuckle and wild roses grow, and at about 4 m west, the Saw-leaf Zelkova tree is joining its crown of this Date Plum. On the east side of the tree, there



are one Date Plum with a chest height of 87 cm, and a pile of stones 1.5 m high at a distance of 1 m to the south. Considering the fact that this tree is next to a pile of stones on the Semok-gil Pass and has maintained its tree shape stately for a long time, it can be said to be a trace that was revered as the sacred tree of the village.

The Date Plum of Yonggok-ri is located on the Semok-gil pass near Gyeongju Kim's clan village in Uraesil Village, Yonggok-ri, formed about 300 years ago. This Date Plum is a god tree that protects the Semok-gil pass, the passageway of the village, and is a old-growth and giant tree that watched the wishes of the residents who wished for peace and well-being in the village, and Dangsang Rituals have been held for the sacred tree of the village during the Daeboreum on 15th day of the first month of the lunar calendar for a while. It is presumed that the Date Plum was more special to the villagers because it has been a useful tree used as a large tree (understock) from ancient times when grafting persimmon trees to breed.

### Cultural Heritage Value

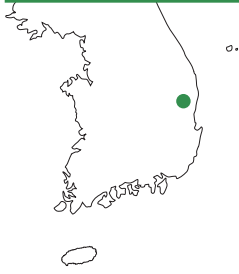
Although Date Plum do not produce delicious fruit like persimmon trees, but it is a familiar tree that our ancestors have used as herbal medicine or emergency foods that replaced food during the famine from ancient times. Since it was used as an understock for grafting necessary to produce dried persimmons that were put up as a sacrifice on a rite, it is very rare to become an old tree. The Date Plum of Yonggok-ri is of great natural academic value due to its high rarity in terms of tree shape and standard among the currently known Date Plums, and has great historical and folklore value as it has been preserved as a sacred tree for many years.











# Sand Pear of Muchang-ri, Yeongyang

08

Designated Natural Monument No. 519 | Location 372, Muchang-ri, Yeongyang-eup, Yeongyang-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Designated area 3,544 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date November 22, 2010







**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Sand Pear  
**Scientific name :** *Pyrus ussuriensis* Maxim.  
**Family name :** *Agrimonia pilosa* Ledeb

**Age of a tree :** 200 years old (estimated)  
**Size :** Tree height 16.5 m,  
 Stem circumference near the roots 2.8 m,  
 crown width in the east-west direction 19.6 m,  
 north-south 20.4 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

The stem was split in the northeast-southwest direction at a height of 1 m above the ground, and the southwest stem was split again into three stems at a height of 1.5 m above the ground, and the lowermost stem grows horizontally and long. A large and round tree shape was formed due to the splitting into several stems at the bottom of the stem, but the large branch extending to the south and the two branches in the northeast direction and the center died due to competition for crowns with pine trees growing large in the south of the tree.



## Nature·Humanities Environment

Sand Pear of Muchang-ri is located at the foot of a mountain behind the Jimusil village in Muchang-ri, about 11 km east of Yeongyang-eup Administrative Welfare Center. The place where the trees grow is the northeastern slope of 290 m above sea level in Jimusil Village, where the mountainous and cultivated lands connect. The cultivated land is in the state of a fallow field and is lush with shrubs and herbs. The mountain area around the trees is a secondary forest area where pines and oaks coexist, and ash trees, Linden viburnum, Orange-fruit Japanese Hackberry, ginger plants, East Asian beautyberries, Trilobed-leaf alangium, Bristly fruit sumac, Laceshrub, bush clover, mock oranges and others grow. The soil consists of sandy loam with good drainage. There is a need to improve the surrounding environment for the healthy growth of Sand Pear. One way is to promote the growth of the crown by gradually removing the surrounding trees that interfere with the extension of the branches of Sand Pear.

Sand Pear of Muchang-ri has long been worshiped as a guardian tree of the town in Jimusil Village, and it is said that the Dangsang Festival was held every year on the 15th day of the first month every year of the lunar calendar, and rites were held there even when there was a disaster in the village. An example of the villagers' reliance on this sacred tree as a miraculous god tree can be found in the fact that they predicted a good and bad harvest that year with flowers blooming on this tree. Since ancient times, the fruit of Sand Pear has been used for food and medicinal purposes. The fruit of Sand Pear was effective in removing toxic substances and purulent osteomyelitis, and was also used to remove extravasated blood. This Sand Pear is a sacred tree in the village and is highly valued for its historical value, which has been with the local people for many years, and its academic value as an old-growth and giant tree with fruit.

## Cultural Heritage Value

Sand Pear of Muchang-ri is a native fruit tree found in mountain villages. Among wild pears, its size is very large, the tree shape is beautiful, and the growth condition is good, so it is of great academic value. It has also been worshiped as a sacred tree for a long time, and has great folklore and cultural value, such as performing rituals when there is a disaster in the village or telling a good or bad harvest of farming that year the blooming of trees.











# Rose of Sharon of Bangdong-ri, Gangneung

09

Designated Natural Monument No. 520 | Location 346, Bangdong-ri, Sacheon-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do

Designated area 331.6 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011







**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Rose of Sharon

**Scientific name :** Hibiscus syriacus L.

**Family name :** Malvaceae

**Age of a tree :** 110 years (estimated)

**Size :** Tree height 4.0 m, chest height 0.43 m west,

0.58 m center, 0.48 m east. Crown width 5.7 m from east to west,

5.9 m from north to south,

stem circumference near the root 1.46 m, clear length 1.6 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

The variety of this Rose of Sharon is Hongdansimgye, and the tree vigor is in a healthy state, and the flowering state is also good.

The crown grows at an angle of about 10 degrees to the northeast. The stem was divided into two branches at a height of 0.2 m above the ground, and then divided into three at a height of 0.85 m, and the central stem was divided in the north-south direction at a height of 1.6 m. The split north branch is split in the east-west direction again, but the split part is split and there is a risk that both will be broken.

There is a cavity about 6 cm wide and 10 cm long at 0.47 m above ground to the south of the stem. Even at a height of 0.84 m, there is a cavity of 9 cm in width and 21 cm in length along the length of the stem.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Rose of Sharon of Bangdong-ri is located in Gangneung Park's residence, about 1.7 km west of Sacheon Beach on the east coast and 1.8 km north of Gangneung Asan Hospital. The Gangneung Park's residence is located at the south-facing edge of a low hillside, and Rose of Sharon grows obliquely to the northeast from the corner inside the residence fence. Although the growing space is not large, the characteristics of the residence, which is not accessible to the general public, and the location environment inside a sunny fence would have helped Rose of Sharon grow healthy for 100 years. Since the stem of Rose of Sharon grows slightly to the east, it is in a





state leaned against the northeastern wall, but the height of the top branches of Rose of Sharon is higher than that of the southern fence, and the crown is developed beyond the fence, so there is no difficulty in receiving sunlight.

There are no protective fences around the trees, and cement blocks are placed at a distance of 0.76 m to the west of the tree and 1.35 m to the north, making it a boundary with the cement-paved yard, but the space near the root is rather narrow.

There is no historical record of Rose of Sharon of Bangdong-ri, but it is believed to be a tree planted by the family in light of the fact that the place where Rose of Sharon grows is the family house of Samga Park Su-ryang (1475~1546), Jungsiho (an ancestor who made the collapsed family prosperous again) of the Gangneung Parks. Although it is known that the general lifespan of Rose of Sharon is 50~60 years, it is estimated that the lifespan of this Rose of Sharon is over 100 years. The reasons why this Rose of Sharon is estimated to be more than 100 years old are based on the cases that when Gangneung Park's Jongbu was married, she saw a pretty old Rose of Sharon tree, and even the elderly in the village saw this Rose of Sharon when they were young, and the stem thickness near the root reaches 150 cm.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Rose of Sharon of Bangdong-ri has a great academic value such as the largest size among Rose of Sharon, the beautiful tree shape and vigorous vitality despite its old age. As a national flower, it has great folk values related to our living culture, such as the fact that it has been grown for more than a hundred years in the residence of Jungsiho of the Gangneung Parks, as well as the cultural value of receiving national empathy.











# Quince of Yeonje-ri, Cheongju

10

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 522 | **Location** 647 Yeonje-ri, Osong-eup, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do

**Designated area** 399.09 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** January 13, 2011







**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Quince (tree)

**Scientific name :** *Pseudocydonia sinensis* (Thouin)  
C.K.Schneid.

**Family name :** *Agrimonia pilosa* Ledeb

**Age of a tree :** 500 years (estimated)

**Size :** Tree height 12 m,  
chest height stem circumference 3.34 m,  
crown width 13 m in east-west direction,  
13 m in the north-south direction

### Cultural Heritage Status

The main stem is broken at a height of 4 m above the ground, and a number of branches originating from the broken site and a number of branches derived from the four split stems at the root of the stem form a semicircular tree shape as a whole. The stem has severe irregularities unique to quince trees, and spots on the surface also appear well. This quince tree was once in a village, but today it is located in the quince park in the newly developed Osong Life Science Complex.

### Nature · Humanities Environment

The Quince of Yeonje-ri was a symbol of the old Mokwamaeul Village, but now it is located in the newly developed quince park in the Osong Life Science Complex. The tree grows on a hill of about 55 m above sea level and the surroundings are open, so the change in location that will affect the growth of the quince tree is not significant. Around the quince tree, landscape trees including pine trees grow in groups at a distance.

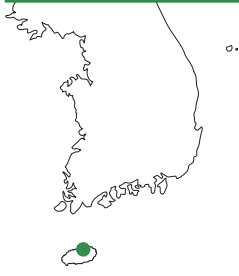
Before the development of the Osong Life Science Complex, the quince of Yeonje-ri was a tree that grew in the clan village of the Mokwamaeul Miryang Parks. It is said that scholar Ryu Yoon, who was residing here in the early Joseon Dynasty, was called by King Sejo when Danjong resigned himself from king, but refused the call by pointing to this quince tree and saying he was a useless person. It is said that Sejo personally gave the king's word 'Mudongcheosa' to such a scholar Ryu Yoon. Although Mokwamaeul Village has disappeared today, it can be said to be an example of a beautiful relationship between trees and humans because it is a tree that has been preserved in the Miryang Parks' clan village as a symbol of the village for many years.



### Cultural Heritage Value

The quince of Yeonje-ri maintains its own tree shape well, and it is highly valued in nature and academics because its rarity is high in terms of scale, such as the chest height of 3.34 m. It has great historical and cultural value, such as having a legend related to Mudongcheosa scholar Ryu Yoon who is clear in behavior of advance and retreat along with the history of Mokwamaeul Village.





# Mandarin Orange Trees of Doryeon-dong, Jeju

11

Designated Natural Monument No. 523 | Location 2244-2, Doryeonil-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.

Designated area 2,039 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011







**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Mandarin Orange Trees

**Family name :** Rutaceae

**Scientific name :** Citrus sp.

**Age of a tree :** 100~200 years (estimated)

**Size :** Citrus tenuissima : Tree height 7.0 m, stem circumference around roots 120 cm. 3 branches.

Citrus tenuissima : Tree height 6.0 m, stem circumference around roots 190 cm. 3 branches.

Byeonggyul : Tree height 4.5 m, 4 stems split from the stem around the root

Byeonggyul : Tree height 6.0 m, 3 stems.

Sangyul : Tree height 6.5 m, stem circumference around roots 134 cm. 4 branches.

Jingyul : Tree height 6.0 m, Divided into 3 stems from the stem around the root

### Cultural Heritage Status

Based on the size of the tree, the age of the Mandarin Orange tree of Doryeon-dong is estimated to be about 100~200 years old. In the current cultivation area, 7 trees of 4 types, such as Citrus tenuissima, Byeonggyul, Sangyul, and Jingyul grew in the beginning, but recently, only 6 trees of 4 types have grown due to the death of the thickest Sangyul. Mandarin Orange are still produced in these Mandarin Orange trees, but the amount of fruiting is different.

### Nature · Humanities Environment

The Mandarin Orange Trees of Doryeon-dong is a native tangerine tree that was cultivated on a flatland in the middle of a village 1.5 km away from Doryeon Bridge on Yeonsam-ro. The types of traditional Mandarin Orange Trees include a total of 6 trees such as 2 Citrus tenuissima and 2 Byeonggyul,





1 Sangyul and 1 Jingyul, and they are estimated to have been cultivated in the yard or field of a private house.

The growing place of the tangerine tree became wider by recently purchasing land and removing temporary buildings in the vicinity to expand the growing space.

The tree is surrounded by stone walls, but people are free to enter. The age of the tree is not known exactly, but it is estimated to be about 100~200 years based on the size of the tree.

Records on Mandarin Orange trees in Jeju Island include the contents of the Japanese historical book "Gosagi," which says "I brought citrus fruits from Jeju," and the contents of Goryeosa, "It was offered as a local specialty in Tamra during the reign of King Munmu in Baekje (476)." Based on these records, it can be presumed that tangerines were cultivated in Jeju Island before the Three Kingdoms Period. If you refer to records from Sejo in the Joseon Dynasty, saying, 'Geumgyul, Yugam and Dongjeong mandarins are the best products, followed by potatoes and green tangerines, followed by citron and Sangyul', or 'Jeju Pungtogi', which mentions 14 kinds of native tangerines along with various names of native tangerines, such as Dananggyul, Waegyul, and Hwanggam, it can be seen that a variety of native tangerines have been cultivated in Jeju from ancient times. Although 14 types of native tangerines appear as historical records, today only Onju mandarin oranges imported from Japan are cultivated in Jeju, and the original types of native tangerines originally grown in Jeju are gradually disappearing.

### Cultural Heritage Value

The Mandarin Orange Trees of Doryeon-dong are 6 trees of 4 types, 2 Citrus tenuissima and 2 Byeonggyul, 1 Sangyul and a Jingyul, which have great biological and historical values because you can see the original type of native tangerines that have been cultivated in Jeju since before the Three Kingdoms period.

In addition, in the reality that there are few traces of native tangerines, discovering and preserving these 4 types of 6 native tangerines are of great educational value in the sense of confirming the tradition and cultivation history of Jeju specialty fruits in addition to academic value.











# Uponeup Wetland Natural Reserve, Changnyeong

# 12

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 524 | **Location** Yueo-myeon / Ibang-myeon / Daehap-myeon / Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.  
**Designated area** 3,438,056 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** January 13, 2011





## Cultural Heritage Status

Changnyeong Uponeup Wetland is formed in Topyeongcheon, a tributary of the Nakdonggang River, and is composed of four swamps : Upo (Sobeol), Mokpo (tree clear cutting), Sajipo (sand marsh), and Jjokjibeol. Vascular plants appearing in Topyeongcheon connected to the four swamps include 36 types of aquatic plants, 96 types of wet plants, and 218 types of terrestrial plants, which are a total of 350 types (302 types, 42 subspecies, 6 varieties). By wetland, 256 types appear from Upo, 242 types from Mokpo, 265 types from Sajipo, 177 types from Jjokjibeol, 201 types from the upper stream of Topyeongcheon, and 180 types from the lower stream of Topyeongcheon. The predominant aquatic plant communities in Uponeup Wetland include a line community and reed community as emerged plants, a frogbit community and Prickly waterlily community as floating leaved plants, a water chestnut community and Floating watermoss community as floating plants, a hornwort community as submerged plants. As a marsh plant, a common reed community occupies a large area. Prickly waterlily and Korean water crowfoot are endangered wild plant species designated by the Ministry of Environment.

Among the animals, 16 species appear including raccoon, weasel, badger, mole, and squirrel as mammals. More than 180 species of birds appear, such as little grebe, little egret, large egret, and herons. A total of 36 species of birds are legal protected species, including 7 species of class 1 birds and 23 species of class 2 birds, 25 species of birds designated as natural monuments. Winter migratory birds include whooper swans, bean geese, white-fronted geese, pintails, mallards, gad walls, and spectacled teals. There are 5 types of amphibians, including red-bellied frogs, toads, tree frogs, leopard frogs, and bull frogs, and 7 types of reptiles such as freshwater tortoises, turtles, wolter lizards, *Rhabdophis tigrinus*, harmless water snakes, and viper snakes. There are 28 types of fish such as eels, sandfish, labia, catfish, snakeheads, carp, Korean rose bitterling, and bass. As aquatic insects, there are 55 species such as pond mayflies, large dragonflies, water scorpions, and water striders, and 10 species of freshwater shellfish such as pond snails, *Lymnaea*, and *Unio douglasiae* appear. 269 species of phytoplankton and 84 species of zooplankton have been reported.

Starting from the mountainous areas such as Hwawangsan Mountain (757 m), Topyeongcheon flows from the east to the west and flows into the Nakdonggang River. Uponeup Wetland is located in Topyeongcheon, 7.3 km upstream from the confluence of the Nakdonggang River. If a flood occurs in this area, the flood from the Nakdonggang River flowed backwards before the flood from Topyeongcheon was completely drained to the Nakdonggang River, resulting in the raised water level. In severe cases, the back flows of the Nakdonggang River flood and the flow of the flood from the Topyeongcheon basin overlap, resulting in a high flood level at



one time. Uponeup Wetland is flooded with Topyeongcheon itself and the main stream of the Nakdonggang River, which causes periodic flooding at least once a year and up to 4~5 times each year, and the flood maintains the ecosystem of the swamp. When flooding, the water level of Uponeup Wetland rises by 4~5 m, and the high water level is maintained for as long as 10 days, which drives out land plants and maintains the dominance of wetland plants.

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### **Nature·Humanities Environment**

In Uponeup Wetland, Crested Ibis, the extinct migratory birds, have been successfully restored, and the National Wetland Center and Uponeup Wetland Ecology Center were constructed to conduct research and environmental education related to wetlands. In Uponeup Wetland, many residents participate in eco-tourism, and activities to link the conservation of nature and sustainable development are being actively carried out. The nature of Uponeup Wetland is very useful for eco-tourism as it has excellent natural scenery to the extent that it was designated as one of Upo 8 scenic sites. If the construction of floodgates and further embankments is prohibited to maintain the natural flooding of Uponeup Wetland, this not only becomes an important tool for preserving excellent biodiversity, but also Uponeup Wetland serves as a reservoir to temporarily store Nakdonggang River turbid water during flooding as a hinterland of the Nakdonggang River. As a result, it is very helpful in mitigating flood damage and purifying turbid water.

Uponeup Wetland began to form as sediment accumulates in the Nakdonggang River after the sea level rose as the last ice age was over 15,000 years ago. The geological remains in this area include dinosaur footprints in the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic period, and tomb clusters formed from the Three Kingdoms Period are distributed. In the past, wetlands were considered barren and cultivated as agricultural lands. In the 1930s, the wetlands were converted into rice fields as artificial embankments including Daedae Embankment were built in Uponeup Wetland, and the area of Uponeup Wetland was also reduced by half at this time. After that, large and small embankments were constructed until the 1970s, and the area of the wetlands continued to decrease, and the remaining wetlands were separated from each other by the bank. The wetlands in the lower reaches of Topyeongcheon in the west of Uponeup Wetland were all turned into agricultural lands except for Jjokjibeol, and the wetlands in Mokpo and Sajipo were also reduced. In 1933, during the Japanese colonial period, Uponeup Wetland was designated as Natural Monument No. 15. After liberation, Uponeup Wetland was designated as a natural monument as a habitat for migratory birds in 1962, but was removed from the natural monument in 1973 due to the decrease in the number of migratory birds, including swans.

Since then, residents, civic groups, and the government have cooperated to prevent further damage to the wetlands. As a result, Uponeup Wetland was registered as an international Ramsar Wetland in 1998. In 2008, the General Meeting of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention was held in Uponeup Wetland, and it was re-designated as a natural monument as “Uponeup Wetland Natural Reserve, Changnyeong” in 2011.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

Uponeup Wetland is a back marsh of the Nakdonggang River and is the largest inland wetland in Korea. Wetlands are highly productive ecosystems and are also very important for biodiversity conservation.

However, most wetlands in Korea were converted to agricultural land in the 20th century, and there are not many remaining at the present, but Uponeup Wetland is the largest of the surviving back marshes. Uponeup Wetland is home to many endangered and rare plant species that live only in wetlands. Uponeup Wetland is also home to a variety of amphibians and reptiles, aquatic insects, freshwater shellfish, fish, and flora and fauna that require wetlands. Due to the high diversity of these organisms, and as a habitat for many endangered and protected animals and plants, Uponeup Wetland has a great ecosystem conservation value. In Cambodia’s Tonle Sap Lake, UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, the Mekong River flows backwards during flooding due to monsoon in summer, and the water level rises up to 10 m, and Uponeup Wetland also has a



wetland formation principle similar to that of Tonle Sap. In addition, Tonle Sap Lake and Uponeup Wetland are similar in that the productivity and biodiversity of the ecosystem are high, and they are homes for many residents. Many natural reserves in Korea, such as Seoraksan Mountain and Hallasan Mountain, preserve nature by strictly controlling people's access.

However, Uponeup Wetland has been the basis of life for residents in the surrounding villages for thousands of years. Therefore, it is distinguished from other natural reserves in that nature can be preserved only by pursuing the coexistence of humans and nature through sustainable development that preserves nature while maintaining the traditional lifestyle of villagers rather than controlling people, and active participation, management, education, and cooperation of local residents are required. Uponeup Wetland was designated as an ecological and landscape conservation area on July 26, 1997, as a wetland protected area on August 9, 1999, and as a natural protected area on January 13, 2011 (Natural Monument No. 524), and as a wetland improvement area on February 8, 2012. Internationally, it was registered as a Ramsar Convention International Wetland on March 2, 1998, and was certified as a Ramsar Wetland City for the first time in the world at the 13th General Assembly of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on October 25, 2018. This overlapping designation of various protected areas at home and abroad proves that Uponeup Wetland has been recognized for its outstanding value as a habitat for animals and plants, and as a wetland with unique geographic features. Uponeup Wetland is maintained with floods, so if floods are reduced or eliminated by the construction of floodgates, tidal gates, and levees, its ecological value will inevitably be damaged. In the future, some of the places that were previously converted to agricultural land will have to be removed and restored to wetlands, and the disconnected wetlands will have to be connected.











# Spindle Tree of Dokdo Island

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13

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 538 | **Location** 30 Dokdo-ri, Ulleung-eup, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do

**Designated area** 200 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** October 5, 2012







**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Spindle tree  
**Scientific name :** *Euonymus japonicus* Thunb.  
**Family name :** Celastraceae

**Age of a tree :** 100 years old (estimated)  
**Size :** Tree height 0.5 m, stem circumference near the roots 0.25 m,  
crown circumference 7 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

It grows at the upper end of the steep slope of Cheonjanggul Cave in Dongdo Island. Since it is place where a strong sea breeze blows, it grows low on a rock wall, so the tree is only 50 cm tall. Although it is short, the crown is wide and covers the rock wall. It is believed to be the oldest tree among the existing trees in Dokdo Island, and is a very valuable tree in terms of Dokdo's topography and ecological characteristics.

### Nature · Humanities Environment

Dokdo Island, where this spindle tree grows, is an offshore volcanic island, consisting of 90 islands and reefs including Dongdo Island and Seodo Island. Since the entire island is composed of volcanic rocks and volcanic clastic sedimentary rocks, the surface soil is poor and the growth environment for plant growth is poor due to strong sea breezes. Since this spindle tree grows at the upper end of the northwestern wall of Cheonjanggul Cave that extends from the center of Dongdo Island to the sea level in a circular vertical direction, the public cannot easily access the tree, and there are two more small spindle trees nearby. Spindle trees grow in Dongdo Island and Seodo Island, but the distribution area is narrow and there are not many individuals.



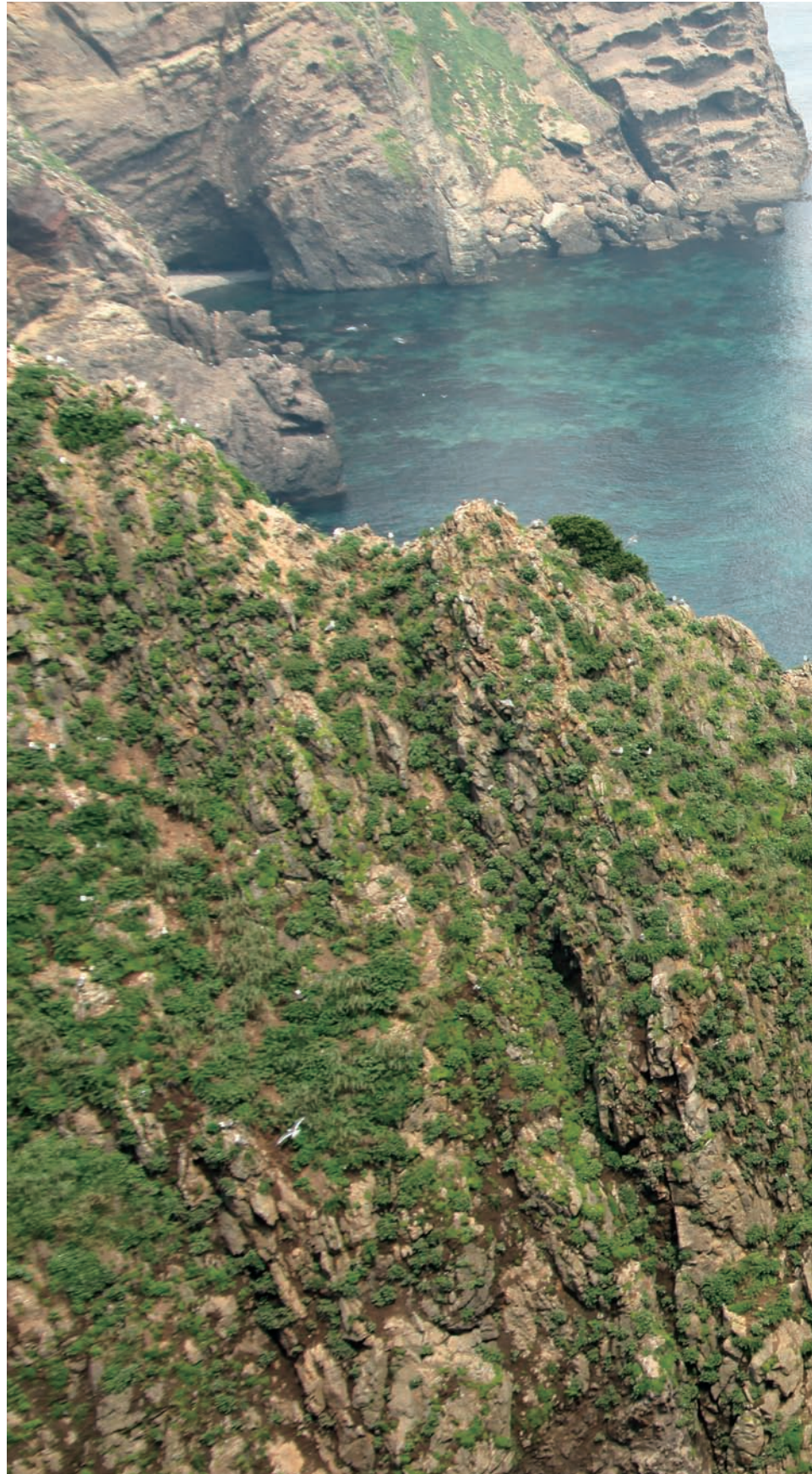


There are no known legends related to Spindle Tree of Dokdo Island, but the existence of this spindle tree was already identified at the time of an academic expedition to Dokdo Island organized by the Korean Mountain Association in August 1949. The age of the spindle tree was estimated to be about 100 years old because trees grown in extremely unfavorable growth environments such as strong sea breezes and dry soil with poor organic matter have a stem circumference of 25 cm according to the Dokdo Island Flora Survey Report by late Professor Lee Young-no (Dokdo Island Plant Collecting Record, 1952). For your reference, the Spindle Tree of Dokdo Island was designated and managed as a protected tree in July 2008 in Gyeongsangbuk-do.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

Spindle Tree of Dokdo Island is the oldest tree among trees living in Dokdo Island, where the growing environment is extremely poor. It is estimated to be over 100 years old, but its tree height is only 50 cm. It is the result of a survival strategy that spreads and grows close to the ground instead of growing high to overcome the harsh sea breeze and poor growth environment. It has great botanical value as a representative tree species of Dokdo Island, as well as territorial symbolic value as a tree that has lived for more than 100 years at the eastern end of the country.











# Population of Red Leaf Willows in Chunghyo-dong, Gwangju

14

Designated Natural Monument No. 539 | Location 911, Chunghyo-dong, Buk-gu, Gwangju, etc.

Designated area 2,469 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date October 5, 2012







**Species of tree (scientific name)** : Population of Red Leaf Willows    **Family name** : Salicaceae  
**Scientific name** : *Salix chaenomeloides* Kimura    **Age of a tree** : 430 years (estimated)  
**Size** : Tree 1 : height 8.0 m, chest height circumference 8.35 m, crown width east-west 22.6 m, north-south 18.1 m  
Tree 2 : height 9.0 m, chest height circumference 6.95 m, crown width east-west 13.4 m, north-south 17.7 m  
Tree 3 : height 13.0 m chest height circumference 8.10 m, crown width east-west 24 m, north-south 26.6 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

Tree 1 (northernmost tree) : The main stem of this tree was cut out at a height of about 3 m, and formed the current tree shape due to the development of side branches, and the southern part of the base up to about 3 m from the ground is widely filled.

Tree 2 (second tree from the north) : This tree is in a state in which most of the crown overlaps with the adjacent Tree 1 because the main stem and branches are cut off at a height of about 4 m above the ground, and one side branch in the northwest has developed to form the current crown. It is filled from the ground to the part where the main stem was cut. Tree 3 (southernmost tree) : It is about 18 m south of Tree 2. The main stem was cut off at a height of about 1.5 m above the ground, and two side branches developed in this part to form the current crown. We referred to the measured value of the National Institute of Forest Science (2012.5.18.) to calculate the 430 years of age of the Red Leaf Willow Group.





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## Nature·Humanities Environment

The Population of Red Leaf Willows in Chunghyo-dong is located on the eastern boundary of the Gwangju Riverside Eco Park, which was built on the south side of Lake Gwangju. Three red leaf willows grow in groups on a long oval flatland, which is separated from the Gwangju Riverside Eco Park by a road. Originally, when the forest was created, there were 1 pine tree, 1 plum tree, and 5 red leaf willows, but before liberation, 1 plum tree and 1 red leaf willow died, and 1 pine tree and 1 red leaf willow were removed due to the extension of the road in front of the village in the 1970s, so only 3 red leaf willows remain at present. Right in front of the Population of Red Leaf Willows is the Chunghyodong Monument House, which commemorates the patriotism of General Kim Deok-ryeong's family, and nearby are Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion and Sigyeongjeong Pavilion, designated as scenic sites.



The Population of Red Leaf Willows in Chunghyo-dong is a symbolic forest of the village between Hoan in the east of Gwangju Lake and Chunghyo-dong Village, and is a part of the forest created for the purpose of secrets.

This forest was created at the end of the 16th century to compensate for the topographical defects according to the theory of divination based on topography, and when the forest was created, it was called '1 pine 1 mae and 5 willow trees' by planting 1 pine tree, 1 plum tree, and 5 red leaf willows. According to residents, the trees were planted for the purpose of secrets for the village's 'Wellbeing, peace, and prosperity given that Gusin Rock on the other side of the Gwangju Lake in front of the village and the well (spring) in the village as a form of the tomb site according to the theory of divination based on topography. In addition, it is said that in order to further strengthen the secrets, a 'Horse tomb' was built and 'Menhir' was built in addition to the red leaf willows.

In Chunghyo-dong, it is said that these Population of Red Leaf Willows were planted in commemoration of the birth of General Kim Deok-ryeong, the loyalty subject from this town who prevented the Japanese enemy from advancing to Honam under Kwon Yul by collecting army raised in the cause of justice during the Imjin War. That is why it is also called 'Kim Deok-ryeong Tree'.

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## Cultural Heritage Value

In the late 16th century, the Population of Red Leaf Willows in Chunghyo-dong was created as a secret forest for the well-being, peace, and prosperity of the village. Although the pine trees and plum

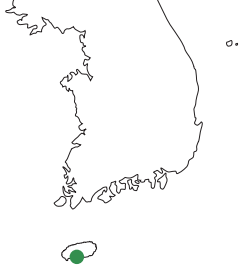
trees planted together were damaged and disappeared, it has been preserved along with the history of the village for a long time, and the origins and anecdotes related to the tree, such as the tree called Kim Deok-ryeong Tree, have been passed down, so it has great historical and cultural value. In addition, the tree shape is unique and beautiful, and it is of great academic value, as it has a comparative advantage with red leaf willows that are currently designated and protected as a natural monument in terms of age and size.

## Population of Red Leaf Willows in Chunghyo-dong, Gwangju



In the village of Chunghyo-dong, there is a population of red leaf willows, which is symbolic forests of the village and was created for the purpose of a death notice. This forest is said to have been planted by village residents for the purpose of informing the village's 'Well-being, peace, and prosperity' because Gushinbawi Rock located across from Gwangju Lake in front of the village and the well (spring) in the village are the shape of the grave site based on the theory of divination based on topography. It is also referred to as the "Kim Deok-ryeong Tree" in the village, and it is said to have been planted in commemoration of the birth of General Kim Deok-ryeong, a loyal subject in the village, who raised an army in the cause of justice and prevented the Japanese enemy from advancing to Honam under the command of Kwon Yul during the Imjin War.





# Elaeocarpus of Gangjeong-dong, Jeju

15

Designated Natural Monument No. 544 | Location 5647, Gangjeong-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

Designated area 15,357 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date April 26, 2013







**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Elaeocarpus

**Family name :** Elaeocarpaceae

**Scientific name :** Elaeocarpus sylvestris var. ellipticus (Thunb.) H. Hara

**Age of a tree :** 500 years (estimated)

**Size :** Tree height 11.5 m, stem circumference around roots 10.5 m, north stem 4.7 m, south stem 4.4 m, north stem chest height circumference 3.7 m, south stem chest height circumference 2.7 m, crown width east-west direction 15 m, north-south direction 12 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

The root part is exposed about 2 m, and there are traces of filling on the exposed root part. The stem almost splits in two at the part in contact with the ground to form a V-shaped tree shape, and there is a wound-treated filling mark in the place where the branch was cut off. It puts down roots in the cracks of rocks on the riverside in the lower stream of Gangjeongcheon. Due to the nature of the riverside, organic matter is carried down from the upstream every time a flood occurs, so the soil at the site is fertile and breathable, making it a good condition for trees to grow.

However, since it is not an independent tree and grows together with other trees in the forest, the competition for crowns to receive more sunlight is severe.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Elaeocarpus of Gangjeong-dong is a sacred tree of “Naegilisodang” located 30 m below the Gangjeongcheon Naegilso. This dang tree, which replaces a temple, grows on the riverside slope of the western side of Gangjeongcheon, and the growing environment is fertile thanks to the organic soil that accumulates in each flood. In addition to Elaeocarpus, there are lush Siebold’s chinquapin, Japanese camphor tree and paulownias in the vicinity, resulting in intense competition among trees to secure space. In the lower layer around Elaeocarpus, shrubs such as Yellowish velvety-leaf litsea, privets, starjasmynes, Coralberries and various herbaceous plants grow. There are the Jungmun Tourist Complex and Cheonjeyeon Falls about 5 km to the east, and Cheonjiyeon Falls about 6 km to the west.

While most of Jeju’s sacred trees are Japanese Hackberry, it is a very unique case that Elaeocarpus is a sacred tree. The reason why Elaeocarpus of Gangjeong-dong could be preserved in this area for a long time was because it was the sacred tree of “Naegilisodang” that villagers trust and rely on. In addition, the locational advantages of the Gangjeongcheon riverside, which helped the growth of trees due to periodic accumulation of soil organic matter, and the geographical location corresponding to the Northernmost Limit of Elaeocarpus Colony, would have had a positive effect on the growth of Elaeocarpus for a long time.



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**Cultural Heritage Value**

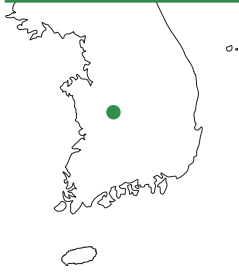
Elaeocarpus is a temperate evergreen broad-leaved tree, and the area around Seogwipo, Jeju-do, corresponds to the distribution Northern limit. Currently, Jeju Cheonjiyeon Elaeocarpus native place is designated as Natural Monument No. 163, but nothing was designated as an old-growth and giant tree. This Elaeocarpus of Gangjeong-dong is of great academic value in that it is the oldest old-growth and giant tree that survived in the Northernmost Limit of Elaeocarpus Colony. In addition, it is of great folklore value in that the sacred tree of Naegilisodang, which has been sacredly worshiped by residents for a long time, is the Elaeocarpus sacred tree, not the Japanese Hackberry commonly used as a sacred tree in Jeju.











# Saw-leaf Zelkova of Goegok-dong, Daejeon

16

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 545 | **Location** 985 Goegok-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon, etc.

**Designated area** Cultural Heritage Area 389 m<sup>2</sup>, Cultural Heritage Protection Area 4,687 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** July 17, 2013







**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Saw-leaf Zelkova

**Age of a tree :** 700 years (estimated)

**Scientific name :** Zelkova serrata (Thunb.) Makino

**Size :** Tree height 16 m, stem circumference near the roots 9.2 m, crown width east-west 23 m, south-north 29 m

**Family name :** Ulmaceae

### Cultural Heritage Status

It is growing in the form of a pavilion tree near the village.

stories related to the tree.

The size of the tree is less than that of other Saw-leaf Zelkova trees designated as natural monuments, but it is noteworthy that it has various

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The Saw-leaf Zelkova tree of Goegok-dong is located on a flatland at the entrance of Saetteummaeul Village in Goegok-dong, about 2 km away from Gasuwon Station. The Saw-leaf Zelkova tree grows alone without other large trees around it. There is a pavilion in the south of the tree, and a small waterway leads to the south. Wooden fences and decks are installed around the trees. The wooden fence and deck are installed around the tree. Although houses continue to the north or northeast of the tree, they are far from the tree, so they do not directly affect the growth of the tree. The Honam Line railroad runs at 80 m northwest of the tree, and there is a local road at 200 m. In the village of Goegok-dong on the west side of railroads and local roads, there are about 40





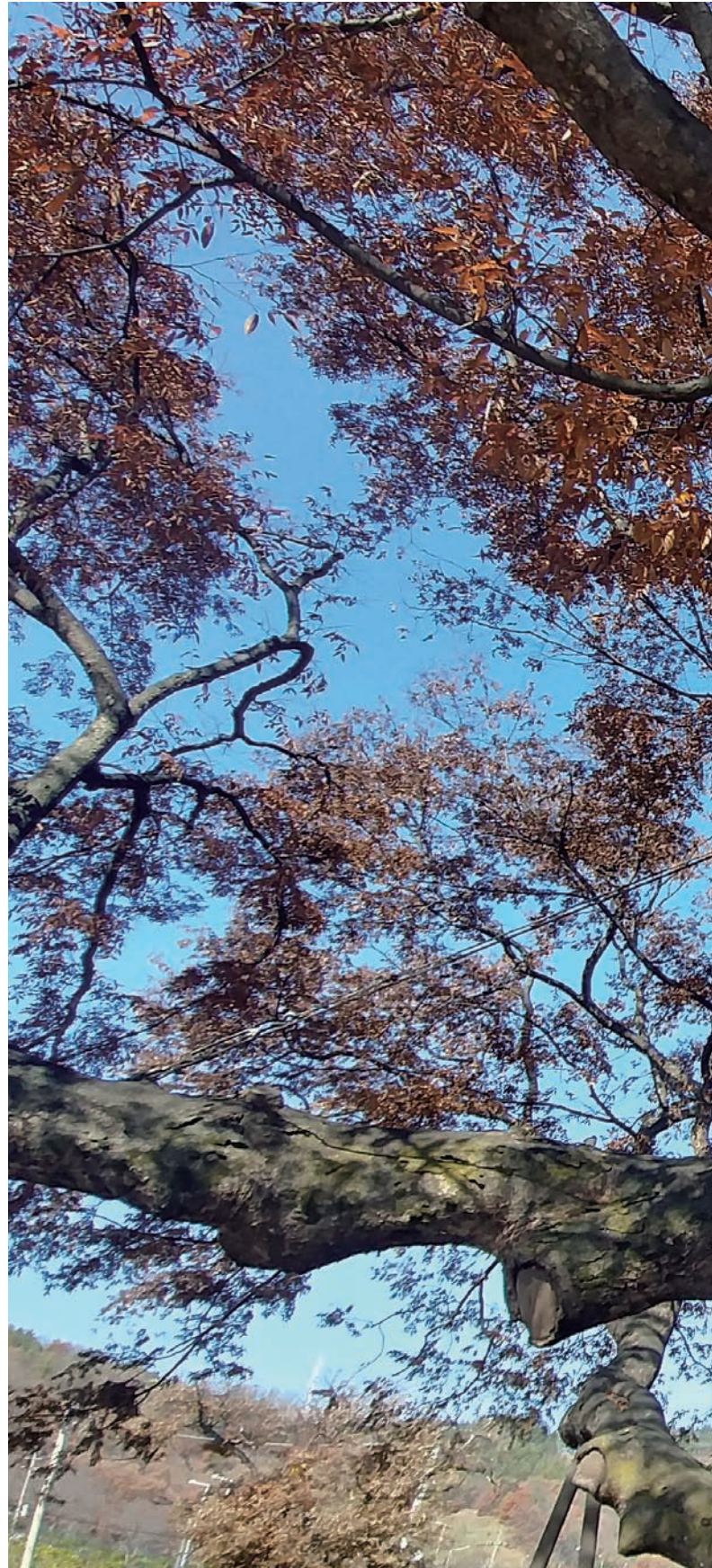
houses, including the old house of Papyeong-yun's Seoyun Gongpa.

It is also said that the Saw-leaf Zelkova of Goegok-dong originated from a young Saw-leaf Zelkova tree that floated from the upper stream when the Gapcheon water rose due to a flood, or that it originated from the valley where Saw-leaf Zelkova trees grow, as shown in the name of this village, Goegok-dong. In addition, there is a claim that the village's topography resembles a ring made of willow trees and thus became Gogok-dong in the process of translating the place name called Gorigol to Chinese characters, so it is not sure which theory is true. There is also a legend that the Saw-leaf Zelkova tree was home to a big snake with ears, and the villagers protected it as a guardian deity to protect the tree and the village. The villagers have long regarded this Saw-leaf Zelkova tree as sacred, and it is said that the Star Festival was held for the Saw-leaf Zelkova tree on July 7th in the lunar calendar, and there was also a custom of telling a good and bad harvest of farming that year with the leaves of the Saw-leaf Zelkova blooming.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

The Saw-leaf Zelkova of Goegok-dong was a sacred tree that has played a central role in the village residents so that the villagers hold the Star Festival for the tree on July 7th every year in the lunar calendar. This Saw-leaf Zelkova tree is the guardian deity of the village, and the story of telling a good or bad harvest of farming that year based on the state of leaves, including a big snake with ears, is still told today. It has great cultural and folk value because it has been worshiped as a guardian deity of the village for a long time, and also has great academic value, such as size, age of the tree, and beautiful tree shape.

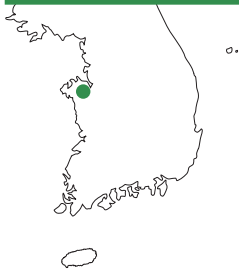






Saw-leaf Zelkova of Goegok-dong, Daejeon





# Ginkgo Tree in Myeoncheon-myeon, Dangjin

17

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 551 | **Location** 772-1, Seongsang-ri, Myeoncheon-myeon, Dangjin-si, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.

**Designated area** 930 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** September 6, 2016







**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Ginkgo

**Age of a tree :** 1,000 years (estimated)

**Scientific name :** Ginkgo biloba L.

**Size :** Tree 1 : Tree height 20 m, chest height circumference 6.1 m

**Family name :** Ginkgoaceae

Tree 2 : Tree height 19 m, chest height circumference 6.2 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

These are two ginkgo trees growing on the east side of the former Myeoncheon Elementary School (present Myeoncheon Elementary School attached kindergarten), which opened in 1908. Tree 1 growing in the north is slightly taller than tree 2, and the trunk thickness of both trees is similar. Since the two trees grow in a narrow space, tree 1 has a lot of branches facing north, and tree 2 has a lot of branches facing south. It is said that when the Myeoncheon Elementary School was founded, the area where the trees grew was filled with soil, and the height of the trees was buried by 2~3 m.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The place where the two ginkgo trees grow is on the east side of the old Myeoncheon Elementary School in Myeoncheon Eupseong. When the Myeoncheon Elementary School was built, they were trees that



**Ginkgo Tree at Myeoncheon Elementary School during the Japanese Occupation**



grew on the east side of the hill, but the size of the trees was relatively reduced because the area around the trees was filled with 2~3 m of soil to make the site flat. The old elementary school in the north of the ginkgo trees was demolished, so the environment for growing trees is relatively good. In the west and south, landscape trees such as juniper trees are planted along the natural topography.

As the story regarding these ginkgo trees, we must not miss the story related to General Bok Ji-gyeom who made great contributions and his daughter, Young-rang when King Taejo Wang Geon of Goryeo established a country. In his later years, Bok Ji-gyeom returned to his hometown, Myeoncheon, and became ill from an unknown disease. His young daughter, Young-rang, prayed to the god every day to heal her father's illness. Then she had a dream, and a mountain spirit appeared in her dream and said, "Get two ginkgo trees, plant them in your garden, go up to the hill, pick azalea petals, make rice wine with Ansem water, ferment the rice wine for 100 days, and give it to your father, and the sickness would be healed." The daughter gave her father a liquor made according to the instructions of the mountain spirit, and the general Bok Ji-gyeom was recovered like a lie. Thanks to this story of the daughter's filial piety, the villagers gather at the ginkgo trees and hold Moksinsje Ritual every year .

### Cultural Heritage Value

These ginkgo trees are trees that preserve the legend related to the general Bok Ji-gyeom, who is the Goryeo founding contributor.

According to legend, it can be said to be trees that are over 1,000 years old. Today when Dangsanje Ritua and Seonangje Ritua, which used to serve as the focal point of villages throughout the country, are gradually disappearing, the Myeoncheon Ginkgo Tree Association has been performing the Moksinsje Ritual every year for 20 years. Considering the story about General Bok Ji-gyeom and his daughter, folklore meaning of Moksinsje Ritua held by the village community and the biological characteristics of the two ginkgo trees, the cultural property value is considerable.











# Chinese Juniper of Songgokseowon Confucian Academy, Seosan

18

Designated Natural Monument No. 553 | Location 494, Aejeong-ri, Inji-myeon, Seosan-si, Chungcheongnam-do

Designated area 2,975 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date May 3, 2018







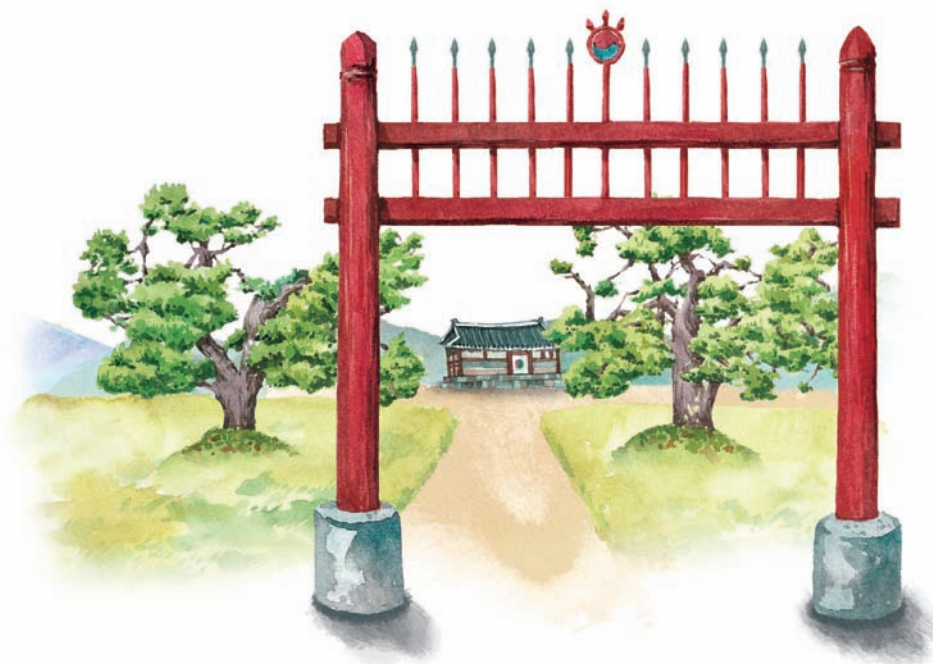
establishment of Seowon (1753, Yeongjo 29), it can be estimated to be 300 years. Although his family clan was Seoryeong, Ryu Yoon lived in Moguaul near Cheongju rather than living in Seosan, and his descendants also flourished around Cheongju. Nevertheless, there is a theory that he was oriented to Songgokseowon Confucian Academy in Seosan, primarily because he was a scholar who kept the fidelity that could be advocated inside and outside the Seoryeong Ryu family. The legend related to the 'Chinese Juniper' is also derived from that. The planting style of these Chinese Junipers is a symmetrical planting that represents the harmony of yin and yang, so it has an important meaning in understanding the planting style of trees in Seowons in Korea.



### Cultural Heritage Value

Songgokseowon Confucian Academy Chinese Junipers are planted in a symmetrical form at the entrance to the Seowon, which is a unique example of planting that symbolizes the ideology of Taegeuk and Yin-Yang, indicating great academic value. Considering the legend that Ryu Yoon resigned and went back to the rural life when Danjong refused his place as king himself and planted these trees, they can be said to be old-growth and giant trees with folklore value.

## Chinese Juniper of Songgokseowon Confucian Academy, Seosan



According to the family of the Seoryeong Ryu Clan, Mudongcheosa scholar Ryu Yoon (~1476) went back to the rural life when Danjong himself refused his place as king and planted this Chinese Juniper. Especially planted in a symmetrical form at the entrance to the Seowon, it is a unique example of planting that symbolizes the ideology of Taegeuk and Yin-Yang. It is also a place that has an important meaning in understanding the planting style of trees in Seowon in Korea.





# Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri, Gangneung

19

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 554 | **Location** 445, Hyeonnae-ri, Okgye-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.

**Designated area** 3,802 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** August 29, 2018





**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Date Plum

**Scientific name :** Diospyros lotus L.

**Family name :** Ebenaceae

**Age of a tree :** 250 years (estimated)

**Size :** Tree height 19 m, chest height circumference 2.86 m,  
stem circumference ear the roots 5.6 m

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### Cultural Heritage Status

The Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri grows with its stem inclined by 5 degrees to the east.

The external size of the tree is so superior that there is no comparison target among Date Plum nationwide. The stem near the roots is exceptionally thick, and the tree vigor is strong. Branch extension is skewed to the east, and the number of branches extending to the west is small. So the crown is skewed to the east.

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### Nature-Humanities Environment

The Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri is located at the road side of Hyeonnaean-gil and Okgye-ro, 1 km away from the Okgyemyeon office. The place where the tree is located is next to the Hyeonnae 1-ri Village Hall, and Seonghwangdang is connected to the south of the tree. Seonghwangdang and the Date Plum are located on the separate site about 1 m higher than the road, farmland and roads are around the tree, and some houses are relatively far away. Therefore, there are few factors that will cause these houses to directly affect the growth of the tree. Rather, the presence of Seonghwangdang closely attached to the back of the tree may affect the normal growth of the tree. Behind Seonghwangdang, there is a small garden-shaped rest area, and the wood fence and floor are covered with amber stone around the Date Plum.

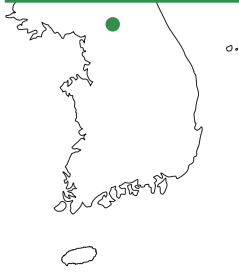
The Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri is a sacred tree of Seonghwangdang in Hyeonnae-ri Village. It is a tree worshiped by the villagers. Since it retains the historicity as a local cultural property, such as annual Seonghwang Festival, it has been protected by the residents for a long time. The fruit of the Date Plum has long been used for medicinal and edible purposes, and it was also important as the understock of persimmon trees that produce dried persimmons, which are offerings on the memorial service table. It is a tree that has endured a long time by harmoniously combining the usefulness of trees and the characteristics of a sacred tree.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

The Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri is a sacred tree of Seonghwangdang in Hyeonnae-ri. It is not only highly rare in terms of standard, but also has a high natural academic value because it maintains its own tree shape well. As shown in the example that residents hold Seonghwangje Festival on dongji and the day of the first full moon of the lunar year even today, folk and cultural elements and the leaves and fruits of the Date Plum are used for medicinal and edible purposes, showing its cultural value for life. It can be seen from a distance because there are no tall buildings or sculptures around. Generally, preservation and growth environment are in good condition, and value as a rest area is good enough as the surrounding is created as a rest area along with the landscape value.





# Alder Tree of Chogwa-ri, Pocheon

20

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 555 | **Location** 664, Chogwa-ri, Gwanin-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.

**Designated area** 9,885.7 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** September 5, 2019





**Species of tree (scientific name) :** Alder tree

**Age of a tree :** About 230 years (estimated)

**Scientific name :** *Alnus japonica* (Thunb.) Steudel

**Size :** Height 21.7 m, chest height circumference 3.4 m,

**Family name :** Betulaceae

stem circumference near the roots 3.93 m, diameter 1.1 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

The alder tree in Chogwa-ri is a tree that grows alone in the middle of the farmland at the entrance to the village.

The crown is well developed, and there are some signs of surgery, but tree vigor is in a healthy state. Compared to standards such as its tree height, stem circumference near the roots, crown width, and age with those of other trees, it is not only remarkably large, but also maintains its own tree shape well. Its scenic value is high because it has been used as a pavilion tree for villagers for a long time.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Chogwa-ri has a plain to the left and right of the mountain area extending north from Gonamsan Mountain at the southern end, forming a village and agricultural land. Route No. 87 and Local Road No. 387 intersect, and the northern end is facing Tandong-ri, the location of the Gwanin-myeon office, and the alder tree of Chogwa-ri stands alone in the middle of the farmland in front of the village. The area around this tree is also an agricultural land where tall trees or shrubs do not grow. In the past, the area around the tree was wide enough to be used as a resting place for the farming season, and a ditch flowed next to the tree, but now the ditch is filled due to the soil preparation around, and the space around the tree remains only about the width of the crown.

The origin of this alder tree is related to the place name of this town. From ancient times, Chogwa-ri has been famous as a town where many pears and peaches were produced. It is

said that the name of the village was derived from the fact that the first big, good fruit was offered to a county magistrate. One year, a famine caused difficulties in fruit offerings, and a passing monk predicted that all the fruit trees would turn into alders. It is said that after such a prophecy, all fruit trees were actually turned into alders, and later the offering of fruit to the government office was exempted. Alder trees were used a lot as materials such as utensils used in ancestral rites and wooden containers, and other barks and fruit were used as raw materials for dyeing such as red-brown to black-brown. In addition, an alder tree is a milestone









tree, as seen in the phrase “Alder tree for 10 ri and half” in the tree taryeong (traditional Korean ballad), and was a tree familiar to our traditional life as a material for the wooden goose that the groom took as a symbol of fidelity during the traditional wedding ceremony.

### Cultural Heritage Value

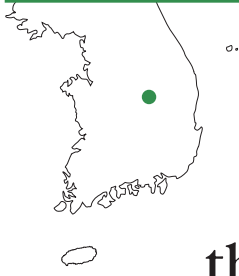
The alder tree of Chogwa-ri is the largest alder tree in the country. Not only it has high rarity in terms of standard, but also maintains its own tree shape. It has a high natural academic and landscape value as it has been playing a role like a pavilion tree as a shelter for village residents.

## Alder Tree of Chogwa-ri, Pocheon



The origin of Alder Tree of Chogwa-ri is related to the place name of this town. From ancient times, Chogwa-ri has been famous as a town where many pears and peaches were produced. It is said that the name of the village was derived from the fact that the first big, good fruit was offered to a county magistrate. One year, a famine caused difficulties in fruit offerings, and a passing monk predicted that all the fruit trees would turn into alders. It is said that after such a prophecy, all fruit trees were actually turned into alders, and later the offering of fruit to the government office was exempted. In addition, an alder tree is a milestone tree, as seen in the phrase “Alder tree for 10 ri and half” in the tree taryeong (traditional Korean ballad), and was a tree familiar to our traditional life as a material for the wooden goose that the groom took as a symbol of fidelity during the traditional wedding ceremony.





# Trifoliolate Orange at the Head House of the Jangsu Hwang Clan, Mungyeong

21

**Designated Natural Monument No.** 558 | **Location** 460-6, Daeha-ri, Sanbuk-myeon, Mungyeong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.

**Designated area** 2,823 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** December 27, 2019







**Species of tree (scientific name)** : Trifoliate orange tree **Age of a tree** : 400 years (estimated)

**Scientific name** : Poncirus trifoliata (L.) Raf.

**Size** : Tree height 6.3 m,

**Family name** : Rutaceae

chest height circumference 96 cm, 261.5 cm,

crown width east-west 9.2 m, north-south 10.3 m

### Cultural Heritage Status

There are two trifoliate orange trees in the front yard of the head house. The trifoliate orange trees in east and west form a semicircular shape like a single tree because they split into 3 and 4 large branches, respectively, near the root. The east trifoliate orange tree has a slightly rotted base, but the west trifoliate orange tree does not have any major scars. These trifoliate orange trees are large in terms of tree height, crown width, and age, and maintain their unique tree shape well. Fruits are edible or used as medicinal materials, and are closely related to our life culture. As old-growth and giant trees who have been with the head house for many years, they have great natural, academic, and folk values.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

A shallow hill is located on the west side of the head house, where there are trifoliate orange trees, and Geumcheon flows in the southeast.

Local Road 59 (Geumcheon-ro) passes between Geumcheon and the



Trifoliate Orange at the Head House of the Jangsu Hwang Clan, Mungyeong



head house.

The two trifoliolate orange trees are located in the courtyard garden of the Mungyeong Jangsu Hwang's head house, and landscape trees such as Crape Mytle are planted together in the vicinity. The head house garden is bordered by a fence, but the public's access is not restricted. There is also a pine tree in Daehari, Mungyeong (Natural Monument No. 426) owned by Jangsu Hwang's Sajeonggongpa Jongjung at about 900 m northeast.

This head house is one of the Yangban houses in the Mungyeong region and is the Jangsu Hwang's head house. It is said that the trifoliolate orange trees in the head house were planted by Minister Hwang Hee's grandson, Hwang Shi-gan (1558~1642), and they are believed to be the oldest trifoliolate orange trees in Korea (over 400 years old).

The reason why the scholars specifically planted trifoliolate orange trees in the garden is also related to the old story in China's <Anjachunchu>, "Tangerines will be produced when tangerine trees are planted in the south of Hwisoo, but when they are planted in the north of Hwisoo, trifoliolate orange will be produced.

This old story, which is related to trifoliolate orange trees, contains the content that people are greatly influenced by the surrounding environment. Because of its sharp thorns, trifoliolate orange trees have been planted around city walls and for fences since ancient times, and the bark and fruit were used as medicinal stuff.

Trifoliolate orange trees are a useful tree species commonly encountered in our history, so two trees in Ganghwa Island have already been designated as natural monuments.





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**Cultural Heritage Value**

Trifoliate Orange at the Head House of the Jangsu Hwang Clan, Mungyeong are not only highly rare in terms of tree standards such as tree height, crown width, and age, but also maintain their own tree shape well. Fruits are closely related to our life culture, such as being used for food or medicine. As old-growth and giant trees with the head house with long history for a long time, they have great botanical, academic, and folk value.





# Geology 지질

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Tuff and Volcanogenic Structure on Jageundaeseom Island, Sinan  
Yongmeori Coast in Sagye-ri, Jeju  
Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri, Uiseong  
Block Stream in Maneosan Mountain, Miryang  
Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang  
Sambongyaksu Mineral Water in Gwangwon-ri, Hongcheon  
Gaeinyaksu Mineral Water in Misan-ri, Inje  
Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju  
Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan  
Columnar Joint in Yangnam, Gyeongju  
Basalt Gorge and Bidulginangpokpo Falls of Hantangang River, Pocheon  
Pillow Lava in Auraji, Pocheon  
Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol  
Green Earth Pigment (Celadonite) Site in Noeseongsan Mountain, Pohang  
Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Pterosaurs in Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan  
Yongsodonggul Cave, Jeongseon  
Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone (Utsanjeongul, Bugoreumgul, Daerimgul Lava Tubes)  
Jurassic Conglomerate in Bongyang-ri, Jeongseon  
Hwaamdonggul Cave, Jeongseon





# Tuff and Volcanogenic Structure on Jageundaeseom Island, Sinan

22

Designated Natural Monument No. 525 | Location San 278, Naewol-ri, Bigeum-myeon, Sinan-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.

Designated area 8,421 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011





### Cultural Heritage Status

In Korea, the Cretaceous volcanic rocks are mainly distributed in the southern regions. The volcanic rocks of Jageundaeseom Island in Bigeum-myeon are also the product of volcanic activity in the Late Cretaceous Period. Although it is now an island, it was not a marine environment during the period of volcanic activity, so volcanic rocks in Jageundaeseom Island are not rocks formed by contact with water. However, some of the phenomena that can be seen in outcrops today are formed by physical and chemical weathering and erosion of seawater over a long period of time. Volcanic activity depends on the components of magma, and volcanic products vary according to the eruption environment. There are many different factors, but in general, high silicon content tends to show strong explosiveness, while low silicon content tends to show an eruption of fluid lava. In a lava eruption type volcano, a quiet lava eruption forms a lava plateau. On the other hand, large amounts of large and small rock fragments are ejected to form various forms of tuff in explosive volcanoes.

Jageundaeseom Island consists of acid tuffs caused by acid volcanic activity. The location of the volcano that erupted tuff that makes up the island has not been identified yet. Tuff is composed of crystalline tuff, litic lapilli tuff, and ash-flow tuff in various ways, and rhyolite and granite porphyry are also distributed, and sedimentary fragments captured in tuff can also be found. This composition is a phenomenon commonly seen in the wide volcanic rocks distributed in the southwestern part of the Korean Peninsula.

However, various primary and secondary volcanic structures and flow structures that develop in the tuff of Jageundaeseom Island characteristically develop in various ways that cannot be found





in other regions. Various volcanic structures are formed, such as the development of cooling joints that are presumed to be related to the cooling of pyroclastic flows, late tuff filling the gaps in the cooling joints, tuffs containing accretionary lapilli of various sizes, and rhyolite showing a typical flow structure. As it became an island, characteristic phenomena that were created by the influence of weathering and erosion appeared, and various types of taponi phenomena according to the relatively different weathering resistance appeared in various places. The reticular development of rhyolite smaller veins with a characteristic differential weathering pattern with many microscopic irregularities shows a rarity different from that of general weathering patterns.

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### **Nature-Humanities Environment**

It is a small uninhabited island located southwest of Bigeumdo Island and consists of 3 small islands. Jageundaeseom Island is the largest of these, but it is a small island with a total area of less than 10,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the rock mass is exposed, and a limited thin layer of soil is formed in the center of the island, so a small number of pine trees and herbaceous plants make up the vegetation. The entire island is made of acidic tuff and various volcanic structures are developed. Various characteristic structures are developed throughout the island, but special volcanic structures show relatively large developments in the west of the island with a large exposed area and the southern part of the small island in the north of Jageundaeseom Island. It is difficult to see the development of these structures in adjacent Daeseom Island or Teolseom Island.



## Cultural Heritage Value

Generally, these are phenomena that develop in the rocky outcrop, so the conservation condition is good. However, the hardness of tuff formed by rock formation of volcanic ash is relatively low, and there is always a possibility that the microscopic structures or structures that develop in the outcrops will disappear because they are exposed to strong weathering and erosion environments.

The intensive production of the synchronic structures of various volcanic activities and the geological structures that develop in relation to various geological conditions after volcanic activity can provide important clues for studying volcanic activity and geological environment in the late Cretaceous period of Korea, well showing the academic importance. In addition, these structures are not often found in Korea and are rare, and various rocks resulting from violent volcanic activity and natural igneous activity are distributed in a limited area, making it possible to understand the characteristics and development process of volcanic activity, so the natural history and educational value are very high.

In the marine environment of the island, the taponi phenomenon, which develops due to strong weathering and erosion, occurs in various places, and various and characteristic shapes are formed under the influence of the types and structure of rocks. The pores and cross sections formed by volatile substances developing inside the tuff, and the development of reticular veins with severe irregularities due to erosion have a rarity differentiated from general weathering patterns.







## Yongmeori Coast in Sagye-ri, Jeju

23

Designated Natural Monument No. 526 | Location 112-3, Sagye-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.

Designated area 51,132 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011







## Cultural Heritage Status

Yongmeori Coast in Sagye-ri, Jeju is a place where you can see the beautiful volcanic topography of Yongmeori tuff and Sanbangsan Mountain trachyte. Yongmeori Tuff is a terrain that extends about 500 m to the south of Sanbangsan Mountain from the Sagyeri coast in Andeok-myeon. Yongmeori Tuff is a kind of tuff ring made by stacking layers of volcanic ash exploded by an explosive aqueous volcanic reaction caused by the encounter of magma and water. The formation period of Yongmeori is not known exactly, but it is estimated to be about 1 million years old as a volcano formed before Sanbangsan Mountain, which is 800,000 years old. Currently, it can be said to be the oldest volcanic terrain in Jeju Island.

Yongmeori was formed by stacking layers of volcanic ash exploded from the explosive aqueous volcanic reaction caused by the encounter of magma and water. The volcanic ash emanated from the volcano flows along the ground along with the volcanic gas, creating various structures such as plaque stratification, wave stratification, and gigantic ripplemark cross stratification. In addition, lenticular mass layers formed as a mixture of volcanic ash with water flows in a paste form also appear everywhere. This structure indicates that volcanic eruption occurred in a very humid state with the volcanic ash moistened with water.

Since Yongmeori is a very old volcano, its original volcanic topography has been lost a lot. However, it was found that Yongmeori Tuff was divided into three strata units, which were stacked by overlapping volcanic debris erupted from three different craters. The reason why the crater's location changed and the volcano was created is because Yongmeori was built on a soft foundation, and the

volcanic body collapsed several times during the eruption, leading to the crater's relocation and formation of a volcanic body.

The lava dome in Sanbangsan Mountain has a columnar joint about 2 m in diameter formed vertically by about 100 m. It is common that there are fan-shaped joints inside the lava dome, but given that only vertical columnar joints remain, the edge of the lava dome appears to have been eroded and disappeared.



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### Nature-Humanities Environment

Yongmeori is the oldest volcano in Jeju Island and has a very small distribution area because it has been severely eroded. However, due to the erosion over a long period of time, it also has the advantage of being able to observe eroded terrain such as wave-cut platform, tafoni.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Although its original volcanic topography disappeared a lot due to erosion over the years, Yongmeori also has the advantage of being of great help in the study of the formation process of hydro volcanoes as the internal structure of the volcano is revealed well due to such erosion.

## Legend of Yongmeori Coast



Yongmeori contains an interesting legend of Go Jong-dal. Going back to the story of the Qin Emperor during the warring states period in the past, Emperor Qin gained the world and built the Great Wall of China, and took a defensive attitude to prevent the external enemies from moving an inch. Qin Shi Huang, who unified the world, was an omnipotent emperor whose power was sky-high. However, if a suitable king was born in a neighboring country, he could not feel relieved. So, Emperor Qin was always searching for whether a suitable king was born in a neighboring country. In addition, Qin Shi Huang, who gained the power of the world, became interested in eternal life and longevity, and sent many people not

Yongmeori is worth protecting as a natural monument in that it is a rare case in the world that well shows the geological structure of a hydro volcano along with Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone and Suwolbong Peak. In particular, the crater movement phenomenon that occurred during the eruption of the hydro volcano has outstanding academic value as the first case reported to academia. It has a historical significance as a place where Hamel, who drifted in Joseon in the 17th century to inform Joseon abroad, landed after the shipwreck.

Compared to foreign lava domes, which are mainly formed at the top of strato volcanos, Sanbangsan Mountain has a terrain that stands tall in the lowlands of the coast, so it is superior to any other lava domes in foreign countries. In addition, it can be said to have excellent scenic value in creating the outstanding scenery of southwestern Jeju.

only across the country but also far away to neighboring countries to seek magical herbs that could achieve eternal youth. Those sent to neighboring countries were asked to identify the situation of the country as well as medicinal herbs for eternal youth. One day, people who went to Jeju Island to get medicinal herbs for eternal youth informed that Jeju Island was full of energy to create a person who could become a king in the future. When they said that there was a fear of a king being born because there was Wanghujiji (A propitious site for a grave leading to a glory that a king will appear among descendants) in Jeju Island, Qin Shi Huang heard the news that there would be a leading figure in Jeju, and soon sent Go Jong-dal, who is good at feng shui and a magic trick and ordered him to cut off the vein. Go Jong-dal came to Jeju Island and was wandering in search of Wanghujiji, and after a few days, he found Wanghujiji in Sanbangsan Mountain containing the dragon's energy. Seeing the dragon heading for the sea with Sanbangsan Mountain, he went all over Sanbangsan Mountain with tremendous dragon energy, and looked for the vein he must cut off. And he found out that it was Yongmeori. Since the dragon was alive, it became Wanghujiji, so if he cut off this one, there would be no problem. First of all, Go Jong-dal cut off the tail of the dragon with a single stroke of a sword, and then cut off its back with a couple of strokes. As soon as he cut it off, blood flowed from the rock, and Sanbangsan Mountain groaned and cried for days. It is said that the dragon's energy was cut off in Jeju Island in this way, producing no more kings. In this Yongmeori, the rocks at the tail and the back are strangely cut horizontally, and the legend said that this is the mark cut by Go Jong-dal at that time.





# Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri, Uiseong

24

Designated Natural Monument No. 527

Location San 70, Binggye-ri, Chunsan-myeon, Uiseong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.

Designated area 101,158 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011







## Cultural Heritage Status

Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri is located in a rugged mountain shape to the left and right with Ssanggyecheon in the center. The area around Eoreumgol Ice Valley is composed of various volcanic rocks that erupted in the late Cretaceous Period. On the western mountain slope of Binggye-ri, which residents call the iceberg (ice mountain), there are many rock masses composed of rhyolite, rhyolite tuff, andesite tuff and basalt. Most of these rock masses, with a diameter of 1~2 m, are separated and are stacked from the main rocks by mechanical weathering, forming a talus. The formation of a talus is generally recognized as the result after the last Ice Age, and the separation of rock mass is the result of the action of various joints that develop in volcanic rocks and gravity. In the talus of boulders created at a relatively high speed, rock masses are sparsely piled up, and the space formed between the rock masses cannot be filled with small rock fragments or soil. The space between rock masses created in this way creates the phenomenon of Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri, Uiseong.

In general, the thermal conductivity of rocks is very low. Therefore, the heat absorption or release of the rocks is very slow. This is why rocks heated to high temperatures cool very slowly. In other words, this phenomenon means that rocks have a high capacity to accumulate heat. The rock masses piled up in Binggye Valley also heat up with high temperatures in the summer. In the winter, on the other hand, cooling is performed at a lower temperature. The unique natural phenomenon of Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri is that the accumulated warmth or cold is released very slowly even when the season changes.

In order to allow such an Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri phenomenon to occur, the rock masses forming the talus must be piled up considerably thick, and a space with excellent ventilation must be formed so that air can be communicated smoothly between the rock masses.





In the case of Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri, the accumulated rock mass is formed deeper underground than the surface, creating a structure that can better preserve heat. In addition to Naenghyeol, where ice is made in the summer, Punghyeol that radiates cold air everywhere is developing in Binggye-ri. Punghyeol makes it easy to feel the cold in the gaps created between the large rock masses piled up on the mountain slopes in the area of Binggyeri. In the winter, on the contrary, warm air with a temperature relatively higher than the temperature of the atmosphere is released, forming special vegetation such as moss nearby.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The phenomenon of Eoreumgol Ice Valley appears on the southeastern slope of the mountain body (iceberg) located west of the Binggye-ri village. At the back of this mountain, Yangji Reservoir is located parallel to a range of mountains. The phenomenon of Eoreumgol Ice Valley in which Binghyeol (Ice Cave) or Punghyeol appears is limited to the area where the talus of boulders is formed, and occurs in a section approximately 200 m wide and 300 m long. Even within this section, the phenomenon of Eoreumgol Ice Valley appears very irregularly, and the phenomenon of Eoreumgol Ice Valley does not occur where the depth of the accumulated boulders is not deep. Even if it is a mountain slope with scattered boulders nearby, the phenomenon of Eoreumgol Ice Valley does not appear if they are distributed only on the surface or if the size of the rock mass is small.



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**Cultural Heritage Value**

In general, a talus develops well in the lower part of a rugged mountain body with an exposed cliff or bedrock. It is created by the rock fragments separated along the stratifications, schistosity or joints in various directions that develop in the rock mass, and those accumulated on the lower part of the cliff by the force of gravity. Generally, rock fragments are various in size, and there is no bond between the rock fragments, so they can easily collapse.

Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri, Uiseong is also a form of talus made in the same way as the general cause of formation, but it is unique in that constituent rocks are made of rock masses with a diameter of 1 m or larger. A large number of large rock masses are thickly piled up to form many open spaces between the rock masses, and these spaces create a special structure that is connected to each other so that air can flow smoothly.

The conditions in which the boulders of Eoreumgol Ice Valley can cool below freezing point in the winter are also due to these air passages. According to the rock characteristics of this region, which has very high heat storage properties, a lot of cold air accumulates in the rock masses in the winter, and the accumulated cold air is released very slowly even in the season when the outside temperature rises, showing the phenomenon that causes ice to freeze between the gaps in the rock masses in the summer. This phenomenon is an uncommon natural phenomenon, which can continue to appear if the rock masses are removed or the spaces serving as air passages are not filled.







# Block Stream in Maneosan Mountain, Miryang

25

Designated Natural Monument No. 528 | Location San 16-1, Yongguri, Samnangjin-eup, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.

Designated area 115,149 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011







## Cultural Heritage Status

As a characteristic topographic development phenomenon in Korea formed after the Periglacial Age, block streams are generally found in several places in the southern region. Depending on where distributed, the cluster of large rock masses is called a block stream if it is located on a slope, and felsenmeer if it is located on a relatively flat terrain, but the criteria for clearly distinguishing them are ambiguous. There are two main causes of block streams. There are block streams with relatively low roundness formed by continuous freezing and crushing after the periglacial ice age, and block streams with relatively good roundness formed by exposure and movement of core stones formed by chemical weathering in a warm and humid environment. The difference between them is that in the former case, the block stream process is performed while exposed to the ground, and in the latter case, it is mainly performed underground. According to these characteristics, the block streams of Maneosan Mountain were mainly formed by the freeze-breaking action and correspond to block streams that have moved to the current location and stabilized.

The block stream in Maneosan Mountain in Miryang is developing from an elevation of 540 m at the western foot of Maneosan Mountain to an elevation of 350 m below the mountain. Maneosan Mountain with block streams is composed of fine granular diorite or diorite of the late Cretaceous period, and forms high mountain hills with the characteristics of rocks resistant to weathering,



but often develops lattice-shaped joints with wide spacing. According to the characteristics of these rocks, easily separated block streams were accumulated in the form of talus on the mountain slopes to form a block stream. Therefore, the block streams that make up the block streams are also made of granite diorite or diorite that is the same as those of Maneosan Mountain, and the sizes of the block streams are very diverse, ranging from several tens of centimeters in diameter to about 10 m in length. Some of the block streams show a delamination due to weathering that lasts for a long time after the formation of the block streams. It is known that the formation period of the block stream in Maneosan Mountain started at least 38,000 years ago. To the east of this block stream, similar types of block streams are formed on the southern slope of Maneosan Mountain. However, their distribution area and scale are no match for the block streams developed near Maneosa Temple.



### Nature-Humanities Environment

The block streams that develop adjacent to Maneosa Temple, a temple located in the middle of the western slope of Maneosan Mountain, are formed about 600 m below the foot of the mountain. The end of the block stream is split into two branches and disappears, and the upper end is partially covered with earth rock to form vegetation. The width of the block streams reaches about 120 m in the upper part near Maneosa Temple, but gradually narrows toward the bottom, and the middle part decreases to around 60 m, then widens again, and disappears with a width of more than 100 m. It seems that the block streams will be extended in the lower part of the farmland at the bottom of the distribution. Another small-scale block stream is developing 60 m southeast from the upper distribution.

### Cultural Heritage Value

In Korea, block streams are the characteristic topography that develops in the late Periglacial Age and are mainly found in various forms in the southern regions. It is known that the block stream in Maneosan Mountain in Miryang was made by the continuous freeze-breaking action that has been conducted since about 38,000 years ago. It is made of rocks with relatively low roundness. Block streams made of granite diorite have various sizes. It is characterized by a mixture of large block streams ranging from tens of centimeters up to 10 m. Since the distribution scale is large and it is not covered with earth rock or vegetation, the exposure of block streams is good.

Since the original form of the distribution site is well preserved, it will provide important evidence to study the characteristic topographic development and the role of physical and chemical weathering on the Korean Peninsula after the Periglacial Age. In addition to these academic and educational values, large-scale block streams have excellent landscapes in themselves, enhancing their value as a natural heritage. Maneosa Temple is located near the distribution site, and it is composed of large block streams, making it possible to guess that the original shape of the block streams could have been preserved relatively



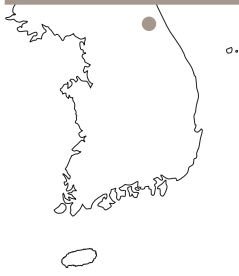
well. However, a road crossing the middle of the distribution of the block streams has been opened, and roads and agricultural lands are formed close to the end. In the case of roads opened in the middle of the distribution site, block streams are continuous under the road.

## Block Stream in Maneosan Mountain, Miryang



Block Stream in Maneosan Mountain, Miryang is a block stream created when it rained a lot, and the rocks here eroded and weathered like onions peeling off after the Ice Age on the Korean Peninsula, and spreads over 700 m long and has a unique and beautiful appearance, as a cultural property with great academic and scenic value, and there is a legend as follows. When the son of the Dragon King of the East Sea found out that he would die soon and took his way according to the advice of a magical monk, a large school of fish followed him. It is said that the place where the prince stayed and rested at this time was Maneosan Mountain, after which the prince became a great Maitreya Buddha, and numerous fish groups became large and small stones. It is called Maneoseok because it is said to be a stone formed by changed fish. Maireukbawi Rock, said to have been made when the dragon king's son changed, is a stone grain left unbroken during weathering.





# Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang

26

Designated Natural Monument No. 529 | Location San 1-25, Osaek-ri, Seo-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.

Designated area 400 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011







## Cultural Heritage Status

Water in the sea or rivers or lakes on land evaporates into the air in the form of vapor, and vapor returns to the land or sea in the form of rainfall, which is called the water cycle. Mineral water is a type of groundwater that seeps into the underground as rainwater falling on the land and flows out again to the surface under special geological conditions. Groundwater that has permeated into the underground moves, and the movement takes place along the various types of pores that develop in the rock mass and the connection structure connecting these pores. Even if there are large and many pores in the rock that can contain water, groundwater cannot move without a structure connecting the pores, so geological structures such as fragments, joints, and faults become very important factors for the movement of groundwater.

In general, most groundwater seeps from the surface, but a trace amount of juvenile water originated from magma may be mixed. Generally, groundwater that is eluted contains trace amounts of minerals. Among them, a case that contains a large amount of a specific component or various kinds of components is especially classified as mineral water, which is often called mineral spring. Inorganic substances vary in components and content according to various geological conditions, such as the type of bedrock through which they go in the path of groundwater or the presence of hot water. Usually, organic matter is not included, and most of the inclusion of organic matter is mostly due to inflow from the surface.

Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang flows out from the Osaek-ri riverbed of Osaekcheon, formed by the confluence of rivers originating from Hangyeryeong Pass, Seoraksan Mountain western ridge, and Mangdaeamsan Mountain. It is an area where biotite granite is





distributed, including where mineral water flows out. The Hangyeryeong Fault passes through the area within about 500 m north of the mineral spring. It is estimated that some of the joints and fragments developed in the granite, which would have become the passage of mineral water, are closely related to this fault.

Since Osaek Mineral Spring flows out from the granite bedrock exposed at the bottom of the river, the bedrock is heated by sunlight during the day, so the difference between the mineral water and the air temperature is not much greater than that of general cases. Mineral water is slightly acidic as it contains carbonic acid and iron despite the relatively low content, and the content of solid dissolved organic matter and inorganic matter is somewhat high. Silicon, aluminum, iron, manganese, sulfur, potassium, sodium, and calcium are contained in small amounts, and sodium content is relatively high compared to other mineral water, but the calcium content is low.

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### **Nature-Humanities Environment**

It is located in the middle of climbing Hangyeryeong Pass from Yangyang, and there are several types of commercial facilities around the spring. Mineral water flows out from the Cretaceous granite bedrock in the middle of Osaekcheon that originates from Hangyeryeongb Pass and flows to Yangyang. It is a bedrock elution-type mineral water that spurts along the fragments developed in the rock mass, and the amount of elution is not much, and the seasonal change is negligible. Located on the riverbed, it is flooded when the flow of the river increases rapidly according to the season. Various amounts of mineral water flow out from several places nearby. Mineral water also flows out not only from the designated area for natural monuments, but also from the upstream of Osaekcheon, about 800 m straight to the west.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Osaek Mineral Spring is mineral water that flows out from the granite bedrock on the riverbed of Osaekcheon, and has a relatively high sodium content. Although it seems to be due to the exposure of the bedrock, it can be also said that the difference between the temperature of mineral water and the atmosphere is relatively small. As unusual mineral water flowing out from a bedrock, it flows out along fragments that develop in the rock mass. The development of fragments seems to be related to the fault movement of the Hangyeryeong Fault, which passes about 500 m north of the spring, and is of great academic value as it has evidence that can reveal the geologic motion of Seoraksan Mountain and the

flow of groundwater. Located in Seoraksan Mountain, which is Natural Monument No.171 Natural Reserve, it has excellent landscape value.

It is said to have been first found by a monk at Osaekseoksa (current Seongguksa Temple), a temple located at a straight distance of about 500 m from Osaek Mineral Spring to the upstream of Osaekcheon in the middle of the Joseon Dynasty. There are two stories about the name of Osaek Mineral Spring : The name originates from the five-colored flowering tree in the backyard of Seongguksa Temple and the name was given because there are five tastes in mineral water.







# Sambongyaksu Mineral Water in Gwangwon-ri, Hongcheon

27

Designated Natural Monument No. 530 | Location San 197-1, Gwangwon-ri, Nae-myeon, Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do

Designated area 150 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011







## Cultural Heritage Status

Water that exists on the earth circulates in the hydrosphere, earth's atmosphere, and rock circle. Water in rivers or lakes in the sea and land moves into the atmosphere in the form of water vapor, and the water vapor returns to the land or sea in the form of rainfall. About 25% of precipitation on land flows into the sea, and 75% evaporates or flows into groundwater. Mineral water is a type of groundwater that flows into the ground according to various geological conditions and then elutes back to the surface. Slowly moving groundwater dissolves and accompanies various components of the rock while moving. Groundwater movement becomes possible when various types of pores that can contain groundwater and passages connecting the pores are formed. The role of the connecting passage is the insulation that develops in the bedrock, which is dominated by the joints and faults. In general, the movement of groundwater occurs very slowly, so it takes a long time for rainwater to elute again.

The components of the eluted water is usually the same as those of the surface water that has permeated from the surface, but some contain trace minerals. Among these, when especially containing a large amount of a specific component or various kinds of components, it is classified as mineral water and is generally called a mineral water. The types and amounts of minerals vary according to various geological conditions, such as the type of rocks that go through the path of groundwater. In general, when organic matter is not included, and organic matter is contained, it is mostly due to inflow from the surface.

Sambongyaksu Mineral Water in Gwangwon-ri, which is eluted at the boundary between the bedrock of Bended Biotite Gneiss in the river of the valley on the west side of Gachilbong, and the debris formed at the foot of the mountain, seems to be eluted by a mixture of groundwater passing through the mountain and groundwater flowing out of the bedrock under the thick mountainside of the mountain slope. The mineral water corresponds to a carbonated mineral

spring that is slightly acidic because it contains a large amount of hydrocarbonate and iron. Due to its high iron content, iron oxide dissolved in mineral water forms a red precipitate. The content of dissolved inorganic matter and organic matter is moderate, and trace amounts of silicon, aluminum, iron, manganese, sulfur, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, etc. are contained, and the content of iron and calcium is relatively high. The mineral water generally shows a water temperature less than 10°C below the ambient temperature, and the amount of elution is not large.





### Nature-Humanities Environment

Originating from Gachilbong Peak, Sambongyaksu Mineral Water is located in the upper stream of a small river that flows through a valley called Silungyegok Valley and joins Gyebangcheon Stream, and is located in the Sambong National Natural Recreation Forest area. It elutes at the boundary between the bottom of the valley slope and the river and the boundary between the debris layer of the foothills and the bedrock. It is presumed that the upper groundwater flowing under the mountain slopes and the bedrock groundwater flowing out of the bedrock are mixed and eluted. Before the mineral water site was repaired, it was eluted in three places, but during the maintenance process, two were closed and now it is eluted in one place. New gushout water is found downstream of the mineral water site, although the content of carbonic acid and inorganic matter is relatively low, but the amount of elution is large.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Sambongyaksu Mineral Water is known as groundwater that flows through the debris layer at the foot of the mountain and dissolves the minerals and iron of the debris, but it seems that the groundwater flowing out of bedrock is also mixed. It is a carbonated mineral water containing a large amount of carbonic acid and iron, and has a characteristic that dissolved iron oxide forms a red precipitate due to its high iron content. In addition, located in a valley in the mountains of Gachilbong Peak, it is a natural heritage with high scenic value as it is in harmony with the natural scenery. Located in the Sambong National Natural Recreation Forest, its preservation condition is relatively good, but excessive damage to the original shape and facilities in the process of artificial mineral spring maintenance caused a decrease in the natural heritage value. Located along a valley, it may be flooded if the flow rate in the valley temporarily increases. There is no pollution source on



the hillside and upstream where there is a debris layer, and the risk of contamination is not high because the vegetation is well developed.

It is said that Kwon-jeon, the father of Queen Hyeon-deok, the queen of Munjong, the fifth king of the Joseon Dynasty, was living a secluded life in Naemyeong after the dethronement of King Danjong, and when he saw a crane with an injured wing soaking its wing in the valley water and flying away, he accidentally found a spring rising out of a rock. There is a theory that the name Sambong is named because the mineral water with a unique taste comes out of three holes, or there is a theory that it is based on the three large mountains Gachilbong Peak, Saeyangbong Peak, and Gagabong Peak around the mineral water site.







# Gaeinyaksu Mineral Water in Misan-ri, Inje

28

Designated Natural Monument No. 531 | Location San 1, Misan-ri, Sangnam-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do

Designated area 400 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 13, 2011







## Cultural Heritage Status

In the process of water circulation, water that reaches the surface in the form of rainwater seeps into the ground, flows down into the bedrock or soil, and rises back to the surface, which is called a spring. This phenomenon occurs under special conditions where the groundwater surface and the ground surface are in contact. In general, the ingredients of groundwater are equivalent to those of normal surface water, but some contain trace minerals. Among these, cases that contain a large amount of specific ingredients or various ingredients are classified as mineral spring, and are commonly referred to as Yaksu (mineral water). Groundwater flow varies depending on various geological conditions such as rocks, faults, and joints, but occurs very slowly. Since groundwater dissolves and contains minerals in rocks in this process, Yaksu (mineral water) can contain various minerals. Gaeinyaksu Mineral Water is Yaksu (mineral water) that elutes from the lower part of the debris layer of the mountain slope in the upper valley of the small river that originates from the range of Bangtaesan Mountain where the precambrian Bended Biotite Gneiss is widely distributed. The groundwater flowing down the foothills formed on the mountain slope reaches the valley where the distribution of the foothills ends and springs up. Given the constituents of Yaksu (mineral water), it



seems that the rocky groundwater flowing out from the fracture that has not yet been located in the lower part of the foothills is mixed with the groundwater that was flowing back through the footpath and eluted. This is because the dissolution of inorganic matters takes place at a very slow rate, so slow flow of groundwater is required, but it is difficult to say that the flow of groundwater under the foothills is slow enough to sufficiently dissolve inorganic matter.

In general, groundwater contains calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, iron in the form of hydrates, carbonates, and bicarbonates, so it is usually slightly alkaline. Gaeinyaksu Mineral Water is a mineral spring and is slightly acidic, which seems to be due to the content of dissolved hydrocarbonate and iron. In the vicinity of the Yaksu (mineral water) eluting, iron oxide precipitates are formed with a high iron content, coloring the area red. The content of dissolved inorganic and organic matter is moderate. Silicon, iron, manganese, sulfur, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, etc. and trace amounts of fluorine and copper are detected. The iron content is relatively high, whereare the sodium content is somewhat low.



## Nature·Humanities Environment

Located in Misan-ri, Sangnam-myeon, Inje-gun, it is also called MisanYaksu Mineral Water. It is formed on the slope of a valley at 1000 m above sea level of a small river that originates from the 1411 m elevation of Bangtaesanneung, which forms the boundary between Girin-myeon and Sangnam-myeon, Inje-gun and flows southward and joins Naerincheon Stream. Yaksu (mineral water) is located about 2 km upstream along the Yaksugol Valley from the mountain hut at the entrance of the valley. A debris layer is formed on the slope of the Yaksu (mineral water) site valley, and mineral water is eluted from the area where the lower part of the debris layer is in contact with the bedrock. There are no other signs of springwater in the upper and lower streams of the valley. According to legend, there was one more Yaksu (mineral water) at the top, but it is not identified.



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### Cultural Heritage Value

Gaeinyaksu Mineral Water is known as the mineral spring water from which the groundwater moving below the foothills elutes. The mineral water contains a large amount of hydrocarbonic acid and carbon dioxide gas, and shows the unique acid phase of the carbonate spring mineral spring containing a large amount of iron. The constituents of mineral-rich mineral water is estimated to be due to the fact that the rocky groundwater eluting from the bended gneiss bedrock of which the exact location of the lower part of the foothills is not identified is mixed with the upper groundwater passing through the lower part of the foothills formed on the bedrock. Since it is located in a valley at a height of 1000 m or more, the outstanding scenery in harmony with the spring water site also enhances the value of natural heritage.

Although some artificial maintenance has been made, the original topography is generally preserved well. The development of vegetation around the mineral spring site is good, and there is no source of pollution in the upstream, so the possibility of mineral water pollution is very low. However, if the flow rate in the valley increases rapidly, there is a possibility of inundation, and the energy of the flowing water increases due to the large and narrow slope of the valley, and there is a possibility of damaging the debris layer of the mineral water site or damage to nearby facilities.

It is said that Gaeinyaksu Mineral Water was discovered by a catcher named Ji Deok-sam from Hamgyeongbuk-do Province in 1891. According to a legend, there was one more mineral water called Janggunyaksu Mineral Water, which Agjjangsu drank alone on this mineral water site, but Agjjangsu covered it with a large rock so that no one else could find it.







# Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju

29

Designated Natural Monument No. 534

Location 22, Yeongcheongang-ro 68beon-gil, Jinju-si, Gyeongsangnam-do (within exhibition hall of Jinju Pterosaur Tracks Museum)

Designated area 6,170 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date October 14, 2011





### Cultural Heritage Status

The whole area of Hotan-dong, Jinju-si, Gyeongnam, including the 「Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju」 is composed of sandstone, mudstone, shale, and tuff sandstone deposited around the lake. The sediment layer in which pterosaur, bird, and dinosaur footprints were found mainly shows mudstone, sandstone, and shale repeatedly, and is partially calcareous. The formation period of this sedimentary layer (fossil site) is reported to be about 109 million years ago (109 Ma), corresponding to the Early Mesozoic-Late Cretaceous.

In the fossil site, sedimentary structures such as ripple marks, sun cracks, raindrops, pterosaur, birds, and dinosaur footprints, plant fossils, wood fossils, stromatolites fossils, insect fossils, benthic crustacean *Estherites* fossils, fossils of crocodile footprints and swimming traces, fossils of lizard, frog, and mammal footprints were found a lot. These characteristics (rock facies, sedimentary structure, fossils) mean that this area was a muddy/sandy plain environment of the lake margin in a shallow lake in a warm dry area in the past, and a very high biodiversity community was formed.

About 4,000 fossils of major footprints were reported to have been found in the fossil site, including 2,486 pterosaur footprints, 1,220 bird footprints, 122 carnivorous dinosaur footprints, 47 herbivorous dinosaur footprints, 11 vertebrate animal footprints, crocodile, lizard, frog, and mammal footprints. In particular, pterosaur footprints are the world's largest reported in a single location, and various types of pterosaurs lived on a large scale given that footprints of various sizes and shapes are found. In addition, among some pterosaur footprints, there are clear traces of webs on the paw prints. These are new pterosaur footprints that have not been known until now, which have a very high academic value. In addition, many pterosaur footprints have clear toe joints and claw marks, and there were 78 confirmed pterosaur trackways, of which more

than 33 four-legged trackways with both front and rear paw prints were reported.

In the 「Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju」, many fossils of mesozoic bird footprints are found, following pterosaur footprints. Most of the footprints are webless new footprints (*Koreanaornis ichnosp.*), but more than two species of footprint fossils of birds with no webs such as *Ignotornis seungjoseoi* were also reported. These were written as the oldest fossils of bird footprints in Korea.



Tracksite of Pterosaurs



A number of dinosaur footprints were identified along with pterosaur and bird footprint fossils. The footprints of both herbivorous dinosaurs (ornithomimid and sauropod) and carnivorous dinosaurs (theropod) appear, but carnivorous dinosaurs have the most footprints. Among the footprints of carnivorous dinosaurs, the smallest carnivorous dinosaur (raptor) footprints in the world were reported. In addition, fossil footprints of mammals that lived in the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era (*Koreasaltipes jinjuensis*) were discovered for the first time in the world, and the world's oldest fossils of frog footprints were also reported.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The 「Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju」 was discovered by researchers of Jinju National University of Education during a fossil distribution survey (attendance survey) within the Gyeongnam Jinju Innovation City Development Project Construction Area. At the time of discovery, pterosaur footprints, bird footprints, and dinosaur footprint fossils were discovered on a large scale in the new strata, leading to emergency relief excavation and fossil excavation survey outside the preserved area. The excavation survey of fossil cultural properties within the Jinju Innovation City Development Project site was conducted three times from 2010~2014, and the 「Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju」 was designated as a state-designated cultural property Natural Monument No. 534 in October 2011 when the housing site construction of Jinju Innovation City was in progress.

In November 2019, the 'Jinju Pterosaur Footprint Exhibition Hall' was built and opened in November 2019 to protect, research, and use the 「Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju」. Most of the fossil specimens excavated three times are moved to the exhibition hall and stored in permanent exhibitions and storages, and the fossil site of important outdoor footprints is preserved as a protection facility and is open to the public.



Pterosaur Footprint Exhibition Hall, Jinju

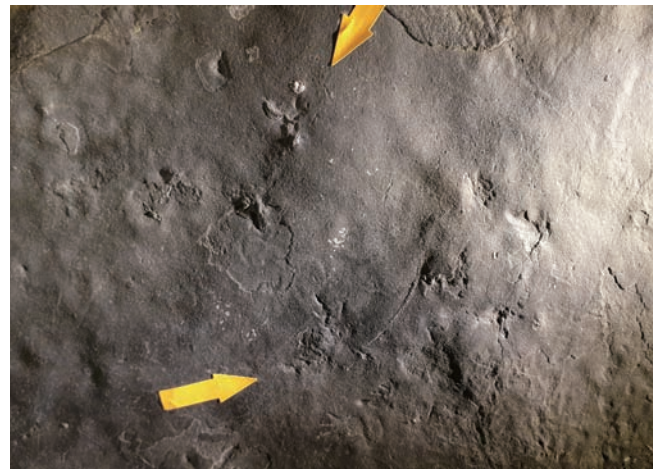
### Cultural Heritage Value

As the world's largest pterosaur footprint fossils were found in a wide variety of sizes and shapes in the 「Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju」, it has very important academic value in studying the behavioral characteristics of pterosaurs (walking posture, walking speed, etc.) during the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic era and understanding the anatomical characteristics of pterosaurs (whether to have webbed feet, flying landing, etc.). Also, as a large-scale habitat for the Cretaceous pterosaurs of the Mesozoic era, it is an important fossil site for the study of paleontological geography and paleoenvironment of pterosaurs on the Korean Peninsula. In addition, the oldest bird footprint fossils in Korea, the world's first reported mammal footprint fossils (*Koreasaltipes jinjuensis*), and the world's oldest frog footprint fossils are useful data for understanding the evolution of extinct animals and plants and paleo-ecological changes in the late Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic Era. In particular, fossils of bird footprints have very significant and important academic value in the study of the evolutionary history of birds in the Mesozoic era. Fossils of vertebrate animal footprints such as pterosaurs, birds, dinosaurs, crocodiles, lizards, frogs, and mammals reported in the 「Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju」, plants and wood fossils, insect fossils, benthic crustacean fossils and stromatolite fossils constitute the best biodiversity community on the Korean Peninsula within a single region, and this has a very important natural history value for understanding the paleo ecology and paleoenvironment of the Cretaceous Dinosaur Age, not only on the Korean Peninsula, but also across the globe.

In addition to various academic values, the 「Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju」 has an excellent location environment and exhibition hall, so it has a very high utilization value in terms of natural heritage education and local economy activation.



Lizard footprint



Frog footprint





# Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan

30

Designated Natural Monument No. 535 | Location 135, Namnong-ro, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do (Mokpo Natural History Museum)

Designated area 1 area | Designated date June 27, 2012





## Cultural Heritage Status

The 「Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan」 were discovered in the late Cretaceous stratum of the Mesozoic Era. In the sediment layer from which dinosaur fossils were produced, red mudstone and lenticular conglomerates appear repeatedly, and the roundness of stones is poor and shows parallel stratification. The mudstone layer develops to a thickness of several tens of cm to 2 m and no stratification is observed. In various places of the outcrop, fossils of invertebrate burrows, calcrete indicating a dry climate and conglomerate layers that inform changes in the old river channel appear. Dinosaur eggs were partially found in calcareous red sandy mudstones of paleolithic origin.

19 dinosaur eggs are arranged in a single horizontal layer in the form of large circles. Here, the eggs are arranged in pairs, making it an almost perfect nest shape. The size of the dinosaur egg nest is about 2.3 m in diameter, and the dinosaur eggs preserved in the nest are long oval, and the largest egg is 43 cm long, the largest among dinosaur eggs found in Korea. Dinosaur eggs are 38.5 cm to 43.0 cm in size, depending on the individual, and the egg thickness is 1.53~2.86 mm, which is very thick. In addition, a unique characteristic pattern is well developed on the surface of the shell of a dinosaur egg. These morphological features indicate that this dinosaur egg nest was made by carnivorous dinosaurs (theropods).

The upper center of the egg is broken, and the inside of the egg is filled with red sandy mudstone like rocks surrounding the outside. Considering that a large amount of egg shell fragments are

scattered around the egg object, these dinosaur eggs are interpreted as being fossilized after hatching.

Following China, this dinosaur egg nest fossil was reported as the second dinosaur egg fossil of the scientific name '*Macroelongatoolithus*', and was first discovered in the world in the form of a perfect dinosaur egg nest. This dinosaur egg nest fossil was designated as Natural Monument No. 535 under the name of the 「Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan」.





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### Nature·Humanities Environment

The Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan were discovered by a researcher from the Korea Dinosaur Research Center at Chonnam National University in September 2009 in a cutting area in the mountain slope exposed by the construction of the Abhae Bridge. At the time of discovery, a barrier was installed on the road to prevent falling rocks, and some of oval-shaped dinosaur egg fossils that appear to be those of carnivorous dinosaurs (theropod) inside, and about 20 pieces of egg shell fragments were exposed in layers.

Field academic and excavation surveys were conducted from October 2009 to July 2010 to prevent damage to the dinosaur egg nest fossil. The unearthed dinosaur egg nest fossil was moved to the Mokpo Natural History Museum for indoor preservation work, and a permanent exhibition hall in the Mokpo Natural History Museum was open to make it open to the public in May 2011.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

The fossils of dinosaur eggs (or dinosaur egg nests) reported in Korea so far are all fossils of herbivorous dinosaurs' eggs (or nests) except for the nest fossils of carnivorous dinosaurs with poor conservation status reported in Tongyeong, Gyeongnam.

The 「Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan」 contain 19 carnivorous dinosaur eggs that are 2.3 m in diameter, 0.6 m in height, 3 ton in weight, which are well preserved while showing certain rules, and the scale of output and preservation status are highly appreciated worldwide. Fossils similar to these dinosaur egg nest fossils were reported only in China. Unlike herbivorous dinosaur egg nest fossils commonly produced in many parts of the world, carnivorous dinosaur egg nest fossils are rarely found worldwide. In particular, the almost complete original shape of the dinosaur egg nest, large dinosaur eggs (length) over 40 cm and the eggs of carnivorous dinosaurs mean that the this dinosaur egg nest fossil has great and important academic and cultural values. In addition, it provides very important academic information in understanding the spawning habits, distribution regions, and migration routes of carnivorous dinosaurs, old geography, old environment in the Late Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era and studying dinosaurs in Korea.

The 「Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan」 are the first case of a single individual designated among natural monuments in the geological field of Korea.







Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinau





# Columnar Joint in Yangnam, Gyeongju

31

Designated Natural Monument No. 536 | Location Public waters in Yangnam-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Designated area 130,011 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date September 25, 2012







## Cultural Heritage Status

In this area composed of sedimentary rocks from the Cretaceous period, volcanic activities took place actively in the early Miocene, and as a result, a large amount of tuff accumulated and basalt lava also flowed down. The location of the volcano from which the lava erupted has not yet been fully studied, but basalt lava has a low viscosity and can flow over long distances, so that the basalt outcrops can be seen in several places around Columnar Joint in Yangnam. Columnar Joint in Yangnam is formed in part of this basalt lava.

Columnar joints are well formed in relatively homogeneous and isotropic rocks. In many cases, it generally develops in volcanic rocks such as lava or tuff, but occasionally develops in intrusive rocks such as malt. Volcanic rocks appear in various types of rocks. They develop variously in rhyolite, andesite, and basalt, and occasionally develop in tuff. Columnar joints correspond to cooling joints because they are formed as high-temperature tuffs such as high temperature lava or condensing tuff up to several hundred degrees at the beginning of the eruption cool down slowly. Since lava or tuff flows down the surface or deposits, the rock layers are usually formed horizontally, and cooling proceeds from the bottom of the rock layer or from above to the center of the rock body.

Cooling joints that form columnar joints have a characteristic that grows in a direction perpendicular to the surface where cooling starts. Generally, therefore, columnar joints are made in a vertical direction. Due to the vertical joints made in this way, the rock body looks like a colonnade, so it is called a columnar joint because its shape is a column. The cross section of the columnar joint is theoretically hexagonal, but is often a pentagon or square. The columnar joints here also have pentagons or squares dominantly over hexagons, and their diameters range from

20 cm to 100 cm.

Currently, Columnar Joint in Yangnam is located in the intertidal zone, indicating that the coastline was farther away during the development of the columnar joint. This is because columnar joints cannot develop if hot basalt is in contact with water. These scientific inferences provide scientific evidence that makes it possible to estimate the location of the coastline during early Miocene where columnar joints are formed.





### Nature-Humanities Environment

Basalt, where columnar joints are formed, is distributed in a section of about 2 km in the north-south direction around Eupcheon Port and lies along the coastline. The most obvious development of fan-shaped columnar joints is located about 500 m south of Eupcheon Port. In the rest of the sections, columnar joints are developed well.

Columnar joints are located in the intertidal zone with a cliff behind it, and a number of general commercial facilities such as residential areas and cafes and lodging facilities are formed on the upper part of the cliff that looks like a marine terrace. On the west side within 100 m from the coastal cliff, Route 31 runs parallel to the coastline.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Columnar joints are commonly developed in various volcanic rocks, while Columnar Joint in Yangnam is developed in basalt. As the high-temperature basalt gradually cooled, columnar joints were formed. Columnar joints formed vertically at home and abroad are commonly known, but it is not common to have a peculiar shape like Columnar Joint in Yangnam. Being horizontal or fan-shaped, Columnar Joint in Yangnam is unique in shape compared to other columnar joints. This distinction is due to the unusual cooling environment of the basalt lava here. Columnar Joint in Yangnam is of high academic value as it provides a lot of information on scientific research such as lava production conditions and sea level fluctuation.

Located on the coast, Columnar Joint in Yangnam is isolated from the adjacent area by a cliff in the form of a marine terrace, so the natural monuments is less likely to be exposed to artificial damage and the original shape is relatively well preserved.. In addition, although the columnar joints are located in the intertidal zone, there is always the risk of wave erosion, but the parent rock where columnar joints are developed is made of basalt, which is resistant to weathering or erosion, so they have high natural history and educational value due to relatively good preservation.









# Basalt Gorge and Bidulginangpokpo Falls of Hantangang River, Pocheon

32

Designated Natural Monument No. 537 | Location San 415-2, Daehoesan-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.

Designated area 31,619 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date September 25, 2012





### Cultural Heritage Status

The linear structure in the north-north-east direction connecting Seoul to Wonju is called the Chugaryeong Rift Line or Chugaryeong Rift Zone.

During the 4th Cenozoic period, about 200,000 years ago, there was a volcanic activity that erupted a large amount of basalt lava at Geombulang Orisan Mountain in Pyeongyang River, North Korea on this Chugaryeong Rift Line. At this time, the erupted lava flowed to the south, forming a wide lava plateau in the area of Dongsong in Cheorwon, and flowing down the old Hantangang River, which was different from today, passing through Munguri and flowing down to Jeongok. With a low viscosity, Basalt lava at high temperature can flow relatively far. Part of the lava that flowed along the old Hantangang River flowed into the lowlands of the valley from here Daehoesan-ri, forming a small basalt site.

After the formation of a small lava site in Daehoesan-ri, it seems that water collected in the area of Daehoesan-ri, especially a large amount of rainwater during the rainy season, created a new flow path to escape to the Hantangang River. Given the flow paths and gorges of the Bulmucheon Stream flowing into the Bidulginangpokpo Falls, this new substream appears to have been formed mainly near the boundary between bedrock and basalt. In general, river development is accompanied by both lateral erosion and deeping. Downward erosion of a river is greatly influenced by the types of rocks constituting the river, the structure of rocks, or the geological structure. It is believed that an active downward erosion occurred at the bottom of the new mountain stream formed here, and this was the main cause of the formation of the Bidulginangpokpo Falls and the Gorge.

The basalt near the Bidulginangpokpo Falls shows different characteristics in the upper and lower parts. The upper part is generally characterized as massiveness with wide joints, but vertical columnar joints are well developed in the lower basalt. The spacing of these columnar joints is relatively narrow, forming columns with a smaller diameter than those developed in other regions. The deeping of the river takes place more strongly in the structural weak zone where joints and fracture are intensively developed. Therefore, it is interpreted that erosion was not easily conducted in the massive basalt in the upper part, but faster erosion occurred as the erosion surface reached the place where many columnar joints in the lower part developed densely. The Bidulginangpokpo Falls is a waterfall in which a head occurs as the point where erosion is actively occurring gradually retreats.



### Nature·Humanities Environment

Bulmucheon, which originates from Bulmusan Mountain between Yeongjung-myeon and Yeongbuk-myeon, and is formed along the Daehoesan-ri valley, develops along the southern end of the valley and flows northwest to join the Hantangang River. The basalt gorge extends approximately 150 m from the mouth of the Bulmucheon flowing into the main stream of the Hantangang River, and the Bidulginangpokpo Falls is developed along with a fall lake at the upper end of the gorge. On the eastern side of the gorge and the waterfall, the basalt lava filling the valley from the bank of the Hantangang River to the inside of the valley shows, although small, the form of a lava plateau and shows a low level distribution. On the mountain slope to the west of the waterfall, a road over the ridge is opened.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Although not large, the Bidulginangpokpo Falls in Pocheon and Basalt Gorge show various geological phenomena. Providing a lot of scientific information to understand the geological and topographic development of this region such as inflow of basalt lava and the formation of new rivers, potholes and corrosion terrain as a result of erosion and erosion of rivers, columnar joints that develop in basalt lava, the mechanism of waterfall development, and formation of Gorges, they have high academic value.

In the basalt where the Bidulginangpokpo Falls develops, vertical columnar joints are very densely developed, and there are many other types of extension fracture. As with the formation of waterfalls, the lower part of the waterfall seems to be still actively eroding due to this geostructural vulnerability.

In particular, if the quantity of rivers increases rapidly during the rainy season, there is always the possibility of physical damage by running water or due to sand and gravel or rock mass accompanying the running water, but this belongs to the process of global evolution. The possibility of water pollution that may occur in the upstream of Bulmucheon flowing can have a significant impact on the natural heritage value of waterfalls and gorges.

The name Bidulginangpokpo Falls is a name that has been called because the cavity formed at the bottom of the waterfall along with the fall lake looks like a pigeon nest. It is said that many pigeons actually lived here in the past.







Basalt Gorge and Bidulginangpokpo Falls of Hantangang River, Pocheon





# Pillow Lava in Auraji, Pocheon

33

Designated Natural Monument No. 542

Location San 209-1, Sinheung-ri, Changsu-myeon, Pocheon-si / San 98, Sindap-ri, Jeongok-eup, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do, etc.

Designated area Cultural Heritage Area 18,146 m<sup>2</sup>, Cultural Heritage Protection Area 128,770 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date February 12, 2013







## Cultural Heritage Status

Pillow lava is formed at the front of the flow as lava flows over the surface, but it is mostly formed when lava erupts from underwater or lava erupted from land flows into the water. Therefore, pillow lava is most commonly found in submarine volcanic areas such as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Lava erupted from a submarine volcano causes an explosive quench-fragmentation when coming into contact with seawater, but it is also stacked in lumps. These lava lumps are called pillow lava because the lumps of lava stacked in this way form a pillow shape. Therefore, pillow lava was named according to its shape, not the components of lava. There was volcanic activity that erupted a large amount of basalt lava during the 4th Cenozoic period about 200,000 years ago at Orisan Mountain, Geombulang, Pyunggang located in the middle of the Chugaryeong Terrestrial Band between Seoul and Wonju. High temperature lava can flow far because of its low viscosity. Flowing south through Cheorwon along the old Hantangang River, which is different from the present, this lava meets old Yeongpyeongcheon flowing from Yeongjung-myeon at Auraji. Part of lava flowing along the old Hantan River flowed back from here to old Yeongpyeongcheon, forming a small lava plateau. In the early days when lava arrived at the old Yeongpyeongcheon confluence, the lava met with the river water flowing from old Yeongpyeongcheon and flowed into the water. The lava lumps accumulate as they fall into the water, forming Pocheon Auraji Pillow Lava. The morphological feature of pillow lava is that the upper surface is gentle and convex, but the lower surface is irregular according to the shape of the lower part. Due to the large temperature difference between lava and water during the formation of pillow lava, debris developed in the quench-fragmentation process often fills the gap between pillow lava. However,



Auraji Pillow Lava is exposed to the undercut slope along the Hantan River, so it seems that most of the debris filling the gap is lost and only empty spaces remain. Since pillow lava is formed when water and relatively high temperature lava meet, its surface is fine-grained or vitreous to form a dense and smooth shape, and thermal insulation due to rapid cooling is also developed. In the cross section of pillow lava, radial insulation is developed or concentric structures are commonly seen.



### Nature·Humanities Environment

It is located in the north of the estuary of Yeongpyeongcheon, where Yeongpyeongcheon meets the Hantangang River. The distribution of pillow lava is limited to the lower part of the riverbank cliff in the southeast of the Hantangang River. The upper part of pillow lava is covered with thick basalt lava where columnar joints develop. It is limitedly distributed in a section approximately 250 m from the confluence, and does not extend below the riverbed of the current Hantangang River, nor does it extend to the riverbed. It is no longer distributed upstream or downstream along the Hantangang River, and does not develop upstream along the Yeongpyeongcheon, so the extension of distribution seems to be limited even into the upper basalt that develops columnar joints.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Most of pillow lava formed when relatively high temperature lava comes into contact with water is common in underwater volcanoes with a lot of basalt lava eruption, or in areas where lava flows into the sea. It is special in that the type of water related to the formation of Auraji Pillow Lava is fresh water, not sea water. It is distinguished from marine pillow lava that is commonly found in that it is pillow lava formed in the land river environment. Pillow lava with such a special property is a rare case that is not well known at home or abroad.

Auraji Pillow Lava has high academic value as it has scientific information to restore the flow paths of old rivers such as old Hantangang River and old Yeongpyeongcheon at the time of its formation, and to study the evolution of rivers such as Hantangang River or Yeongpyeongcheon. In addition, the upper part of pillow lava has a thick basalt lava layer in which columnar joints develop, so it has important data to study the amount of lava eruption and the eruption cycle.

The original shape of pillow lava is relatively well preserved because it is located at the bottom of the cliff that develops in the river bank and is blocked by the Hantangang River in the front, making it difficult for people to access it and to damage it artificially. However, it is said that pillow lava is firmly interlocked with each other, but the possibility of river erosion remains because it is located on the undercut slope of the Hantangang River flow path.











# Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol

34

Designated Natural Monument No. 543 | Location 1423, Mureung-ri, Mureungdownon-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do

Designated area 35,927.5 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date April 11, 2013





## Cultural Heritage Status

Several factors play a role in the process of river development. The stream flow and flow rate that make up the river are very important, but the geological conditions at the point where the river is formed are also very important. The depth of the soil, the types of rocks, the structure of the rock, and the geological structure have a great influence on the development and shape of the river. In addition, rivers expand or increase their depth through phenomena such as lateral erosion and deepening. The deepening of a river is a process of eroding the riverbed, and this deepening also forms a special type of excavation at the bottom of the river called a pot hole. Such a terrain can be partially seen in most rivers regardless of size.

Formed not only in rivers, but also in coastal wave-cut areas, pot holes are circular or elliptical holes formed by erosion of running water. In general, pot holes are well made upstream of a river, and are made when the flow velocity is fast and the bedrock is exposed to the river bed. Sand or gravel that moved along the river is trapped in the excavation of the river bed and

stays without flowing anymore, making pot holes by continuously grinding the bottom while rotating by the vortex flow caused by water. In order to form pot holes, the bed rock strength of the river bed should be high and homogeneous or rocks must have strong isotropy. It is difficult to form pot holes in rocks with a lot of development of stratification or joint structure or strong convenience. Usually, the size of pot holes varies from several centimeters to several meters, and the upper part is usually wider than the lower part or the cross section is the same, but it often forms a jar shape with the upper part narrower than the lower part.

Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol is a trace left on the riverbed by the river's deepening in a portion of the Jucheongang River upstream of the Seogang River, a tributary of the Namhangang River. The surrounding area is a place where





Jurassic granite and Ordovician limestones meet, and Yoseonam Rock is a place where granite is exposed to the river bed. In some cases, pot holes are arranged with a certain direction, and interference occurs with each other as the pot holes increase, causing the shape to be destroyed or overlapped. Some of the pot holes contain gravel or sand with good roundness, but these sand and gravel seem to continue to wear out the inside of the pot holes.

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**Nature·Humanities  
Environment**

Just before reaching Yoseonam Rock, the Jucheongang River joins Beopheungcheon from Beopheung-ri, Suju-myeon and flows to Yoseonam Rock. The granite bedrock is exposed in a section about 300 m below the Jucheongang River, about 150 m below the confluence point, and pot holes formed by the river's deepening are concentrated in a section of about 200 m. Since a pot hole is a feature appearing in the bedrock of the riverbed, pot holes may not be formed in Seolgusan Mountain in the south of Yoseonam Rock or the area with Yoseonjeong Pavilion and Mireukam Rock in the north although these areas are also made of the same granite. The same granite is distributed in the riverbed of the Jucheongang River in the upper stream of Yoseonam Rock, so pot holes are developed locally, but those do not show the characteristic developmental feature as in Yoseonam Rock.



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### Cultural Heritage Value

Various types of pot holes formed at the bottom of the river are common in Korean rivers regardless of their size. However, it is not common to develop intensively such as Yoseonam pot holes in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol. A pot hole is a special form that is made through the process of abrasion and erosion of the riverbed as one of the river's deepening. Yoseonam pot holes are independent or channel type in shape, and are often arranged and formed with a certain orientation.

Most of the pot holes are within 1 m in diameter, but largely they reach 1.5 m in diameter, and there are also large pot holes with a depth of 2 m. There are important academic evidences for studying the development of rivers, the downward erosion caused by running water, the mechanism of formation of pot holes, and the evolution of pot holes because a number of pot holes of different sizes and shapes are intensively developing as such, and the unique river landscape in which potholes develop collectively increases the value as a natural heritage.

Yoseonam refers to the bedrock that is exposed on the riverbed where the pot holes develop, and it was named for a rock that welcomes Taoist hermit with its unique shape. The original shape is well preserved without artificial damage due to the development of pot holes in the river.







# Green Earth Pigment (Celadonite) Site in Noeseongsan Mountain, Pohang

35

Designated Natural Monument No. 547 | Location San 7-2, Hakgye-ri, Janggi-myeon, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do

Designated area 2,841 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date December 16, 2013







## Cultural Heritage Status

Noegrok was commonly used as a material for the pigment used to make jade green in Korean traditional Dancheong (traditional multicolored paintwork on wooden buildings). Noegrok is not a single component mineral, but a collective mineral. In order to use it as a Dancheong pigment, Noegrok was pulverized and immersed in water to make the sediment, and then this was dried again, mixed with melted glue, and used. It is also known to have been used as a pigment from the Roman era in Europe.

Among the minerals that make up Noegrok, the chief component mineral is a kind of clay mineral called Celadonite or Svitalskite. Its crystal form is Dioctahedral, and it is a mica mineral and belongs to the monoclinic system. The mineral component of general Celadonite is expressed as  $KFe^{+3}(Mg, Fe^{+2})[Si_4O_{10}](OH)_2$ . Occasionally, it is also produced in sedimentary environments, but it is a hydrothermal alteration mineral of basalt, and is often produced from pores such as fracture of basalt rocks.

It is a rare mineral that is not commonly produced in Korea. It is produced in Noeseongsan Mountain, Janggi-myeon, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and is also known to be produced in Pungcheon-gun, Hwanghae-do and Gasan-gun, Pyeongan-do. It is reported that Noegrok produced in Noeseongsan Mountain, Pohang contains Celadonite, which is the main constituent

mineral, a small amount of Chlorite and Smectite mixed layer minerals, Mordenite, and Opal. In foreign countries, Celadonite is known to accompany quartz or gallstone, and is produced with hematite, magnetite, and calcite.

Green Earth Pigment (Celadonite) Site in Noeseongsan Mountain, Pohang is produced as venation or a gap-filled bed along the fracture that develops in basalt and basalt volcanic clastic rocks. Historical records show that a large amount of Noegrok was collected here and used, but only a very limited amount is currently found. Noegrok produced in the form of gap filling at the outcrop has a width of about 4 cm in some cases, but it is very irregular, and the remaining Noegrok on the venation is only a few mm wide, so it is difficult to take the amount that can be used as a pigment. Noegrok is also produced in areas other than those designated as natural monuments of Noeseongsan Mountain, and the production of Noegrok is also found in the south of Gwangjeongsan Mountain in Seongdong-ri, north of Noeseongsan





Mountain. It is known that the functionality as a pigment of Noegrok appears well in less than 71  $\mu\text{m}$  of mineral particles, and the most excellent one is known to be excellent in less than 32 $\mu\text{m}$ .

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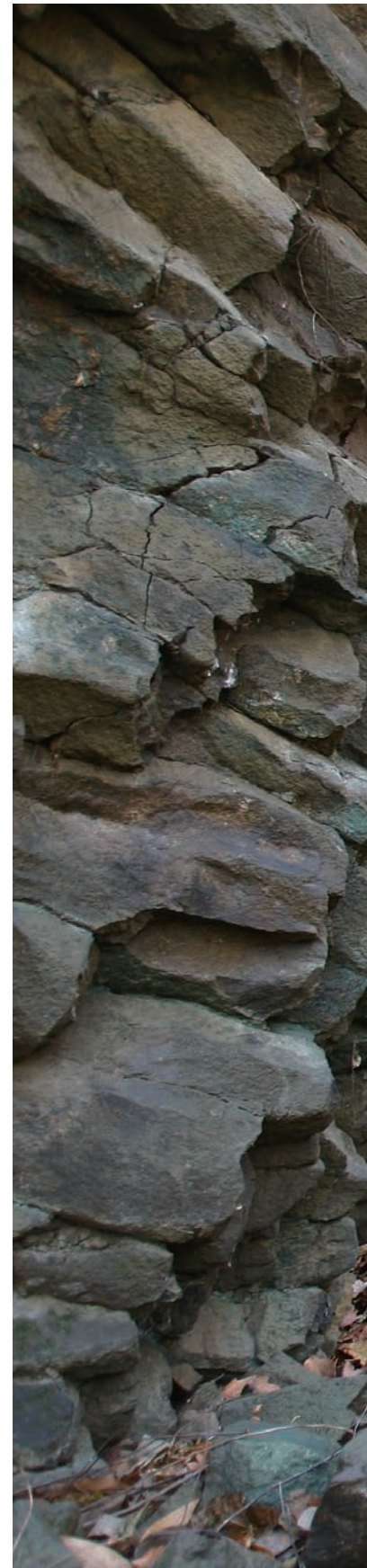
### Nature-Humanities Environment

Most of the area around Noeseongsan Mountain in Janggi-myeon, Pohang-si is made up of volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks from the Miocene of the early Cenozoic era. Noegrok is produced from the areas of erupted basalt among them. The production of Noegrok is also found in the Gwangeongsan Mountain area adjacent to several places around Noeseongsan. In most cases, however, output is insignificant. It is said that the production of Noegrok is the most obvious in the field designated as a natural monument, and that Noegrok collected from here in the past was used as dancheong pigments in palaces or temples. Therefore, there are traces of mining Noegrok, and although it is only a few meters, there are also traces of small-scale excavations along the veins from which Noegrok are produced.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

Since typical Noegrok is a hydrothermal alteration mineral of basalt, Noegrok in Noeseongsan Mountain, Janggi-ri, Pohang is also found in basalt. The cracks formed by the columnar joints and extension fracture that develop in the basalt are filled with Noegrok. In some cases, it is produced as venation, but it is developing in the form of reticulated hydrothermal veins. Noegrok is an important material for the pigment used to make jade green in Korean traditional Dancheong, but it is a rare mineral with extremely limited places of production and output. In the southern part of Korea, Noeseongsan Mountain is the only place of production, and Pungcheon-gun, Hwanghae-do and Gasan-gun, Pyeongan-do are known as the only places of production in the northern part. Green Earth Pigment (Celadonite) Site in Noeseongsan Mountain was the production site where Noegrok was collected in the past. Therefore, the natural topography was greatly transformed in the process of producing Noegrok. Nowadays, vegetation is partially developed according to the restoration process of nature, but it shows relatively good preservation conditions as an industrial site with historic nature. It has historical and cultural value, which served as a source of traditional pigments used in Dancheong of the main facilities of the country such as palaces, shrines, and gate towers of castles in the Joseon Dynasty. As the Sunngnyemun Gate was destroyed in 2008, restoration work began in 2010 and the Korean traditional Dancheong material used for the restoration of the Sunngnyemun Gate became prominent, interest in Noegrok increased and Noeseongsan Noegrok Site was re-examined, but it could not be actually used because sufficient Noegrok could not be collected.











# Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Pterosaurs in Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan

36

Designated Natural Monument No. 548 | Location 1047-17, Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do

Designated area 4,109 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date June 11, 2014







### Cultural Heritage Status

The whole area of Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do, which includes the 「Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Pterosaurs in Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan」 is composed of sandstone, mudstone, and shale deposited in the plains around the lake and the alluvial plain. In the sedimentary layer where dinosaur and pterosaur footprints were found, mainly shale, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone appear repeatedly, and most dinosaur and pterosaur footprints are observed in the light gray silty mudstone layer.

In the fossil site and surrounding sedimentary layers, sedimentary structures such as ripple marks, sun cracks, and raindrop marks, traces of invertebrates, many Estherites fossils, benthic crustaceans, and plant fossils belonging to Coniferopsida, spherulite gymnosperms were discovered. These features (rock bed, sedimentary structure, fossils) indicate that this area was a shallow lake environment in a warm temperate zone in the past, and the water level changed frequently according to the precipitation, and the era was in the early Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic era.

In the fossil site, both the footprints of herbivorous and carnivorous dinosaurs and pterosaur footprints are found. The footprints identified so far are 425 dinosaur footprints and 26 pterosaur footprints in the 3 layers of the stratigraphic horizons.

Dinosaur footprints are the footprints of ornithopods, more than 80% of which are herbivorous dinosaurs, and the size (length) of the footprint is large, about 32 cm to 51 cm. Based on stratigraphic and paleogeographic locations and skeletons found in Korea, the ornithopod dinosaurs that left these footprints were reported to belong to the 'Primitive Hadrosauroidea.' The footprints of herbivorous dinosaurs appearing in the fossil site show that these dinosaurs moved in groups very slowly and moved only in two directions (northwest and southeast), and it is interpreted that there were two main routes in this area at the time. In addition, the herbivorous dinosaur ornithopod footprints found in the fossil site in Sanbuk-dong belong to the footprints of '*Caririchnium*' in view of the trace taxonomic features such as round and large heel marks, short and wide toe marks, and shape with length longer than width. *Caririchnium* footprints found in the fossil site are the largest in Korea. In the fossil site, trackways left by about 10 ornithopod herbivorous dinosaurs are observed. Of these, the trackway composed of 39 consecutive footprints is about 39 m long, the longest among trackways reported in Korea so far.

The footprints of carnivorous dinosaurs (theropods) have been identified as small and large footprints. The footprints of large carnivorous dinosaurs with footprint length over 40 cm are rarely found in Korea. These footprints are very similar to those of '*Irenesauripus*', which is estimated to be those of '*Acrocantosaurius*' found in Texas, USA in the Early Cretaceous Period.



In addition, the behavioral characteristics of the carnivorous dinosaur footprints preserved in the fossil site indicate that large carnivorous dinosaurs moved alone to the east of the fossil site, and several small carnivorous dinosaurs acted in groups.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The 「Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Pterosaurs in Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan」 was discovered during a field survey by the Korea Institute of Geoscience and

Mineral Resources

for the production of Gunsan geological maps in July 2013 on a slope exposed by road construction in Gunsan National Industrial Complex.

This area, including the fossil site, used to be a tidal flat area where seawater flowed in and out, but was converted to land due to reclamation projects during the Japanese colonial period, and is now a wide plain area. The fossil site is in the form of low hills, and is an isolated small outcrop (sedimentary bed rock) adjacent to a large-scale industrial complex and surrounded by rice fields and farmhouses, and the size of this outcrop is about 720 m<sup>2</sup> (16 m×45 m). The fossil site located at a height of about 10 m on the southwest side of the northwest-southeast road side show a gentle slope of about 22° in the northeast direction.

Six footsteps of ornithopod herbivorous dinosaurs were also found on the roadside bedrock exposed surface at the bottom of the slope of the fossil site, and the fossils of these footprints were excavated and moved to a local museum.



Trackway of large Theropods

### Cultural Heritage Value

Excluding the 「Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Pterosaurs in Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan」, the tracksite of Dinosaur footprints on the coast of Gyeokpo-ri, Buan is the only tracksite of Dinosaur footprints reported in Jeonbuk region so far. The 「Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Pterosaurs in Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan」 is the first fossil site in Jeonbuk where carnivorous and herbivorous dinosaur footprints and pterosaur footprints are produced together, and is an important fossil site for understanding the behavioral characteristics of dinosaurs and the ancient environment during the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era. In particular, it includes more than 11 trackways of herbivorous dinosaurs (ornithopod) showing group behavior in a small space (area), the longest herbivorous dinosaur trackway (39 m) reported in Korea, and the largest footprint of *Caririchnium* in Korea. And the footprints of large carnivorous dinosaurs over 40 cm long, which are very rarely found in Korea, are evidence indicating that large carnivorous dinosaurs lived on the Korean Peninsula. In addition, this fossil site has a very important academic value in the study of the paleontological geography and paleoenvironment of the dinosaur era of the Korean peninsula, which connects the dinosaur fossil sites in Gyeongsang-Jeonnam and the dinosaur fossil sites in Gyeonggi Province along with the value as a habitat for dinosaurs in the west coast of Jeollabuk-do on the Korean Peninsula.



Trackway of huge Ornithopods





# Yongsodonggul Cave, Jeongseon

37

Designated Natural Monument No. 549 | Location San 538-1, Hwaam-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.

Designated area 36,443 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 16, 2015







### Cultural Heritage Status

Jeongseon Yongsodonggul Cave is distributed in the atmospheric layer (Pungchon Formation) deposited in the mid-Cambrian period, which corresponds to the Early Paleozoic era, between about 540 million and about 520 million years ago. The atmospheric layer was deposited in the shallow sea, and the main constituent rock is limestone. Most limestone caves in Korea are developing in the limestone of the atmospheric layer. It is estimated that the limestone cave began to develop through the Ice Age of the Quaternary Cenozoic Era, which started about 2 million years ago after the formation of the Korean peninsula.

The total length of Yongsodonggul Cave is about 250 m+, of which the land section is about 30 m, and the underwater passage section composed of horizontality, slope, and verticality is about 220 m+. It is an underwater cave consisting mostly of underwater. The altitude above sea level of the cave entrance is about 715 m, and that of the lake point where the underwater passage in the cave begins is about 711 m. The distance from this point in the cave to a depth of about 50 m (about 660 m above sea level) was investigated, and the passage in the Yongsodonggul Cave is likely to be extended continuously, and the depth and size can be further increased through additional investigations and research. Flow stones and cave corals develop on a small scale in some sections of the land section inside the cave, and there are no cave products in the underwater section. However, micro land forms that can reveal the formation process of limestone caves and the flow of groundwater in the limestone area are observed, and salamanders are found underwater despite the poor habitat environment and conditions in which cave creatures can live.



Underwater passage in Yongsodonggul Cave



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**Nature·Humanities  
Environment**

Yongsodonggul Cave is located on the riverside (dry stream at normal times) in the village of Baekjeon-ri, Hwaam-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, and is distributed in a mountainous area of about 715 m above sea level. A small mountain valley is formed in the vicinity, and the 'Jeongseon Baekjeonri Waterwheel' designated as Gangwon-do Folk Cultural Heritage No. 6 is located. There is a lake with a long axis of about 3 m inside the cave, which is always filled with cave water, so cave water flows through the entrance during localized heavy rain. The cave develops toward the mountain slope (southwest direction) at the back of the entrance, and there are several points that erupt around the entrance of the cave.

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**Cultural Heritage  
Value**

Yongsodonggul Cave has the deepest water depth among the underwater caves found in Korea, and has been recognized for its academic and natural heritage values because the value of the unique environment of the cave is very high due to its high possibility of extending the underwater section.

In 2011 and 2012, the value of Yongsodonggul Cave was known through underwater exploration by the Korea Cave Research Institute, and the value of Yongsodonggul Cave as a geological heritage was presented through a basic academic survey in 2013 by the Cultural Heritage Administration.











# Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone

38



(Utsanjeongul, Bugoreumgul, Daerimgul Lava Tubes)

Designated Natural Monument No. 552 | Location 910, Deokcheon-ri, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.

Designated area 446,189 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date January 4, 2017



Entrance to Daerimdonggul Lava Tube





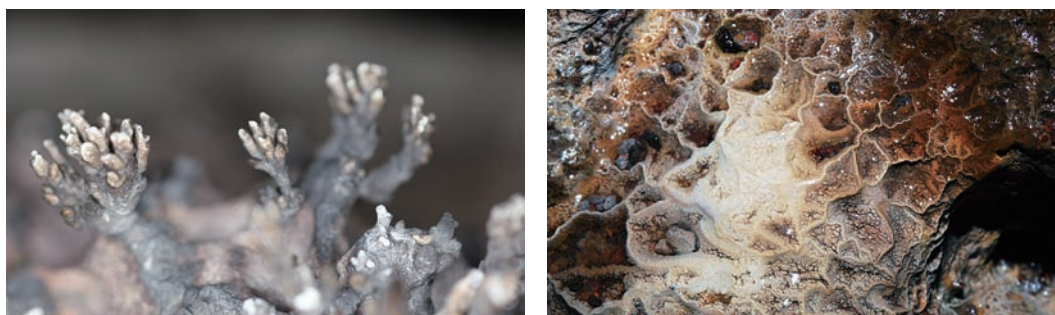
### Cultural Heritage Status

Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone (Utsanjeonggul, Bugoreumgul, Daeringul Lava Tubes) is reported to have been formed 200,000 years ago, corresponding to the 4th Cenozoic Pleistocene (a geological period between about 2 million and about 10,000 years ago). According to a recent paper, however, these are lava caves that developed along the lava flow erupted from Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone about 8,000 years ago.

The total length of Utsanjeonggul Lava Tube is about 2,385 m, and there are two entrances to the cave, and the second entrance is located at about 680 m from the first entrance (upstream) to the downstream. It is a multi-layered cave with a curved passage, and the ceiling or wall of the cave is collapsed, resulting in a lot of falling rocks and rock-falls, or appearing as the shape of the recessed floor. Collapsed rock-falls and falling rocks make it almost impossible to find a passage that has its original shape, and micro land forms including lava bridge, multi-layered structure,



The passage inside Utsanjeonggul Lava Tube



Various types of secondary cave products that develop in Utsanjeonggul Lava Tube



lava shelf, lava boulders, ropy lava at the bottom of the cave (ropy lava or rope lava), and a lava streamline structure that well shows the flow and level of lava are observed.

In Utsanjeongul Lava Tube, cave corals with various shapes such as white, dark gray, and yellow cone shapes, popcorn shapes, mushroom shapes, resin shapes, etc., along with lava cave products such as lava stalactites, lava stalagmites, lava flow stones and lava bubbles are developed.

The total length of Bukorumgul Lava Tube is about 220 m, and it is a cave with a curved passage. Bukoreumgul Lava Tube was a cave that was connected to the downstream side of Utsanjeongul Lava Tube, but it was separated from Utsanjeongul Lava Tube by the collapse of the passageway and its entrance was created. Like Utsanjeongul Lava Tube, Bukorumgul Lava Tube also appears in the form of a lot of rock-falls and falling rocks on the floor, as the ceiling or wall of the cave collapses, which destroys its original shape a lot. In Bukorumgul Lava Tube, micro land forms such as ropy lava (ropy lava or rope lava) and cave-in-cave are developed, and white and yellow cave corals develop weakly along with lava cave products such as lava stalactites and lava flow stones.



**The passage inside Bukoreumgul Lava Tube**



**Lava micro land forms that develop in Bukorumgul Lava Tube (cave-in-cave)**



**Lava micro land forms that develop in Bukorumgul Lava Tube (rope lava)**

The total length of Daerim Cave is about 170 m, and it is a cave with a curved path. In Daerim Cave, two entrances are developed in the form of a ceiling window, and a lava bridge is developed between the ceiling windows. The cave also extends under the pavement in the southwest, the upstream direction of Daerim Cave, but it was filled with stones due to a risk of collapse, and the open ceiling is covered with steel plates. In Bukoreumgul Lava Tube, micro land forms such as ropy lava (ropy lava or rope lava), lava boulders (welded rock-falling), cave-in-cave, and chattermarks are developed, and white and yellow cave corals develop weakly along with lava cave products such as lava stalactites and lava soda straws, lava flow stones. 30 species including *Ggo-ma-meon-ji-beol-le*, 38 species including *Nesticella quelpartensis* and 32 species including *Porrhomma herbescens* were identified in Utsanjeongul Lava Tube, Bukoreumgul Lava Tube and Daerim Cave, respectively, which shows the diversity of about 48% of the cave creatures identified in Jeju Island. In addition, greater horseshoe bats, large-footed bats, *Myotis bombinus*, *Pipistrellus savii*, and common bent-wing bats were observed in the three caves.



**The passage inside Daerimdonggul Lava Tube**



**Lava boulders that develop in Daerimdonggul Lava Tube**



**Rope lava that develops in Daerimdonggul Lava Tube**



### Nature·Humanities Environment

Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone is one of about 360 cinder cones distributed in Jeju Island. Located at 400 m above sea level on the northeastern slope of Jeju Island, this volcano is a place where numerous caves are concentrated nearby. The lava flow from this volcanic edifice is the source that completed the lava tube system including several lava caves as reaching the shoreline in the north-northeast direction along the sloping terrain. It is a lava tube system formed in a nearly straight line over about 14 km to the seaside around Dangcheomul Cave along the lava flowing out from Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone, and Utsanjeongul Lava Tube, Bukoreumgul Lava Tube, Daerimdonggul Lava Tube, Manjanggul Lava Tube, Gimnyeonggul Lava Tube, Yongcheondonggul Lava Tube and Dangcheomuldonggul Lava Tube are connected, among which Utsanjeongul Lava Tube, Bukoreumgul Lava Tube and Daerimdonggul Lava Tube adjacent to Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone belong to the upstream caves in the Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone Lava Tube System.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Since the topography at the time when the cave was formed is well preserved inside the lava cave, this fact can be said to be the outstanding geological value of the lava caves belonging to the Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone Lava Tube System.

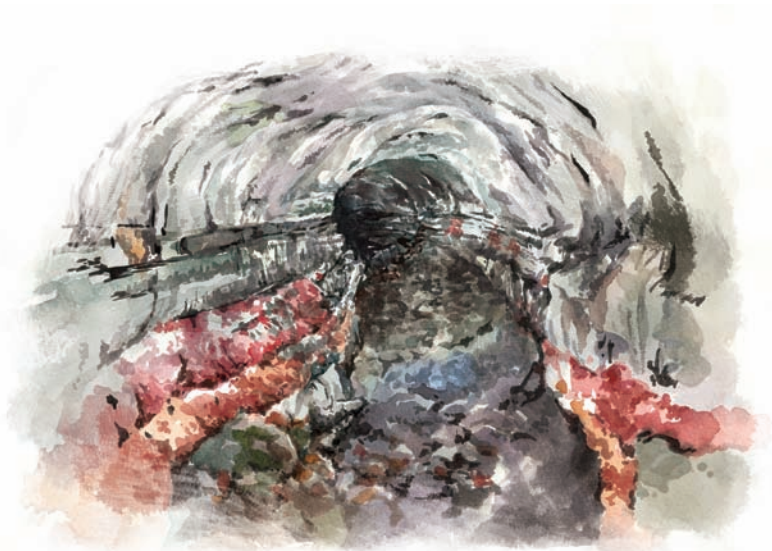
At the 31st World Heritage Convention held in Christchurch, New Zealand on June 27, 2007, this lava tube system, along with Hallasan Mountain Natural Reserve and Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone, was registered as a World Natural Heritage Site for the first time in Korea under the name of 「Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes」. As Utsanjeongul Lava Tube was discovered after it was registered as a World Natural Heritage site, it was designated as a natural monument because of its geographic location (evidence that Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone is the source) and various geological and topographic values found within the caves.



Lava flow line developed in Utsanjeongul

## Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone

(Utsanjeonggul, Bugoreumgul, Daeringgul Lava Tubes)



In 2007, Jeju volcanic islands and lava tubes were registered as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and the Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone was included as one of them. Even at the time of registration, there were also recommendations from UNESCO and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) to consider additionally registering other caves or volcanic features in Jeju Island.

Accordingly, based on the survey to expand the World Natural Heritage in 2016, the Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone were included in the World Natural Heritage in 2018, and the boundary area of Geomunoreum was expanded and changed from Geomunoreum, Bengdwigul Lava Tube, Gimnyeonggul and Manjanggul Lava Tubes, Yongcheondonggul Lava Tube and Dangcheomuldonggul Lava Tube, which are the existing Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone to Utsanjeonggul, Bugoreumgul, Daeringgul Lava Tubes, which are the Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone. The Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone is an extension of the cave system and is well preserved through strict management, contributes to supplementing the previously listed heritage resources, and has a very important meaning in terms of the integrity of the cave system.





# Jurassic Conglomerate in Bongyang-ri, Jeongseon

39

Designated Natural Monument No. 556 | Location 919, Bongyang-ri, Jeongseon-eup, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc

Designated area 138,668 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date October 2, 2019







## Cultural Heritage Status

Conglomerate is a type of sedimentary rock and develops frequently over several geological eras. It is also commonly distributed in areas where sedimentary or volcanic rocks are distributed in several places in Korea. Generally well-known conglomerate is Maisan, Jinan, which is designated as Scenic Site No. 12. Existing rocks are collapsed by physical and chemical weathering to become debris, and these debris are moved to accumulate on the coast, shallow seas, or riversides or at the bottom of rivers, and these pebbles have undergone various rock formations through the long geological period, which results in conglomerate. Rocks that have become rocks through this process are called clastic rocks. Clastic rocks are classified according to the size of the constituent particles. If the size of sand is sand, it is called sandstone, and those of the size of gravel are called conglomerate.

Bongyang-ri Jurassic Conglomerate is one of the representative non-marine sedimentary rocks formed by conglomerate sedimentary sediments deposited in the inland sedimentary basins formed by the Songrim disturbance during the Triassic period of the Mesozoic era among several tectonic fluctuations in the Korean peninsula from the Archeozoic Era about 3.4 billion years ago. Since the gneiss, sandstone, quartzite, etc. that existed before the sedimentary basin were formed by fragmentation, gravel constituting the conglomerate also consist of these types of rocks. In this way, conglomerate with various constituents is classified as polygenetic conglomerate.

Gravel that makes up the Bongyang-ri conglomerate is diverse in terms of not only types, but also shapes, sizes, roundness, and distribution. Except for some, most of the rock pebbles are close to a spherical shape or have an elliptical shape. This form is made because debris broken from the original rock moved away along the river, and the edges are worn as they collide with the bottom of the river or with each other, and the degree of abrasion is called roundness. High roundness means to be a spherical shape or close to an ellipse, and it is generally understood that gravel with high roundness has moved a long distance for a relatively long time. If roundness is very low, it is not called conglomerate, but is called breccia.

Most of the elliptical pebbles are arranged in the long axis direction, and the plate-shaped pebbles are arranged in a direction parallel to the stratification of the conglomerate layer. In addition, imbrications develop, indicating the flow of water at the time of conglomerate sedimentation. The size of pebbles varies from 1 cm to 20 cm in length, but gravel with the length of more than 40 cm is often found, and the gap between pebbles is filled with fine-grained sandy matter. In conglomerate, gravel and sand particles of different particle sizes develop graded bedding to indicate the direction of the water flow, which is used as a criterion for judging the top and bottom of the strata. This method makes it possible to determine the top and bottom of the rock blocks scattered along the riverside of the Joyang River, not the outcrop.



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**Nature·Humanities  
Environment**

It is distributed from the riverside of Joyang River, upstream of the Han Rive near the entrance of Jeongseon Tunnel, which is about 1.5 km west of Jeongseon-eup, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, to the top of Bibongsan Mountain. If you go west about 500 m along the river, conglomerate is again distributed along the riverside to the entrance of the Solchijae Tunnel. In the distribution area, conglomerates can be identified in various forms, but some are used as agricultural land. The outcrop has been developed the most remarkably in the road and river at the entrance of Jeongseon Tunnel, and the large rock masses on the riverbed are worn by running water, well showing the characteristics of conglomerate.

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**Cultural Heritage  
Value**

Conglomerate in Bongyang-ri, Jeongseon is a clastic sedimentary rock that developed in the non-marine sedimentary basin formed in connection with the Songrim disturbance, one of the representative





tectonic movements of the Korean Peninsula, providing academic evidence that is very important for the study of the Mesozoic geological system in Korea. In addition, due to its special geological structure, such as fault contact or unconformity with the Paleozoic sedimentary layers, it has special academic value.

Bongyang-ri conglomerate, which is classified as polygenetic conglomerate due to the variety of constituents of gravel, is diverse in terms of not only types, but also shapes, sizes, roundness, and distribution. In general, gravel with high roundness is composed of sandstone and quartzite gravel with a length of about 1 cm to 20 cm, and some gneiss gravel.

In the commonly found conglomerate outcrops, it is difficult to identify the structure or organization of conglomerate due to the development of vegetation such as moss or weathering. However, on the riverside of the Joyang River or on the riverbed, boulder stones whose surface is well worn due to the strong corrasion of the river are scattered, which have excellent educational value. Since it is adjacent to a river, its high scenic value also raises the value of natural heritage.







# Hwaamdonggul Cave, Jeongseon

40

Designated Natural Monument No. 557 | Location 248, Hwaam-ri, Hwaam-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.

Designated area 3,010 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date November 1, 2019







## Cultural Heritage Status

The geological feature of Hwaamdonggul Cave, Jeongseon is the distribution of the atmospheric layer (Pungchon Formation) deposited in the mid-Cambrian period, which corresponds to the Early Paleozoic era, between about 540 million and about 520 million years ago. The atmospheric layer is reported to have been deposited in the shallow sea, and the main constituent rock is limestone. The atmospheric layer is used as a raw material for cement in Korea due to its high purity of lime components, and it is also a strata with well-developed karst terrain. It is estimated that limestone caves in Korea began to develop during the Ice Age of the Quaternary Cenozoic Era, which started about 2 million years ago after the formation of the Korean peninsula, not the age of the rocks.

The Hwaamdonggul Cave has cave passages at several points in the artificial tunnel, and the total length is still not known exactly. The approximate size identified so far is about 320 m+∞ including the section open to the public (large plaza) and partially identified undisclosed section, and the scale can be further increased through further investigation and research. At the bottom of the Hwaamdonggul Cave, there are lakes and waterways, and it is a complex limestone cave composed of vertical and horizontal passages. In the Hwaamdonggul Cave, large-sized stone pillars, stalagmites, stalactites, soda straws, large flow stones, cave corals, helictites, and petrifications are developed.



Large stalagmite in the open section of Hwaamdonggul Cave



Flow stone in the open section of Hwaamdonggul Cave



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### Nature·Humanities Environment

A cave is located in the Hwaamdonggul Cave tourist spot, and a folk museum is located near the parking lot. At the museum, you can see the history and cultural heritage of the ancestors, as well as explanation about the geological attractions in the Cheonpo Gold Mine Village and Jeongseon-gun area.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

Among the cave products that develop in the Hwaamdonggul Cave, petrification and helictites exhibit unique shapes, various colors, and sizes that are distinguished from those found in other limestone caves in Korea. Since helictites can be said to be the largest and densest, they are evaluated as having very important academic and natural heritage value.

The Hwaamdonggul Cave did not have a cave entrance connected to the outside, and was discovered in March 1934 during the drift work in the Cheonpo Mine, where gold was mined from 1922~1945. The Hwaamdonggul Cave was designated as Gangwon-do Monument No. 33 on February 26, 1980, and was opened to the public from March 1, 1993 to March 31, 1998 as a tourist cave. It was closed from April 1, 1998 to May 3, 2000 to maintain the interior of the cave under the theme of 'Meeting Gold and Mother Nature'. On June 4, 2000, it was reopened to the public as a newly renovated themed Hwaamdonggul Cave. In recognition of the academic and natural heritage value, the Hwaamdonggul Cave was designated as Natural Monument No. 557 on November 1, 2019.



Stalactites, petrifications and helictite in the open section inside Hwaamdonggul Cave





Petrification and helictite in the undisclosed section inside Hwaamdonggul Cave



**Scenic Site** 명승

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Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Chuncheon  
Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility at Jijok Strait, Namhae  
Hansingyegok Valley in Jirisan Mountain  
Geomnyongso Spring, Taebaek  
Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass  
Miniature Shape of the Korean Peninsula, Yeongwol  
Seondol Rock Pillar, Yeongwol  
Sanbangsan Mountain in Seogwipo, Jeju  
Soesokkak River Pool in Seogwipo, Jeju  
Oedolgae Sea Stack in Seogwipo, Jeju  
Ullimsanbang Villa and Garden, Jindo  
Yonggyejeong Pavilion and Deokdongsup Grove, Pohang  
Manhyujeong Garden, Andong  
Saraoreum Volcanic Cone  
Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars  
Yongchupokpo Falls in Simjin-dong, Hamyang  
Geoyeonjeong Pavilion and Surroundings in Hwarimdong, Hamyang  
Woryeondae Pavilion and Surroundings, Miryang  
Yongamjeong Pavilion and Surroundings, Geochang  
Imdaejeong Garden, Hwasun  
Baengnokdam Crater Lake on Hallasan Mountain  
Seonjakjiwat Plain on Hallasan Mountain  
Bangseonmun Natural Arch, Jeju

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Hwajeogyeon Pool, Pocheon  
Meonguri Gorge of Hantangang River, Pocheon  
Biryongpokpo Falls and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain  
Towangseongpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain  
Daeseungpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain  
Sibiseonnyeotang Potholes and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain  
Suryeomdonggyegok and Gugokdamgyegok Valleys in Seoraksan Mountain  
Ulsanbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain  
Biseondae Flat Rock and Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley in Seoraksan Mountain  
Yongajangseong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain  
Gongnyong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain  
Mangyeongdae Cliff in Seoraksan Mountain  
Jusanji Reservoir and Surroundings in Cheongsong  
Yongyeonggyegok Valley, Gangneung  
Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion and Surroundings, Gwangju  
Gyeongpodae Pavilion and Gyeongpoho Lagoon, Gangneung  
Sujongsa Temple in Ungilsan Mountain, Namyangju  
Hwayanggugok Valley, Goesan  
Saseongam Hermitage and Surroundings, Gurye  
Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun  
Mangjubong Peak and Surroundings on Seonyudo Island, Gunsan  
Columnar Joints on Gyubong Peak and Jigong Stony Slope in Mudeungsan Mountain  
Baegundong Garden, Gangjin





# Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Chuncheon

41

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 70 | **Type** Historical and cultural scenery

**Location** San 189-2, Cheongpyeong-ri, Buksan-myeon, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do, etc.

**Designated area** 1,091,247.15 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** February 5, 2010







### Cultural Heritage Status

The spatial framework of Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple was established as Lee Jahyeon (1061~1125) created a valley in the south of Cheongpyeongsan Mountain (Obongsan Mountain) as a place for Seon. At the end of the Goryeo Dynasty, the Empress of the Yuan Dynasty Emperor Jin Zong offered Buddhist scriptures and wealth. Early in the Joseon Dynasty, Bowoo expanded Cheongpyeongsa Temple to the same scale as it is now. Goryeoseonwon is divided into Gusongpokpo Falls, Yeongji, Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Seocheon, Seondong, and Gyeonseongam areas, and the representative landscaping facility Youngji shows the exquisiteness of the Buyongbong Peak (688 m) of Cheongpyeongsan Mountain and Gyeonseongam Hermitage projected into the pond. It was nicknamed Namji (南池) because it is located in the south of Cheongpyeongsa Temple. The area of Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, where religious symbol spaces are harmoniously constructed by utilizing topographical conditions, has a revolving door designated as a cultural asset (Treasure No. 164), Cheongpyeongsaji (Gangwon-do Monument No. 5), and a three-story stone pagoda (Gangwon-do Cultural Heritage Data No. 8). Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, which is located along the beautiful valley of beautiful landscape scenery, is a scenic site where Youngji, ponds, rocks, strange rocks, and waterfalls are harmonized.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Cheongpyeongsan Mountain, where Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple is located, has five peaks, so it is called Obongsan Mountain. The mountain peak leading to

Majeoksan Mountain (785 m), Obongsan Mountain (779 m), Buyongsan Mountain (882 m), and Bonghwasan Mountain (736 m) develops from northwest to southeast. It is a geological structure where erosion and sedimentary topography by water appears, and faults and weathered topography appear locally, and waterfalls, ponds, rocks, plate joints, and rock masses form a fine view. As for the vegetation structure, coniferous, broad-leaved, and mixed forests develop, and pine trees and red *Quercus mongolica*





form a large community at the foot of 500 m or less and above 500 m, respectively.

During the middle of Goryeo, Kim Bu-cheol said in ‘Cheongpyeongsan Munsuwongi’, “The good scenery of the mountains and valleys is outstanding.” In the late Joseon Dynasty, Seong Hae-eung highly praised in ‘Dongguk Myeongsangi’, “There is Seocheon in a few hundred steps west of the temple, and clear water flows like a band over the hard and smooth rock. If you look at Buyongsan Mountain and Gyeongunbong, it is weird. If you turn 6 or 7 ri on the right side, you will reach Seondong, and there is a small hermitage. After that, four large letters of ‘Cheongpyeongsikam’ are engraved on the rocky cliff, which are known to be Lee Ja-hyeon’s writing. A sheer rock wall rises behind the hermitage and the top is Songdan.” Gusongpokpo Falls was named because nine pine trees were growing, and the vertical rock wall is compared to a neat scholar, and it is regarded as one of the three major waterfalls in Chuncheon along with Samaksan Mountain Deungseonpokpo Falls and Munbae Village Gugokpokpo Falls.

The history of Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple begins when the Buddhist monk Yeonghyeon built Baekam Seonwon in 973 of the Goryeo Dynasty (24th year during the reign of Gwangjong). In 1068 (23rd year during the reign of Munjong), Lee Eui built Bohyeonwon on the old site of Baekam Seonwon. In 1098 (6th year during the reign of Seonjong), Lee Ja-hyeon, Lee Eui’s son, changed the name of the mountain from Gyeongunsan Mountain to Cheongpyeongsan Mountain and the temple name to Munsuwon and built 10 houses including hermitage, hall, pavilion, and room.

retired for 36 years. In 1557 of the Joseon Dynasty (12th year during the reign of Myeongjong), the Buddhist monk Bowoo rebuilt Geuknakjeon Hall, Gugwangjeon Hall, Saseongjeon Hall, Revolving Gate, and Yosa, and repaired the Neunginjeon Hall and named it ‘Cheongpyeongseonsa Temple in Gyeongunsan Mountain’. During the Goryeo Dynasty (Lee Ja-hyeon, Wonjinguksa Seunghyeong, Munhasijung Lee am, Naong Wangsa, etc.) and numerous high priests and literary men during the Joseon Dynasty (Kim Si-sup, Bowoo, Hwanjeokdang, Hwanseongdang, etc.) sang nature while practicing.

During the Korean War, Gugwangjeon Hall and Saseongjeon Hall were destroyed, and Geukrakbojeon Hall, Samseonggak Hall, and Neunginjeon Hall (Daeunginjeon Hall) were restored to this day.

The three-story stone pagoda, Youngji, Munsuwongibi, stupa, Giwoodan, Cheondan and Jeseokdan, and revolving gates are representative cultural heritages of Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple. You can check the scale, shape, and meaning of Youngji, the representative Goryeo Dynasty landscaping remains, through Buyongbongyoungjae of ‘Yujeomsabonmalsaji’, ‘Gudangjip Yucheongpyeongsangi (The circumference is dozens of steps

and springs rise to the surface. The north is surrounded by stone bricks, and the square ones shaped the earth.),' and 'Yakheonyugo' and 'Maewoldang's collection of poems' In Cheongpyeongsa Temple, there are a tale of the founding by Adohwasang and the legend of the sergeant snake of Princess Pyongyang.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Chuncheon is a temple built by Lee Ja-hyeon (1061~1125) who entered into a mountain in the southern valley of Cheongpyeongsan Mountain.

It is a representative Goryeo dynasty garden style with the remains of garden synonymous phrases



and rock characters in the Seondong region, including the Youngji. In the 6th year of the Seonjong during the Goryeo Dynasty (1089), Lee Ja-hyun rebuilt Munsuwon to expand its scale, and it is a case in which beautiful natural scenery and religious cultural spaces were harmonized by making good use of the topography. Old literature such as 'Moonsuwonki (Kim Bu-cheol)', 'Heoeungdangjip (Bowoo)', 'Gudangjip Yucheongpyeongsangi (Park Jangwon)', and 'Donggukmyungsangi (Sung Hae-eung)' have been handed down, and it is of great cultural value, such as numerous poems and rock letters that praise a fine view, and the garden style in the Goryeo Dynasty. In the Seonwon area, Gusongdae, Gusongpokpo Falls, Youngji, Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Cheongpyeongseondong, Cheongpyeongsikam, Gyeonseongam, and Cheondan form the continuity, and show a spectacular scenery in harmony







with the beautiful Cheongpyeongsan Mountain Stream Landscape. Youngji, located on the south of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, is evaluated as the best landscaping ruins with the original form of a traditional pond built during the Goryeo Dynasty. Related records such as “Holding a thousand layers of peaks upside down in a square pond,” “Lighting up Buyongbong,” and “A square shape that embodies the land” are valuable sources that prove the symbolism of traditional landscaping.



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# Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility at Jijok Strait, Namhae

42

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 71 | **Type** Historical and cultural scenery

**Location** Jijok Strait, Changseon-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do | **Designated area** 5,370,785 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** August 18, 2010





### Cultural Heritage Status

The Jijok Strait is the narrow spot between Namhaedo Island and Changseondo Island, the largest and second largest islands among islands in Namhaegun. The Changseon Bridge, which connects the two islands, is located in the Jijok Strait, where the current is very fast due to the ebb and flow of the tide. If looking at the east strait from the middle of the bridge, you can enjoy the traditional fishing culture landscape with several traditional fishing methods jukbangnyeom installed. The jukbangnyeom landscape installed in the Jijok Strait shows a unique and mysterious landscape as if a huge V-shaped clamp was inserted into the sea. Jukbangnyeom was called a bamboo Fishing Weir, or Bangjeon, and it is a traditional fishing method in which bamboo blind nets are installed on the narrow spot where seawater flows in and out. In ‘Gyeongsangdo Sokchanjiriji Namhaehyeonjo’ compiled in 1469 (Yejong 1), the jukbangnyeom performed in the Jijok Strait is recorded. Jukbangnyeom, which shows the traditional fishing culture well, was designated as National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 138-1 (2019) under the name of “Traditional Fishing-Fishing Weir”.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The Jijok Strait is about 2,700 m in the widest area and about 375 m in the narrowest area. The ebb and flow of the tide is about 10 m, and at low tide, the deepest part does not exceed the height of a duluts, but at rising tide, the depth of the water is over 10 m and the flow speed reaches 13~15 km/h.

The seafloor is mixed sediment of mud, sand, gravel, and shells, which is a good condition for installing Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility. The mountainous area around the Jijok Strait corresponds to the topography of the mature stage reaching 100~300 m above sea level. The Korea’s only Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility type bamboo fishing weir is installed to catch anchovies along the ocean currents in which the tide flows from Sacheon Bay, which is connected to the open sea to Gangjin Bay, which is the inland sea in the west. Since boiled anchovies caught in Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility are caught with a method to scoop live anchovies with a scoop net, the catch is small but the freshness is excellent and the product value is very high.

The Changseondaegyo Bridge and Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility scenery of the Jijok Strait were selected as the 4th view of the Namhae 12 beautiful views today.

The traditional fishing method Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility originates from catching fish by weaving a net with bamboo between oak piles, and it is called a “Bamboo fishing weir”.

During the Goryeo Dynasty, one with big meshes was used, and Bangjeon recorded in 1496 (the first year during the reign of Yejong) in ‘Gyeongsangdo Sokchanjiriji Namhaehyeonjo’ is presumed



to be Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility. The specific fishing locations, methods, and techniques can be identified through the Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility related records published in 1938.

In other words, “It is located in the Samcheonpo area and Jijok Strait, Namhae-gun, and it is installed in a place where the tide is extremely fast. Oak tree poles with a diameter of 15 cm are set at intervals of 24 cm, and split bamboo blinds are attached between them.

Anchovy is the main target. To erect an oak tree, an oak tree is mounted at low tide in autumn, a stone is placed at the bottom to fix, and stones are stacked up to the center of the pole.

In the 〈Goguryeo bongi in Samguk sagi (History of the Three Kingdoms)〉, “there were fish caught by installing a net on rivers and shores, and it was popular until the Unified Silla period”, which is also known as Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility related records. Documents confirming the existence of Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility in the southern coastal area include ‘Sejongsilokjiji’, ‘Gyeongsangdo Sokchanjiriji’ compiled in the first year of Yejong, and ‘Shinjeungdonggukyeojiseungram’ published in 1530 (25th year during the reign of King Joongjong). Even after the Imjin War, records such as the specific numbers and outputs of Bangryeom are handed down.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility in Jijok Strait is a place where anchovies are caught using a traditional fishing method by utilizing the narrow spot of the Jijok Strait, where a strong current of 13~15 km per hour passes.

Today, there are 23 places, which are representative examples of historical scenery that show the traditional fishing culture of the southern coast. The name Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility comes from the method of catching mainly anchovy by weaving bamboo as a main material between the oak pile and pile, and it is called a “Eo-Sal(bamboo fishing weir)”. It is a fishing method of trapping and scooping fish when they enter using tide time, and dried anchovies caught here are considered to be the best quality.

It is the 4th view (Changseondaegyo Bridge and Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility at Jijok Strait, Namhae) of the Namhae 12 Scenic Sites newly named today, and was designated as National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 138-1 (2019) and National Important Fishery Heritage No. 3 by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries.

The Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility method, designated as 『Traditional Fishing Method-fishing weir (National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 138-1)』, was a fishing method representing coastal fishing by well preserving the value of the natural environment and fish habits, the knowledge of the seasons and tide, the fishing village culture and the life history of fishermen, and the process



of developing from <fishing weir> to various <net weir> and as shown in Kim Hong-do's Genre Painting Book (Treasure No. 527).







# Hansingyegok Valley in Jirisan Mountain

43

Designated Scenic Site No. 72 | Type Natural Scenic Site

Location San 100, Gangcheong-ri, Macheon-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do

Designated area 14,496,276.70 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date August 18, 2010







### Cultural Heritage Status

The Hansingyegok Valley is a 10 km long valley that originates from upper Seseokpyeongjeon and leads to Baekmu-dong. With a number of waterfalls and beautiful ponds such as fine streams, Barampokpo Falls, Cheotnadeuripokpo Falls, Ganesopokpo Falls, Ocheungpokpo Falls, and Hanshinpokpo Falls, it shows the beauty of the rugged and graceful valley surrounded by high peaks such as Yeongshinbong Peak, Chutdeabong Peak, and Yeonhabong Peak of the top stream of the Hansingyegok Valley. It has the most waterfalls among the valleys in Jirisan Mountain and is known as the most beautiful place among the Jirisan climbing courses.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Several streams of water are formed around the Hansingyegok Valley, and Baekmudonggyegok Valley is formed into four major valleys, flowing into Eomcheon and forming the upper stream of the Namgang River. The Hansingyegok Valley is made of a gorge between Chutdeabong Peak and Yeongshinbong Peak, and it joins the Hansingyegok Valley at Ganesopokpo Falls, leading to Baekmu-dong. The 2 km section from Baekmu-dong to Cheotnadeuripokpo Falls is a flat trail with a valley and a cliff in between. Forming a tunnel of dense forests and harmonized with the sound of the water flowing from the valley, it is called a fantastic mountaineering course. Rocks are formed in the valley of the Hansingyegok Valley, and the water quantity is abundant, and trees are well harmonized with the surrounding landscape.

The Mongolian oak colony, hornbeam trees, Korean birch, Mono maple, Eurya japonica, dogwood trees, Heart-leaf hornbeam and others are mixed. In the lower layer, Manchurian fullmoon maple, Fragrant snowbell, magnolias, wild cherry trees, pear trees, ash trees, royal azaleas, ash trees and others grow. When reaching 1,400 m above sea level, the dense forest of Korean firs continues to Seseokpyeongjeon (meaning small stone field) at 1,600 m above sea level, and nut pine Manchurian fullmoon maple, mountain ashes, Mongolian Oak, Amur cherries, ash trees, and Fragrant snowbells are mixed, and azalea flowers that are more than 5 m tall are also growing.

In the Hansingyegok Valley, there are as many names as waterfalls. Since the water quantity of four seasons has not changed, it has been used as a place for a ritual for rain from ancient times. It is said that it was a magical place where it always rained when the rituals were held. One way of a ritual for rain is to allow women to sit in a single skirt and tap a bat as if crying, leading to the weeping of Old Woman Mago, the mountain god of Jirisan Mountain, making those tears rain. Another method is to kill a pig, sprinkle blood on rocks, and throw its head into Ganeso. This is because it was believed that if the mountain was contaminated with pig blood,







the mountain god would pour rain to wash it away. It was called the Hansingyegok Valley because “People feel cold in their body even in the middle of summer,” and it is called the Hansingyegok Valley because water in the valley is cold and rough and there are many bends, but it is also said that the pronunciation changed and it became the Hansingyegok Valley. In the case of Ganesopokpo Falls, after an ascetic of Jirisan Mountain was enlightened, he was tempted by Old Woman Mago’s third daughter during the test of crossing a single line in the place of current Ganesopokpo Falls, and left Jirisan Mountain, saying, “Spiritual training is all in vain, I’m going to stop” and after that, it was called Ganesopokpo Falls.



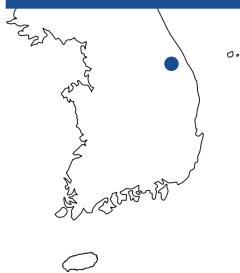
### Cultural Heritage Value

The Hansingyegok Valley in Jirisan

Mountain is a beautiful

valley in which clear and fine water flows throughout the year like a brilliant marble rolling. It is a Scenic Site in which the natural forest floor consisting of a number of waterfalls, lush Mongolian oak and Korean fir communities harmonize with the surrounding scenery, and the mountain peaks surrounding the valleys of Yeongsanbong Peak, Chutdeabong Peak, and Yeonhabong Peak make a very beautiful landscape further stand out. It boasts the beauty of the Jirisan valley throughout the four seasons such as beautiful flowers blooming in spring, cold and cool waterfalls to wash away the heat of summer, reddish maple leaves that color the mountains and valleys in autumn, and winter with white snow to make the eyes water, making it a representative Scenic Site of Jirisan Mountain that many people visit throughout the year.





# Geomnyongso Spring, Taebaek

44

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 73 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 1-1, Changjuk-dong, Taebaek-si, Gangwon-do, etc.

**Designated area** 91,745 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** August 18, 2010







### Cultural Heritage Status

Geomnyongso Spring is located in Geumdaebong Peak valley in the northwest of Geumdaebong Peak (1,418 m above sea level) in Changjuk-dong, Taebaek-si, Gangwon-do. The stream flowing through this valley passes through the Chungju Multipurpose Dam, joins the Bukhangang River at Paldangho Lake, merges with the Imjingang River in front of Tongil-dongsan in Tanhyeon-myeon, Paju City, and flows into the estuary. In Geomnyongso Spring with a circumference of about 20 m and the unknown depth, thousands of tons of groundwater springing through the limestone bedrock is erupting a day, and the springing water flows straight down the bedrock of about 20 m, creating a spectacular view. The fact that Geomnyongso Spring is the origin of the Hangang River was proved as follows : In 1987, the National Geographic Information Institute conducted a roadbed measurement at Najeon-ri, Buk-myeon, the joint point of Odaecheon and Changjukcheon. As a result, Changjukcheon is about 32 km longer than Odaecheon, so the “Origin of the Hangang River” was recognized as the foot of Geumdaebong Peak in Changjuk-dong, Taebaek-si, Gangwon-do.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Geomnyongso Spring, which is located in the middle of Taebaekjunryeong Pass, which geographically forms the backbone of the Korean peninsula, is located in a deep mountainous terrain surrounded by mountains and hills branched from the ridge of Baekdudaegan and Geumdaebong Peak and connected to Daedeoksan Mountain. It is spring water in which the valley is narrow and deep, and groundwater flows out from the mountain slope. A large amount

of spring water continuously flows out in a certain amount. As the overflowing water pours down vigorously between the bedrock layered like a staircase, the harmony with green color of the moss covering the bedrock on both sides of the stream is beautiful. Limestone formed in the early Paleozoic era is widely distributed in the area





of Geomnyongso Spring, and the development of relatively low-level stratification is remarkable, so you can see the stratification developing in the form of staircases in the lower stream of the Geomnyongso Valley. The Daedeoksan Mountain and Geumdaebong Peak areas where Geomnyongso Spring is located are designated and managed as the ecosystem conservation areas in accordance with the Natural Environment Conservation Act in 1993 because diverse and rare fauna and flora live there. In the tree layer around the valley, many deciduous broad-leaved trees, including 8 species of maple trees, are inhabited, and there are wide inhabited areas of the tree species known to appear a lot around the valley, such as ash trees, flowering cherries and Heart-leaf hornbeam. In particular, the academic value of the grassland vegetation at the ridge, which is composed of Little-beak gymnospermium, Odaesan iris, and Modemipul, which bloom in spring is highly appreciated. Geomnyongso Spring is a Scenic Site centered on natural scenery, and you can see various landscapes as you enter along the mountain stream flowing from Geomnyongso Spring, and the view overlooking the valley from the ridge or looking up at Geomnyongso Spring and the surrounding ridges from the inside of the valley is beautiful.

Since ancient times, dragons have been recognized as divine and sacred beings with superpower, and legends related to dragons have been passed down to Geomnyongso Spring, which is known as the origin of the Hangang River. A long time ago, a monster serpent lived in the West Sea and went up the river to become a dragon and discovered Geomnyongso Spring, the origin of the Hangang River. The satisfied monster serpent entered Geomnyongso Spring to prepare for ascension, and it is said that the traces of its struggling to become a dragon in the lake are waterfalls now pouring into Geomnyongso Spring. The monster serpent eats a cow that comes to eat water while grazing nearby, and the local people regarded Geomnyongso Spring as a sacred place with fear and awe.

### Cultural Heritage Value

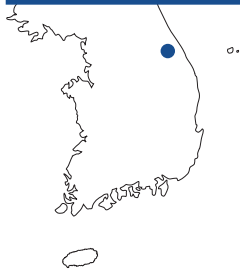
Geomryongso Pond and its surrounding valleys form a unique and beautiful topographical and geological landscape, have rare fauna and flora, and are historical and cultural Scenic Sites containing legends related to Geomryongso Pond. Geomryongso Pond is a cold spring in which thousands of tons of groundwater spring out per day through limestone. It maintains a water temperature of 9°C in all four seasons, and forms cascading waterfalls of 20 m or more. The stream that has flowed over the years created a hollow bedrock which is 1~1.5 m deep and 1~2 m wide, and it seems to be a stretching dragon when water flows there. Due to the value of the origin of the Hangang River and the excellent surrounding landscape, it is valuable enough to be designated value as a Scenic Site.











# Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass

45

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 74 | **Type** Historical and cultural scenery

**Location** San 372, Eoheul-ri, Seongsan-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.

**Designated area** 519,156 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** November 15, 2010





### Cultural Heritage Status

Daegwallyeong Pass is a large hill that connects Daegwallyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do and Seongsan-myeon, Gangneung-si. According to ‘Shinjeungdonggukyeojiseungram’ (1530) during the Joseon Dynasty, it was a geographical gateway and symbolic area that divided the center and the province, and Yeongdong and Yeongseo as a guardian mountain of Yeongdong, Gangwon Province. Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass, which stretches across the 13 km section of the peak of a hill (altitude 832 m) that crosses the Baekdudaegan Mountain Range on the east coast of the Korean Peninsula, is a traffic route connecting Yeongdong and Yeongseo in Gangwon-do since the Three Kingdoms period. It refers to a beautiful forest path that starts from Banjeong beyond the hill and continues next to the Daegwallyeong Museum. It is closely related to Gangneung Dano Festival, which was registered as a World Intangible Heritage in 2005, and it has a well-preserved original landscape that harmonizes the beautiful natural landscape with the surrounding valleys. Around the old path, there are the newly built Daegwallyeong Museum, Recreational Forest, New Renewable Energy Exhibition Hall, and Yongpyeong Resort, and there are also historical cultural heritages such as Bohyeonsa Temple, Gangneung, Gangneung Gwaneum-ri Five-story Stone Pagoda, Myeongju-gun Royal Tombs, Gangneung Daegongsanseong Fortress, Daegwallyeong Seonghwangsa Temple, and Sansingak.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Geographically, the Baekdudaegan Mountain Range on the Korean Peninsula descends along the rugged mountains, high and steep peaks over 1,000 m near the east coast, and is slightly lowered in Daegwallyeong Pass. It is close to Gangneung, a central city on the east coast, and the west is a key position of east-west transportation connected to the upper stream of the Hangang River and has been used since the Three Kingdoms period. The area of Daegwallyeong is a gentle terrain surrounded by Seonjaryeong Pass, Balwangsan Mountain, and Hwangbyeongsan Mountain, and Odaesan National Park is located close in the north. Osipcheon flowing eastward from the border of Daegwallyeong passes Gangneung and flows into the East Sea, and the west becomes a tributary of Songcheon and merges into the Namhangang River. The vegetation around Daegwallyeong is dominated by pine trees (Geumgang pine), and broadleaved forests such as Maple, *Quercus mongolica*, Wild cherry trees, Amur maple, Loose-flower hornbeam, and snowbells form the upper layer along the old path. Azaleas, royal azalea, Asian sweetleaf, Montane spirea, Montane spirea, Korean lespedeza, Korean Bush Clover, Greenbrier, and Wild grapes form the lower layer.



The Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass stands out with a variety of scenery, such as a forest tunnel landscape, a corridor landscape of rivers and valleys, and a panoramic view that spreads below the ridge, and the expansive view of Gangneung city and Gyeongpoho lake in the distance, and the endless East Sea are refreshing. You can experience beautiful natural scenery throughout the four seasons, and the scenery of the old path harmonized with autumn maple leaves comes in a fantastic shape.

It is said that Daegwallyeong originated from the 'Daegulryeong', which was named due to the fact that people roll severely when going up and down because of the steepness of the hill or 'The hill at the big gate'. It was recorded as Daeyreong during the Silla period, Daehyeon during the Goryeo Dynasty, and Daejongsan Mountain in 'Annals of King Taejong' in the Joseon Dynasty. The name Daegwallyeong was introduced as a guardian mountain of Yeongdong in the 'Shinjeungdonggukyeojiseungram' published in 1530. According to 'Goryeosa', General Myeongju Kim Soon-sik built an altar and prayed to help Wang Geon in the early Goryeo Dynasty. 'Daeryeongsanshinchanbyeongseo' written by Heo Gyun from Gangneung recorded that there was Sanshindang in 1603 and that Shilla General Kim Yu-shin was enshrined. During the Joseon Dynasty, Gwanchalsa(governor) Go Hyeong-san extended the mountain path, and in 1824 (24th year during the reign of Sunjo), Lee Byeong-hwa built a hut in Banjeong for the convenience of tourists, and the 'Giganleebyeonghwayoohyebulmangbi' is handed down to express gratitude.

Guksaseonghwangsa Shrine and Sanshindang are enshrined at the northern foot of Daegwallyeong. Guksaseonghwangshinje and Sanshinje (religious ritual for the mountain spirit) of Gangneung Dano Festival (Important Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 13, UNESCO Human Intangible Cultural Heritage), which has been passed down since Goryeo Dynasty, are handed down based on the Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass. It is said that Guksaseonghwangsin is Beomil, a monk from Gangneung during the reign of King Heongang in Silla, and the god enshrined in the Sanshindang is Wang Soonsik, who helped King Taejo Wang Geon of Goryeo, or Kim Yu-shin, the great commander of Silla who achieved the reunification of the three kingdoms. Masters such as Maewoldang Kim Si-seop, Sin Saimdang, and Songgang Jeongcheol left numerous poems, and the 'Yudaegwanryeongmangchinjeong' of Sin Saimdang is famous.









## Cultural Heritage Value

Since the Three Kingdoms period, the place names related to Daegwallyeong, a guardian mountain in Gangneung, have been handed down in various records, and the Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass is a traffic route and gateway connecting Yeongdong and Yeongseo in Gangwon-do. It is also a place containing sorrows of many masters and people, as well as peddles. It is deeply related to Gangneung Dano Festival, and is a well-preserved attraction of the old path in the beautiful natural scenery of Baekdudaegan Mountain Range.

Guksaseonghwangsa, which is the entrance to the Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass, and the shrine site in the Sanshindang area are nationally designated important intangible cultural properties, and



have the placeness where the UNESCO-designated human intangible cultural heritage Gangneung Dano Festival is held. Daegwallyeong, viewed from Gangneung, was considered sacred as a huge wall, and was the gateway to cross rugged mountains, high and steep peaks in order to go inland. The Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass, newly highlighted as a Scenic Site, is a healing space that makes modern people forget their mechanical life for a while, and has placeness of relaxation to return to the world of slowness. As a Scenic Site with geographic, historical, and cultural identity, it is a representative example of a cultural landscape in which the communication culture, called the traffic route in the traditional era, is newly illuminated in the present day.

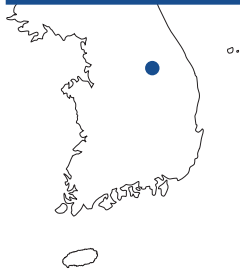
## Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass



Now, cars run on highways, and tunnels allow you to travel far away conveniently by train. In the old days, however, people had to walk over high mountains. People walked over the hill along the winding valley to avoid the steep place in which a path was naturally created. This is an old path. The Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass in Gangwon-do connects the Yeongdong area and the Yeongseo area. The original name of this path was ‘Daegulryeong’ which means ‘The path is so steep and you have to roll around’, and it is said to be ‘Daegwallyeong Pass’ when written in Chinese characters. After that, during the reign of King Jungjong in the Joseon Dynasty, Gangwon-do governor Go Hyeongsan was said to have widened the narrow path to make it easier to walk. There is Guksaseonghwangsa Shrine on the high place of the path, and there is an interesting story.

Once upon a time, a maiden drew water from a spring and then scooped up water with a gourd to take a sip. However, since the sun was contained in the gourd, she threw away the water in the gourd, but it was still there, so she drank the water because she was so thirsty. After that, the girl’s belly podded up gradually and gave birth to a child, but she dumped the child in the mountain because of the people around her. However, when she went there again as she missed her child, she saw the mountain animals and wild beasts warmly protecting her child and brought him home. After that, the child grew up and spoke at the age of seven. The first word was, “Who is my father?”. It is said that the families who took notice of the child’s intelligence sent him to a large city to study, and the child became the national monk of the country and became widely known. Born because of the sun in the gourd, the national monk was called Beomil. It is said that Beomil once climbed to Daegwallyeong Pass and perform Taoist magic to turn trees and grass into soldiers to defeat the enemy. It is said that national monk Beomil has kept Daegwallyeong Pass even after death.





# Miniature Shape of the Korean Peninsula, Yeongwol

46

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 75 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** 180, Ongjeong-ri, Hanbando-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.

**Designated area** 330,627 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** June 10, 2011







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### Cultural Heritage Status

It is the incised meander topography around Seonam Village in Yeongwolgun, Gangwon-do. It is a representative attraction in the Seogang Region, where the topography created by the water from the Pyeongchang River joining the Jucheon River cutting the mountains and building sand banks looks like the Korean Peninsula. It is said that natural caves were formed on the cliffs of the Korean Peninsula topography and were used as shelters for residents during the Korean War. Within the Korean peninsula topography, trails divided for each province are created, and programs to explore the Korean peninsula topography are operated by local residents. This area is a limestone area at 250 m above sea level, and the limestone mine is located in the eastern part of the 'Korean Peninsula Topography', which hindered the beautiful skyline from the observation deck, but the mine is currently closed.





## Nature·Humanities Environment

The Korean peninsula topography is a limestone terrain formed by rock formation of calcareous sediments deposited during the Cambrian-Ordovician period of the Paleozoic era. In addition to the river cliff, river terrace, and Stream Erosion cave that appear in the meander, Karst topography such as doline, karren, and limestone caves are developed. Especially in the Korean Peninsula topography that extends to the southeast, gravel is distributed here and there, and Sunmun, which is estimated to be the part of the Stream Erosion cave, is located.

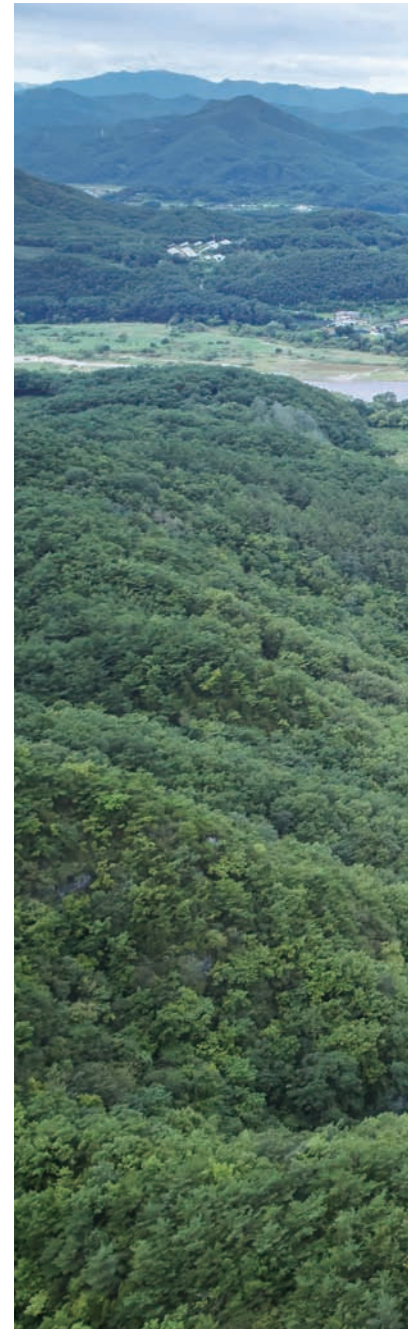
The Maple-leaf mukdenia community grows on rocky cliffs made of limestone, and animals such as Shiri, Cyprinid Fish, Egret, mandarin ducks, and otters inhabit the river.

The Korean Peninsula topography is dominated by pine trees, forming a mixed forest with oak trees. Willow shrubs and aquatic herbaceous plants are distributed in the lower part of the riverside, and pine trees, juniper trees, boxwood trees, and Involute spikemoss appeared in steep places. In particular, *Thalictrum coreanum*, a Korean specialty plant, lives in the forest of the Korean Peninsula topography, enhancing the value of the vegetation landscape. From the viewpoint of looking at Namsanjae at the Oganjae Observatory, you can best appreciate the shape of the Korean Peninsula topography, and the landscape elements include King Kong Eolgulbawi Rock, Barambawi Rock, Sinseonbawi Rock, and Pinane Rock. In addition, you can enjoy the surroundings of the Korean Peninsula topography using a raft along the Pyeongchanggang River.

The Korean peninsula topography in Yeongwol is an attraction representing the Seogang region, and it was named because the topography of the incised meander formed in the Pyeongchanggang River Gorge has the shape of the Korean Peninsula. In the nearby Seonam Village, a raft experience to tour the Pyeongchanggang River is operated, and unique topographic elements such as Sinseonbawi Rock and Barambawi Rock are distributed on the trail of Baekdudaegan Mountain Range.

## Cultural Heritage Value

The Korean Peninsula topography in Yeongwol was a place that could be seen far from the road from Ongjeong-ri to Sincheon in Yeongwol-gun, but in the process of promoting the landfill development plan in 1999, the shape seen as the Korean Peninsula was found. As the topography of the incised meander that flows around Seonam Village from the confluence point of the Pyeongchanggang River and the Jucheongang River, this place has a unique landscape in the shape of a Korean peninsula. In addition, the features of karst topography such as limestone cave, karren, and doline are developed, making it a place with great academic value of topography and geology.

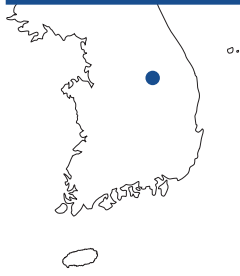




The river-type cliff topography of the gorge has high conservation value as various layers of plants grow, such as river vegetation, rock wall vegetation, and mountain vegetation, and it is an area with high scenic value of the vegetation landscape due to low inflow of artificial plant species and invasiveness of foreign species. In addition, the wetlands around the Korean Peninsula topography were designated as a Ramsar Wetland Protected Area in 2015 under the name of the Korean Peninsula Wetlands, making it important as a habitat for various animals and plants, including river landscapes rich in nature.







# Seondol Rock Pillar, Yeongwol

47

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 76 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 122, Bangjeol-ri, Yeongwol-eup, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.

**Designated area** 222,774 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** June 10, 2011





### Cultural Heritage Status

Seondol Rock Pillar is located on a cliff in Seogang-ga, Bangeol-ri, Yeongwol, Gangwon-do. It is a standing stone of about 70 m in height that looks like a cliff split with a large sword, and is also called Sinseonam Hermitage and is a place where blue river water and stratified cliffs harmonize with each other to show a beautiful scenery. Located at the gateway to Yeongwol, it is one of the major tourist destinations in Yeongwol Seogang River, which is easy to visit by many tourists. There is a legend saying that Danjong rested for a while at the place where the Seondol Rock Pillar was visible on the way to Cheongnyeongpo Meandering Stream in Yeongwol (Scenic Site No. 50), and it became 'Seondol' because his standing tall looked like a Taoist hermit.





## Nature·Humanities Environment

Seondol Rock Pillar is an eroded terrain formed when limestone, a bedrock, melts in water and creates a gap, and the scenery is very excellent, including the river terrace on the other shore. When viewed from the Seondol Rock Pillar Observation Deck installed on a sheer cliff, you can see the riverside stone wall rising from the end by the terrain of Bangjeolli Hill connected by rock walls on your left. On the right side, you can see an empty space split lengthwise in the vertical direction, and a Seondol Rock Pillar standing upright appears on the right side again. From here, you can overlook the landscape of Seogang River between the rock walls and Seondol Rock Pillar. The vertically deep rock walls and the edge walls of the Seondol Rock Pillar create a frame-like landscape, and through this frame, you can see the long blue waterway of Seogang River.

Seondol Rock Pillar, Yeongwol is a part of a stone wall that is surrounded long like a folding screen along the waterway of Seogang River. In order to see this rock wall, you must look at it from the direction across the river. If you go downstream the road along the road that leads to the river across Seogang River, you can enjoy continuous views of the riverside stone wall. The old road passing through the Seondol Rock Pillar, Yeongwol was originally under the riverside stone wall. In the old days, people walked this road. In 1905 (Gojong 42), however, it was widened by building cement and stone walls to allow charcoal cars to travel. Although it is now a closed road, you can still see the remains of the road line, and a monument built to commemorate the construction at that time remains.

King Danjong, who suffered a lot of troubles and hardships, took a rest for a while at the place where the Seondol Rock Pillar was visible on the way to the exile to Cheongnyeongpo Meandering Stream (Scenic Site No. 50) in Yeongwol. As he rested in the place where the Seondol Rock Pillar was visible, it looked like a Taoist hermit because only that peak was standing tall. According to a legend, he asked the subjects around him, "Isn't this a hermit?", and after that, it became Seondol. In 1820 (Soonjo 20), when munsin (civil vassal) Hong Yi-gan (1753~1827) was in office as Youngwol Busa, munsins and scholars Oh Hee-sang (1763~1833) and Hong Jik-pil (1776~1852) visited Hong Yigan, recited a poem because they fell for the scenery of the Seondol Rock Pillar surrounded by clouds, carved the words 'Woonjangbyeok' on the rock wall and painted red cinnabar. These engraved letters still remain. According to the legend of Jarabawi located in a deep pond under the Seondol Rock Pillar, a commander born in Namae village lost a fight against an enemy and threw himself from Jarabawi Rock, and he changed into the Seondol Rock Pillar, and then when you make a wish at the Seondol Rock Pillar, one thing will come true.

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**Cultural Heritage Value**

Seondol Rock Pillar is an eroded terrain developed in limestone area due to the formation of mountain streams flowing into the river. Its value as a historical and cultural resource is excellent as shown in King Danjong related stories and legends, letters engraved on the rock wall.







# Sanbongsan Mountain in Seogwipo, Jeju

48

Designated Scenic Site No. 77 | Type Natural Scenic Site

Location San 16, Sagyeri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.

Designated area 1,003,165.7 m<sup>2</sup> | Designated date June 30, 2011





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### Cultural Heritage Status

Sanbangsan Mountain, located in the southwestern part of Jeju, is considered as one of the three major mountains in Jeju along with Hallasan Mountain and Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone. As a stony mountain that the entire mountain is made up of cliffs, it is a dome volcano with a circumference of about 6.1 km and a height of 395 m. Various plants that grow naturally on the rock walls of Sanbangsan Mountain are designated as the Jeju Sanbangsan Mountain Rock Floral Zone (Natural Monument No. 376), and Sanbanggalsa Temple, one of the Yeongju Twelve Views, is located at 150 m above sea level in the south of Sanbangsan Mountain. It is used as a tour course linked to Sanbangsan Mountain because of the outstanding scenery of the Yongmeori Coast and the coastal scenery seen from Sanbanggungul.





## Nature·Humanities Environment

Sanbangsan Mountain, one of the lava domes composed of the flat surface with developed joints of the summit, the foothill of the steep slope, the talus slope spreading in a straight line, is considered a unique place among Oreums in Jeju Island. On the southwest slope of Sanbangsan Mountain, vertical columnar joints with a width of 2 m and a height of 100 m are developed, and various shapes of taponi are formed on the rock wall. Sanbangsan Mountain, with its unique topography, shows different tree species growing according to sea level altitude and slope orientation. In the lower part, Japanese black pines, Yellowish velvety-leaf litsea, Australian laurel, coral trees, Mock buckthorn, and Jeju cross holly fern are distributed, and there are Yeddo Hornbeam, Siebold's chinquapin, East Asian orixa, ivy, Jeju cross holly fern and Small-bean-like orchid on a steep slope at an altitude of 150~300 m. At 300 m above sea level or higher, the colony of Siebold's chinquapin and Common Camellia dominates and there are few herbal plants. At the top of the altitude of 350 m or higher, primeval forests in the warm temperate zone appear such as Siebold's chinquapin, camellia, Eurya japonica, Mock buckthorn, Korean scopolia, and Ringens jack-in-the-pulpit, and bright sunshine is secured, and herbaceous species are identified again. At 200 m above sea level in the northern part, Hongno orange raspberry, a plant native to Jeju and



a rare plant designated by Korea Forest Service, is distributed over a wide area, and Centipede's foot orchid, a rare species of Jeju Island, grows wildly on the west side outside Sanbanggalsa Temple. It is also known as the only habitat of Glabrous Korean boxwood in Jeju Island. On the way to Sanbanggul, you can see the coastal scenery from the stairs built as a deck. From Sanbanggalsa Temple, you can see Hyeongjeseom Island on the sea, Gapado Island, and Marado Island in the distance, and close to Yongmeori Coast, creating an outstanding coastal view.

There is a legend that when a hunter accidentally touched the butt of the Great Jade Emperor while trying to catch a deer on Hallasan Mountain, the angry Great Jade Emperor pulled out the peak of Hallasan Mountain and threw it, which turned into Sanbangsan Mountain, and the place where the peak was pulled out became Baengnokdam Crater Lake. Also, there is a grave site for the king to be born on this mountain, and it was chosen as Geumjangji (site for prohibiting burying dead bodies) because it is said that if the public uses this site as a gravesite, there will be a drought near Sanbangsan Mountain. It is said that from ancient times when a village had a drought, people first examined if Geumjangji was used as a gravesite.

In addition, a goddess named Sanbangdeoki came down to the human world and got married, and after her husband died from false charge of murder by an official because of her beauty, Sanbangdeoki went back to Sanbanggul. Even now, water falls from the ceiling in Sanbanggul, which is said to be Sanbangdeoki's tears.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Sanbangsan Mountain is a lava dome composed of oval-shaped rough rocks towering on the flatland in the southwestern part of Jeju.

Various plants grow naturally in the rocky area, and various vegetation structures appear depending on the slope orientation and elevation. Sanbanggul, located in the lower part of Sanbangsan Mountain, is said to be a place where a high priest during the Goryeo Dynasty Hyeil practiced asceticism, along with the story of Sanbangdeoki, and Yongmeori Coast and the coastal view from here are spectacular.

Sanbangsan's Mountain columnar joints and tafoni are remarkably developed. In particular, the southern slope of Sanbangsan Mountain forms a nearly vertical cliff, forms massive columnar joints, and is a dome-shaped rock mass. It is a rare volcanic topography that is hard to see anywhere in Korea.

Except for Sanbanggalsa, entire Sanbangsan Mountain is set as a restricted area, so access to Sanbangsan Mountain is only possible after obtaining permission for management and academic purposes.





# Soesokkak River Pool in Seogwipo, Jeju

49

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 78 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** 1459, Hahyo-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.

**Designated area** 47,130 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** June 30, 2011







### Cultural Heritage Status

Soesokkak River Pool is located in the lower part of Hyodoncheon Stream in Hallasan Mountain Natural Reserve. The groundwater flowing along the river becomes spring water from here and soars up and flows into the sea to become seawater. Hahyo-dong, located in the southern front of Hallasan Mountain, is a major citrus-producing area, with citrus flowers and citrus forming seasonal scenery, and is known as the warmest village in Korea in winter. The living natural ecosystem around Hyodoncheon Stream and the beautiful coastal scenery of Soesokkak River Pool are used as tourism resources in the region.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Soesokkak River Pool is in harmony with the deep water depth and strange rock formations in the river banks, topography of fluvial erosion formed by the fluvial erosion of Hyodoncheon Stream, the oceanic topography of the estuary coast, and the dense pine forests. As a river (Hyodoncheon Stream) flows in trachyte and trachy-basalt with developed vertical and plate joints, a linear river channel is formed by the fluvial erosion. On both riversides of Soesokkak River Pool, unique shaped rocks such as Sajabawi Rock, Giwon Rock, Bueongibawi Rock, Kokkiribawi Rock, Great Stone Face, Sarang Rock, Janggunbawi Rock, and Doksuri Rock were developed by erosion. In Hyodoncheon Stream, small-scale waterfalls appear in some sections, and the river water seeps into the lower part of the lava region and rises up as spring water at the upper part of Soesokkak River Pool. Although Soesokkak River Pool's water systems are in contact with the sea, most of them are dry streams with no water flowing, but the groundwater that flowed along Hyodoncheon Stream is soaring near the downstream, forming a deep terrain. The vegetation on the rock wall is composed of mixed forests with evergreen conifers, evergreen broad leaves, and deciduous broad leaves, and the western forests are dominated by Japanese black pines, and the eastern forests are characterized by a coniferous forest zone. In the tree layer, Japanese black pines, Silkworm Thorn, and Yellowish velvety-leaf litsea are mainly found, and the shrubs are dominated by *Eurya japonica*, privets, and East Asian orixa. Since the herbaceous species has a humid environment throughout the designated area, Jeju Cross holly ferns are widely distributed, and epiphytic plants are identified around trees and rocks. The gathering of the leaves of the valley on the sandy beach is evidence that the plants in the valley have been brought by fresh water. Soesokkak River Pool is mainly overlooked in a middle view, and is a form overlooking the valley from both hills. At the point where you can see Soesokkak River Pool, an observation deck connected to the viewing deck was installed to create a viewing environment so that you



can continuously view Soesokkak River Pool in a narrow and long form.

The name ‘Soesokkak River Pool’ is said to have been made by suffixing ‘Soeso’, which means that the terrain around Soesokkak River Pool is like a cow lying down, and ‘Kak’, a Jeju dialect meaning ‘End’. In interpreting the word Soesokkak River Pool, ‘Soe’ is a pure Korean word for ‘Cow’, ‘So’ is a puddle, and ‘Kak’ refers to the end. Soesokkak River Pool, where the valley water meets the sea to become one, is called Yongso because there lives a dragon that gives rain. It is a place that serves as a background for an unfulfilled love story between a daughter and poor farmhand, there is a shrine to honor them in the east of the village. Even today, this shrine is called ‘Hamangdang’ or ‘Yudredang’ and serves as the center of faith.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Located in the lower stream of Hyodoncheon Stream, Soesokkak

River Pool is a river topography where seawater and fresh water meet, and is a Scenic Site where Jeju’s peculiar lava topography, strange rock formations, and evergreen forests in the both banks are harmonized by the fluvial erosion. In particular, a number of pothole groups formed in the estuary of Hyodoncheon Stream, a lake where groundwater originated from the foot of Hallasan Mountain is eluted, a gorge in contact with the sea, internal weathering pits, and river cliffs form the topographical landscape. Rare species, such as Akebian fruit orchids, Cymbidium Orchids grow naturally on the rock walls of Soesokkak River Pool, which is known that marbled eels are known to be living in the river recently, as well as epiphyte plants such as Spear-leaf selliquea ferns and Sickie neofinetia, adding academic value.











# Oedolgae Sea Stack in Seogwipo, Jeju

50

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 79 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** 790-4, Seohong-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.

**Designated area** 7,931 m<sup>2</sup>(Sea area 88,607 m<sup>2</sup>) | **Designated date** June 30, 2011





### Cultural Heritage Status

Located on the coast of Chilsimni, Seogwipo, Oedolgae Sea Stack is a cliff-shaped rock that stands tall on the beautiful coast of the mountain at Sammaebong Peak (153 m), 2 km west of Seogwipo City, and it is formed by the erosion of seawater and creates a superb view. The name Oedolgae Sea Stack was named because it stands tall in the middle of the sea alone, and the sunset scenery with Beomseom Island, Munseom Island, and Seopseom Island in the background is outstanding. The Oedolgae Sea Stack Tourism Complex was established in Oedolgae Sea Stack and its surrounding coastal area, and it is used as a tourism resource in the region. In addition, the scenery of the Seogwipo Chilsimni coast, famous for the “Haegeumgang River in Namju,” is beautiful, attracting many people. There is an Olle trail along the coastal cliff around Oedolgae Sea Stack, so it has excellent access to surrounding natural heritages such as Jeju Seogwipo Jeongbang Falls (Scenic Site No. 43) located on the southern coast of Jeju.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Oedolgae Sea Stack corresponds to a sea stack (Vertical pillar-shaped rock developed by separating a bedrock from the land due to wave erosion on the rocky shore) formed by the differential erosion of the seawater applied to sea cliffs in trachyandesite lava region formed by erupting volcanoes. Oedolgae Sea Stack is a vertical stone pillar with a height of 20 m and a width of 7~10 m at a distance of about 50 m from Sammaebong Peak toward the sea. Around Oedolgae Sea Stack,





10~20 m high columnar joint-shaped sea cliffs, sea caves, and wave-cut terraces are distributed, and gravel and boulder coasts are developed in the small embayment area. On the eastern side of Oedolgae Sea Stack, a high wave-cut terrace of about 10~15 m in height is widely developed, and the upper surface is characterized by a relatively gentle slope according to the flow of lava, and the contraction surface of the columnar joint is observed in part of the upper area. Plants growing along the coast of Oedolgae Sea Stack have dominance in the tree layer, such as Japanese black pines and Yellowish velvety-leaf litsea, and shrubs such as Australian laurel, all sorts of flowers, herbaceous plants such as Jeju cross holly ferns and Wildginger are growing. Generally facing the hot and humid coast, salt-resistant species of trees that can withstand salt damage are growing wildly, and Japanese black pines, rugosa roses, and spindle trees grow naturally at the top of Oedolgae Sea Stack. Oedolgae Sea Stack has a variety of views depending on the viewing direction from the observatory and observation deck of Olle Trail Course 7 outside the designated area along the coastal cliffs.

Mongolian shepherds who lived in Tamna (Jeju-do) in the late Goryeo Dynasty rose up in Mok-ho's rebellion when the evils of conscripting horses to send Jeju horses to the Chinese Ming Dynasty frequently occurred in Goryeo. The shepherds fled to Beomseom Island and endured, but General Choi Young dressed up Oedolgae Sea Stack in the form of a general and fought the final fierce battle. Thinking Oedolgae Sea Stack as a general, the shepherds are said to have been surprised and killed themselves. From this time on, it is often called Janggunseok. There is also a legend of Halmang (grandmother) rock that turned into a rock while waiting for her husband who did not return after going out to fish. And it is said that the grandfather, who floated on the water right under Oedolgae Sea Stack, turned into a rock. Around this, a strange rocky cliff called Seonnyeobawi Rock is in the shape of embracing the grandmother and grandfather who have turned into stones.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Oedolgae Sea Stack is a beautiful place with towering rock pillars on the coastal cliff. It is a sea stack formed by the differential erosion applied to sea cliffs, and Japanese black pines and monocotyledonous plants grow naturally in the upper part, forming a unique coastal landscape harmonized with the surrounding sea cliffs and sea caves. In addition, it is the place containing the legend of Janggunseok related to General Choi Young in the Goryeo Dynasty and Halmangbawi Rock. It is connected with the Olle Trail Course 7 in the both banks, allowing you to view Oedolgae Sea Stack from various angles on three sides except the south side.







# Ullimsanbang Villa and Garden, Jindo

51

**Designated Scenic Site No.** No. 80 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 315, Ullimsanbang-ro, Uisin-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc. | **Designated area** 1,367,620 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** August 8, 2011







## Cultural Heritage Status

Cheomchalsan Mountain is the highest mountain in Jindo-gun at 485 m above sea level. It is located about 8 km east of Jindo-eup and is located at the point where three eups meet, including Jindo-eup, Uisin-myeon, and Gogun-myeon. 'UllimSanbang Villa and Garden' is located at the end of the southern slope of Cheomchalsan Mountain. From ancient times, evergreen forests have been developed in the Ssanggyesa Valley of Cheomchalsan Mountain, and it has been designated as a natural monument in 1962, and UllimSanbang Villa and Garden was built with the outstanding shape of Cheomchalsan Mountain composed of various tree species including evergreen forests in the background.

UllimSanbang Villa and Garden is the place where Sochi Heoryeon (1807~1890) began to live. The Sochi atelier, which has the title of UllimSanbang Villa and Garden, is at the forefront, and the birthplace where Sochi was born has been restored. Since Unlimsa Shrine that enshrines



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Sochi's picture of the deceased is located behind Sochi's birthplace, it is a structure where Sochi atelier (UllimSanbang Villa and Garden), Sochi birthplace, and Unlimsa Shrine are arranged on the longitudinal axis of the southern slope of Cheomchalsan Mountain. There is a wide pond in front of UllimSanbang Villa and Garden.

### Nature-Humanities Environment

UllimSanbang Villa and Garden is the place where Sochi came down to Jindo, his hometown after his mentor Chusa Kim Jeong-hee died in 1858 (Cheoljong 8), built a thatched house and began to live. Sochi is said to have named this thatched house Unlimgak Hall. He also dug a pond in the yard of Unlimgak Hall, and built a garden by planting various flowers and trees around the pond. Sochi spent his later years here painting. This is the reason why UllimSanbang Villa and Garden became the home of Chinese paintings of the Southern School today.

UllimSanbang Villa and Garden, as its name suggests, has a beautiful natural landscape, and is a gentle and subtle place where clouds and mist dwell like Sochi's landscape painting painted in ink. The group of buildings of UllimSanbang Villa and Garden, where the buildings directly related to Sochi, such as Sochi atelier, Sochi birthplace, and Unlimsa Shrine, are arranged on the axis, includes Sacheonsa Shrine on the right of Unlimsa Shrine. Sacheonsa Shrine is a shrine that enshrines the ancestral tablets of the family, including Yangcheon Heo's Iphyangjo, who came to Jindo.

In the front yard of UllimSanbang Villa and Garden, a pond in the form of Bangjiwondo (A pond with a square shape and a round island in the middle) is built. Bangjiwondo is a shape of Wibangnaewon that the outer



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shape is square and the circle is located inside, and is a structure based on the theory of yin and yang. The square of the Bangjiwondo pond represents the earth and the circle represents the sky. The pond on Bangjiwondo is a technique used a lot for many gardens during the Joseon Dynasty. On the island located in the middle of the pond, there are Grape Myrtles that are said to have been planted by Heo-ryeon. The view of Cheomchalsan Mountain and UllimSanbang Villa and Garden reflected in the pond seen from the south side of the pond is very beautiful.

Sochi had the name Heo Yu, named after Wang Yu of the Tang Dynasty, who can be said to be the progenitor of the literary painting, and his later name was Heo Ryeon. Sochi was named after the pen name of Daechi Hwanggongmang, the master of literary paintings who lived in the Won Dynasty from the end of the Chinese Song Dynasty. Chusa praised the Sochi's painting talent, saying, "There is no one comparable to Sochi on the east side of the Amnokgang River." After the death of Sochi Heo Ryeon, his son Misan Heo Hyung inherited the painting lineage, but Mi-san is said to have been below the level of the Sochi's painting talent.

As Misan Heo Hyung left Jindo, Ullim Sanbang's houses and gardens all lost their old appearance. After that, Heo Hyung's son Heo Yoon-dae bought UllimSanbang Villa and Garden again. And Heo Hyung's son Namnong Heo Geon restored UllimSanbang Villa and Garden to its old state for two years from 1992 leading today.

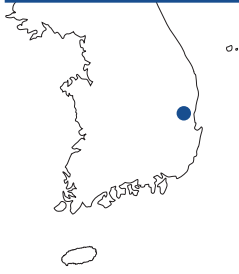
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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Sochi Heo Ryeon is the master of the literary painting that succeeded the veins of Chinese paintings of the Southern School, and is a progenitor that established the fame of Korean landscape painting. In UllimSanbang Villa and Garden where Sochi Heo Ryeon began to live, Hanok buildings, including a pond of Banbangwondo, Sochi atelier, Sochi birthplace, Unlimsa Shrine, and Sacheonsa Shrine, retain the original Korean traditional garden.

In addition, UllimSanbang Villa and Garden has beautifully formed evergreen forests and other forest belts behind it, and Cheomchalsan Mountain, which has a towering shape, is harmonized together to form an outstanding landscape. Regarding the construction of UllimSanbang Villa and Garden, records such as Sochi Annals and Unlimjapjeo have been handed down, and Seonmyeonsansudo, Sochi's landscape painting, is a painting depicting UllimSanbang Villa and Garden, which show the appearance of Cheomchalsan Mountain, and UllimSanbang Villa and Garden such as a pond, and Grape Myrtle, enhancing the value of the traditional garden of UllimSanbang Villa and Garden. UllimSanbang Villa and Garden is a Scenic Site that has the meaning as a historical and cultural landscape as well as the physical form of the garden.





# Yonggyejeong Pavilion and Deokdongsup Grove, Pohang

52

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 81 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 26, Deokdongmunhwa-gil, Gibuk-myeon, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.

**Designated area** 15,332 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** August 8, 2011







## Cultural Heritage Status

‘Yonggyejeong Pavilion and Deokdongsup Grove’ are located in Deokdong Cultural Village in Gibuk-myeon, Pohang City. Yonggyejeong Pavilion is located in the upper stream (Yonggye Stream) of the branch of the Hyeongsangang River, and Deokdongsup Grove, the village forest of Deokdong Village, is formed along the Yonggye Stream. This forest leads to Songgyesup Grove, Island Pinery, and Jeonggyesup Grove, and Deokdong Village is a peaceful village in Deokdongsup Grove. Deokdong Village is the name given because it is a village where virtuous people live. In addition, Deokdong Village was also called Samyeon, meaning a pond located behind Yonggyejeong Pavilion, and the name Deokhyup was derived from the comfortable environmental conditions.

When you enter Deokdong Village from Road 921, you will find dense pine forests, Yonggyejeong Pavilion, Deokyeongugok, and Hosanjidang on the right. In the Yonggyecheon Valley, where Yonggyejeong Pavilion and Deokdongsup Grove are harmonized, there is Deokyeongugok, consisting of connected landscapes such as Sutongyeon, Makaedae Pavilion, Seocheonpokpo Falls, Dosong Pine, Yeoneodae Pavilion, Hapryudae Pavilion, Undeungyeon Falls, Waryongam Cliff, and Sapyeon Falls.





## Nature·Humanities Environment

Deokdongsup Grove is a forest created as Deokdong Village's Sugumaki (land obstructing the view of the mouth of a river) Forest. It is very lush and beautiful. Deokdongsup Grove, which has the most dominance as an element of the village landscape of Deokdong Village, forms a linear forest in the form of a long line of Jeonggyesup Grove, Island Pinery, and Songgyesup Grove along the river. The Tongheo Bridge at the entrance to Yonggyejeong Pavilion is adjacent to a private house, and two juniper trees at the entrance, as well as Ginkgo Tree, Crape Myrtle, and Chinese Juniper surround Yonggyejeong Pavilion, and Saw-leaf Zelkova, Ginkgo Tree, and cherry trees are planted around it. In the village forest of Deok-dong Village, persimmon trees, wangdae, thorny trees, Chinese Walnut, aralia trees, bull bay, lily magnolias, cornus fruit, and spindle trees are planted, and pine trees are the main species in the surrounding area, and oak trees are partially mixed.

Looking at the natural environment around Yonggyejeong Pavilion, Yonggyecheon flows to the south, and in the north of Yonggyejeong Pavilion, mountain streams flow from valleys such as Wongok, Gagok 1ji, Gagok 2ji, Waedoodle, and Gagok 3ji to Odeok-ri. This water stream merges with the water flowing from Tapjeong, the western valley, and flows into Gigyecheon through Yulsan-ri and Daegok-ri.

Yonggyejeong Pavilion is the pavilion first built in 1546 (Myeongjong 1). It was used as a villa by Jeong Mun-bu (1656~1624), who served as Bukpyeongsa during the Imjin War, and Jeong Mun-bu passed this pavilion to son-in-law of his grandson Lee Kang (1621~1688). Yonggyejeong Pavilion was initially called Sauidang Lecture Hall, which is Dangho named by Lee Kang, who had the pen name Sauidang Lecture Hall. Lee Kang started construction of a new building in 1687, and his grandson Lee Si-joong (1667~1738) completed it around 1690. The name Yonggyejeong Pavilion was named after Lee Si-joong completed the new building.

After King Jeongjo, it was also used as an auditorium, an annex of Sedeoksa Shrine, but when the abolition of Seowon was implemented in the days of King Gojong, Yonggyejeong Pavilion built a fence separating it from Sedeoksa Shrine to avoid damage. Yonggyejeong Pavilion is Nujung with 5 spaces at the front, 2 spaces at the side, and is a wooden structure with an igong-gye gambrel roof. The household is composed of a layered eaves of 5 ryangoju, and has 4 rooms and 6 floors, forming the form of



a pavilion seen in Yonggyecheon. The back of the Yonggyejeong Pavilion building is connected to the backyard, and the front of the building faces the strangely rocky cliffs of the valley. The head house of Yonggyejeong Pavilion is believed to be the old house of Sayudang located at the foot of the mountain in Deokdong Village.

### Cultural Heritage Value

After first built in 1546, Yonggyejeong Pavilion was called Saudang Lecture Hall. It is Nujung newly built in 1690 after called as Saudang Lecture Hall, and it was used by the Jeongmunbu as a villa, and his descendants continued to run a pavilion and garden. It is a representative annex garden in the Joseon Dynasty. Yonggyejeong Pavilion is well harmonized with the elements of the Gugok landscape, such as Yeoneodae Pavilion, Hapryudae Pavilion, and Waryongdam of Deokyeongugok, showing a very outstanding beauty. In particular, the Yonggyecheon mountain stream, where Yonggyejeong Pavilion is located, constitutes a more beautiful landscape with strange rocks, stone walls, mountain streams, and Nujung. Deokdongsup Grove, which was created as a means of feng shui lucky place formation in the village, is a village forest that has the function of Sugumaki, and the dense forest of old trees makes the village more calm and majestic. Jeonggyesup Grove, which is connected to Jeonggyesup Grove, Songgyesup Grove, and Island Pinery, adds cultural and scenic value in harmony with Yeoneodae Pavilion, Hapryudae Pavilion, Waryongam Cliff, and others. Yonggyejeong Pavilion and Deokdongsup Grove are Scenic Sites that increase the value of scenic beauty by combining elements of natural and cultural landscapes.







# Manhyujeong Garden, Andong

53

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 82 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 42, Mukgyehari-gil, Giran-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc. | **Designated area** 42,336 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** August 8, 2011







### Cultural Heritage Status

“Manhyujeong Garden” is a pavilion garden located in Songamgyegok Valley, a tributary of Gilancheon. Crossing the Hari Bridges in Gilancheon, which flows through Mukgye-ri, Gilan-myeon, Andong-si to go back a small tributary leads to Songamgyegok Valley. After passing the entrance to Songamgyegok Valley, you can see the cool image of Songampokpo Falls, where white water pours down over the cliffs of the rock wall, and Manhyujeong Garden is located in a recessed place when you go up the waterfall and cross the waterway flowing over the bedrock.

Manhyujeong Garden is a villa managed by Bobaekdang Head House (Mukgye Head House) located in Mukgyeri, Gilan-myeon. Manhyujeong Garden is a pavilion built by Bobaekdang Kim Gye-haeng (1431~1521) on top of Songampokpo Falls, the deepest place in Songcheon, after volunteering to the court and then coming down to his hometown to spend his latter years. Manhyujeong Garden is a pavilion garden in a simple form in which artificial garden elements other than the pavilion building are extremely restrained.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Manhyujeong Garden is built on the edge of a large round rock above Songampokpo Falls. Manhyujeong Garden, located across the waterway flowing over the rock, is built in an open space that is slightly recessed from the waterway. You can access Manhyujeong Garden only by crossing a mountain stream, and you are supposed to cross a long and narrow bridge like a single log bridge. In the Manhyujeong Garden, stone walls were built and low fences were used to divide them. Seen from across the bridge, Manhyujeong Garden stands tall over a long fence.





Inside the fence of Manhyujeong Garden, Yeolyeo trees, plum trees, persimmon trees, etc. are planted, and outside the fence, Crape Myrtle, trees of the gods, thorny trees, pine trees, and royal foxglove tree are planted. Around Manhyujeong Garden, pine, juniper trees, oaks, sumacs, Korean weigela, ash trees, and Montane spirea grow on the surrounding terrain from the edge of the mountain stream, so the scenery is very beautiful. Manhyujeong Garden, which consists of 3 spaces at the front, 2 spaces at the side, is a Numaru-style open on three sides, with projecting handrails on three sides around the pavilion, and 2 Ikkong style candlesticks with Yeonbong decoration protrude at the top of the pillar. The roof of the pavilion is a half-hipped single eaves, and the eaves Angok and Anheori are very sharp, showing the taste of the pavilion well.





From the floor of Manhyujeong Garden, you can see a beautiful view of the valley where clear water flows over the fence and a view leading to the mountain. Above, the bridge across the mountain stream and the pond formed by water flowing down the bedrock shows a serene appearance. On the rock at the bottom, the words “Bobaekdangmanhyujeongcheonseok” are engraved. Manhyujeong Garden, which means “take a rest at a later age,” is a name that well represents the meaning of the pavilion Kim Gye-haeng obtained in his later years. When political affairs became chaotic during the reign of Yeonsangun, Kim Gye-haeng resigned his job and returned to Mukgyeri in Gilan. As an upright character who showed the typical life for which the scholars in the Joseon dynasty aimed, Gye-haeng Kim left the spirit of a clean government employee in his descendants.

\*  
Main house in hometown

Bobaekdang (Mukgye Head House), with the spirit of “There is no treasure in my house. There is only uprightness,” is the head house\* of the Manhyujeong Garden Annex Garden.

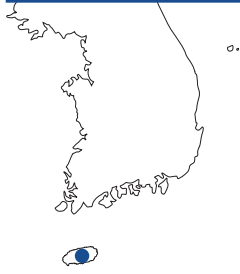
Kim Gye-haeng created the Manhyujeong Garden as an annex garden in a location within walking distance of Bobaekdang. It is said that Manhyujeong Garden was first built by Kim Jeon, Kim Gye-haeng’s father-in-law, and was initially called Ssangcheongheon. The pavilion name of Manhyujeong Garden was given as Kim Gye-haeng enjoyed using this place as a place of retreat in his later years.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Manhyujeong Garden is a garden in which artificial garden elements are extremely restrained. The fence built to build Manhyujeong Garden, a simple pavilion, a bridge across the valley, and very few trees planted are all there. The garden, which constitutes a kind of traditional gardens in Korea, is a type of traditional gardens that is completely different from Japanese gardens or exaggerated Chinese private gardens that are created only artificially within the divided boundaries. The Annex Garden, defined as Gyewon (garden with a stream) or Valley Garden, is our unique garden that adds minimal artificial garden elements to nature, including simple buildings such as pavilions, and rather borrows the natural elements of the surroundings as garden elements. Manhyujeong Garden is an old garden that demonstrates the simple appearance of Gyewon, and it can be said to be a traditional garden that shows the characteristics of the space of retreat life enjoyed by the scholars in the Joseon Dynasty who wanted to retreat in nature and relax in their later years.







# Saraoreum Volcanic Cone

54

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 83 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site

**Location** San 2-1, Sinrye-ri, Namwon-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

**Designated area** 62,863 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** October 13, 2011







### Cultural Heritage Status

Saraoreum Volcanic Cone is an oreum with a circumference of 2,481 m and an area of about 444,000 m<sup>2</sup>. It is located at 1,325 m above sea level on the east side of Baengnokdam on the top of Hallasan Mountain. The boundary between Jocheon-eup, Jeju-si and Namwon-eup, Seogwipo-si, is divided around Saraoreum Volcanic Cone. Saraoreum Volcanic Cone is a place where water collects in a crater that looks like a washbasin and the Sanjeong Lake is formed, and is a mountaintop crater lake developed at the highest point among Jeju Oreums. A trail that connects the summit of Hallasan Mountain, Seongnal Valley, and the Mulberry Forest is created along the Seongpanak Trail, allowing you to see the mountaintop lake and surrounding ridges, and to see the summit of Halla Mountain from the Seongpanak Trail.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Saraoreum Volcanic Cone is a cone-shaped volcanic body formed by the accumulation of volcanic debris released into the air when Hallasan Mountain erupted. Saraho, the mountaintop lake inside Saraoreum Volcanic Cone, is a crater lake located closest to Baengnokdam Crater Lake, and has a plate shape with a circumference of about 250 m. Most of Jeju Island's cinder cones (conical volcanic bodies made of steeply piled volcanic debris) are made of highly permeable scoria, and the Sara Lake in Saraoreum Volcanic Cone is filled with water all year round. Saraoreum Volcanic Cone, located in the highlands, shows different vegetation on the north and south slopes due to the amount of light and wind. Broad-leaf bamboo, which grows small in strong winds after the outbreak of a forest fire in 1988, is dominant on the southern slope, and the northern slope is mainly made up of main trees with good shade tolerance, Korean maple, and ash trees. Asian sweetleaf is widely distributed along the waterside inside the crater, and Broad-leaf bamboo mainly grows under forest trees. Wetland plants grow wildly around the Sara Lake, and Asian white swallow-wort is growing in a colony on the ridge of the southern slope. From the entrance to Saraoreum Volcanic Cone, you can see Saraoreum Volcanic Cone and the surrounding landscape at a glance, and from the east observatory, you can view the surrounding oreum and the mountains at the same time.

Saraoreum's Volcanic Cone 'Sara' means 'Enlightenment' and 'Know' in Buddhist terms. In addition, since it was a feng shui lucky site where a king would be produced if this place was used as a gravesite, it is said that Hojongdan, famous for feng shui in the Song Dynasty in the Goryeo Dynasty, tried to break the vein here, and there is a legend saying that there was an underwater tomb in the crater of Saraoreum Volcanic Cone.



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**Cultural Heritage Value**

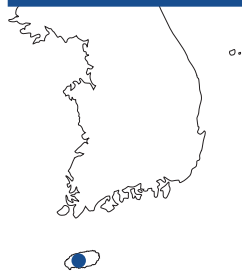
It is a unique topographical scenery where the Sanjeong Lake of Saraoreum Volcanic Cone and the surrounding ridges harmonize. From the observation deck of the ridge, you can look up at the summit of Hallasan Mountain, and if you walk along the Sanjeong Lake, you can see the continuous view of Saraoreum Volcanic Cone Lake, and the roe deer and vegetation scenery are also excellent. Saraoreum Volcanic Cone is located near the Seongpanak Trail on the northeast slope of Hallasan Mountain, and is a mountaintop lake that forms a wetland in a crater with a circumference of about 250 m at the top of the oreum, and is located at the highest point among oreums. In the crater, you can see roe deer gathering, grazing and drinking water. In addition, the oreum colony on the eastern shore of Hallasan Mountain that spreads from the hillside of Hallasan Mountain to the bottom forms a variety of landscapes.











# Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars

55

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 84 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 1-4, Hawon-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.

**Designated area** 969,914 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** October 13, 2011







### Cultural Heritage Status

Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars is a topography surrounded by the vertical rock walls of about 250 m down from about 1,600 m above sea level to the southwest of Hallasan Mountain like a folding screen. Dosuncheon, which crosses the interior of Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars, originates from the area of the Seonjakjiwat Plain trail from Yeongsilgiam Cliff, joins Gangjeongcheon, and flows into the southern sea. Yeongsilgiam Cliff is the 9th spot of Yeongju 12 Scenic Sites, showing beautiful scenery in all four seasons such as spring flowers, greenery, autumn leaves, and snowy landscape, and is a Scenic Site that harmonizes with the lush surrounding forest site. There is Obaekjanggun Oreum, a large horseshoe type crater in the southwest of Yeongsilgiam, and Jonjaam, Jonjaoreum and Boleoreum are located to the southwest. Along the trail, you can see the summit of Hallasan Mountain in the northeast of Yeongsil.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars are the areas where volcanic products are eroded to form strange rocks, and columnar joints are developed. It is the topography in which most of them are made of Hallasan Mountain trachyte, which is covered by Beopjeongdong trachy-basalt. The area where Hallasan Mountain trachyte is distributed in Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars is vertically sloped, and the columnar joint rock protruding from the slope is called Obaeknahansang.

The vegetation characteristics of the Yeongsilgiam Cliff area are as follows : Unlike sea pines distributed all over the Jeju coast in the upper part, red pines are growing, and shrubs and herbaceous plants, including the Northern bamboo community, are distributed in the lower part.



This area has the nature of the polar climate zone, and about 450 species of rare plants grow naturally. There are tree layers such as Amur cherry, Korean firs, Korean maple, mountain ashes, and Forked viburnum as major flora, and the major shrub layers include Asian sweetleaf, Climing Bagbane, Rocky hydrangea vine, limes, Old-fashion weigela, mountain azalea, Jejudo barberry, Korean privet, Korean crowberry, Oriental photinia, Broad-leaf bamboo, Siebold's greenbrier, and hairy Korean rhododendron.



On the vertical cliff in the northeast of Yeongsilgiam Cliff, over 1,200 strange rock formations with various shapes are encircled, rising like pillars supporting the sky, and it is said to have been called Yeongsil because it resembles the image of Yeongsan where Sakyamuni preached. It was also called 'Byeongpungbawi Cliff' because the appearance of vertically extending columnar joints lined up in a row looked like a folding screen, and was also called 'Obaengnahan Rock Pillars' because it looked like Buddhist disciples who listened to the sermon, and was also called Obaekjanggun (500 generals) because it was like strong generals. In 1985, the 『legend of Jeju Island』 tells the story that a single mother who lived with 500 sons turned into a stone. The whole area of Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars is conveyed in the strange stories of Kim Sang-heon (1570~1652), Wi Baek-gyu (1727~1798), and old paintings such as 『Jeju Sameupdo General Map』 and 『Yeongjusandae Chongdo』.

### Cultural Heritage Value

The whole area of Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars is a volcanic terrain formed by the eruption of a volcano, and the columnar joints are in the shape of 500 arhats, so it is an area with excellent landscape value. In addition, Yeongsilgiam Cliff Pine Forest is famous as a representative vegetation landscape that forms a large community in Jeju Island as a special area with the vegetation limit line where the temperate zone and cold zone are divided by a valley flowing through Yeongsilgiam Cliff. The vegetation formed here is a mixed forest of evergreen conifers and deciduous broad-leaved trees, and about 450 species of special plants and rare plants are of great academic value.











# Yongchupokpo Falls in Simjin-dong, Hamyang

56

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 85 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site

**Location** San 16-4, Sangwon-ri, Anui-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.

**Designated area** 20,271 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** February 8, 2012





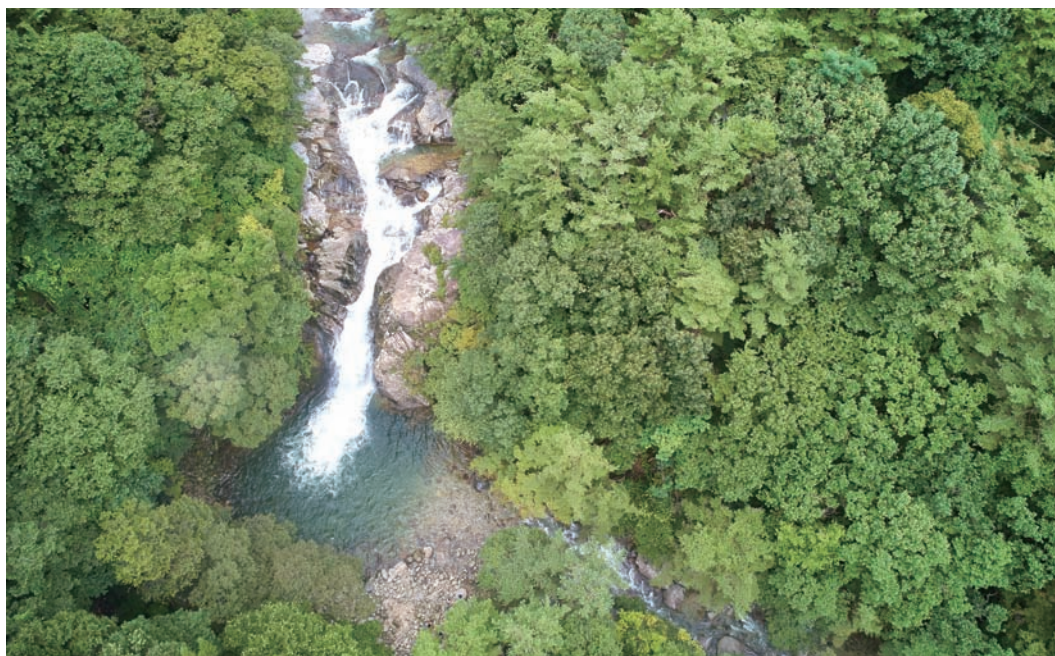


### Cultural Heritage Status

The entire valley where Yongchupokpo Falls is located is now called Yongchugyegok Valley, but in the past, it was called Shimjin-dong as one of Anuisamdong (three valleys in Anui. At this valley also called Yongchugyegok Valley, Simjin-dong, or Simwonjeonggyegok Valley, there are Gekjiso, Yongso, Maebawi, Simwonjeong, Sangsabawi, and Sangsapok, most of which are located under the Iljumun Gate of Jangsusa Temple. Yongchusa Temple is located at the upper point of the valley after passing through the only Iljumun Gate remaining in Jangsusa Temple, which is now gone and Yongchupokpo Falls is located along the path down the temple yard. Also, if going up 2.6 km from Yongchusa Temple, you can find the Yongchusa Recreational Forest, which is used as a summer valley resort. Upstream of Yongchugyegok Valley, there are the Gibaeksan National Park and the Yongchu Recreational Forest, and at the top of the mountain in the northwest is Hamyang Hwangseoksanseong Fortress (Historic Site No. 322), where a blood battle with Japanese military occurred during the Jeongyu War.

### Nature · Humanities Environment

In the case of the topographical status of the entire area of Simjindong, the mountain peaks of Gibaeksan Mountain (1,331 m) located in the northeast are located in the southwest direction, forming a slope in the southeast direction. As the range of Geomangsan Mountain (1,245 m) and Hwangseoksan Mountain (1,190 m) in the west and southwest are located in the northeast direction, the





topography gets higher in the northeast direction along the topography of the valley leading from the entrance of Shimjin-dong (360 m) to the Iljumun Gate of Jangsusa Temple (495 m) and Yongchupokpo Falls (595 m). The slope toward the inside of Yongchugyegok Valley is gentle from Yongchupokpo Falls to the downstream flowing into Namgangcheon, but the slopes forming the valley form a steep slope in general. Cretaceous granite rocks are exposed along the valley, and the scenery is superb because it is surrounded by dense vegetation of pine trees, oak trees, and maple trees, and thunder-like waterfalls falling from Yongchu, and the deep lake below it is a typical shape of Gugokdongcheon. The height of Yongchupokpo Falls is about 30 m, the diameter of the lake is about 25 m, and the depth is very deep.

Yongchupokpo Falls is the 1st view of Anuisamdong (Hwarim-dong, Simjin-dong, Wonhak-dong), and the clear water, green forest, high sky, and cool breeze create a beautiful view in harmony with the magnificent sound of waterfalls. The stream running around the valley slides over the broad and flat rock and pours down about 20 m in height, and it is not too much to say that it is the number one among the numerous waterfalls nationwide named Yongchu in terms of size and quantity. The scenery around the waterfalls is beautiful and there are many Korean birches, and it is said that the sap is beneficial for gastrointestinal diseases, women's diseases, neuralgia, and adult diseases. In early spring, therefore, people gathered around the waterfall to take a break and drink Korean birch sap. According to a legend, a monster serpent that tried to become a dragon lived in the Yongso below Yongchupokpo Falls.

One day, it became a dragon and tried to soar up into the sky, but when a woman shouted, "A dragon is rising to the sky," and then the monster serpent fell. It was said that apostate monks in Jangsusa Temple were tempted to this Yongso for disciplinary action. In addition, Park In-ro (1561~1642), the master of Gasa Literature, compared Shimjin-dong and Yongchu to Naksuicheon, a beautiful place where the brothers Jeong-ho and Jeong-i lived while working hard during the Chinese Song Dynasty. Lee Hyeon-ryang (1679~1737), a scholar during the middle of the Joseon Dynasty, wrote a poem called "Yongchu".

This is the best among the Scenic Sites in Korea, Geumgangpokpo Falls and Songakparkyeon would be no better than this, as if bottomless Oksan is collapsing to the ground and the one hundred-floor silver-jade soared in the air...

It pours like a flash of lightning, my eyes are dazzling, and my ears ring because of the loud sound like thunder...

Night rain increases the water and adds white waves, and I relied on today's magnificent view, the heaven.

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**Cultural Heritage Value**

Yongchu Falls in Shimjin-dong, Hamyang is a landscape representing Shimjin-dong, one of Anuisamdong, the representative of Dongcheongugok in Korea. There is a saying that a tour of Yongchu Falls in the upper stream of Simjin-dong is the end the scenic tour of Anuisamdong, and it is the largest and representative attraction among the numerous waterfalls named ‘Yongchu Falls’ Yongchu Falls is about 15 m in height and 25 m in diameter, and is located along a narrow valley formed in the upper stream of Jiucheon. It is a Scenic Site where the surrounding dense forests, clear mountain streams flowing over the bedrock, thunder-like waterfalls falling from Yongchu, and the deep lake below are harmonized.







# Geoyeonjeong Pavilion and Surroundings in Hwarimdong, Hamyang

57

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 86 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 2582, Yuksimnyeong-ro, Seoha-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.

**Designated area** 20,143 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** February 8, 2012






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### Cultural Heritage Status

Hwarimdong is a valley that goes back to the Yuksipyeong Pass from Anui to Jangsu. Geoyeonjeong Pavilion, located in the upper stream of Hwarimdong Valley, is a pavilion built in a wide valley of Hwarimdong Valley. Dongcheon or Gugok is generally formed around a strange and special landscape of a narrow canyon, whereas Geoyeonjeong Pavilion is a pavilion located in a strange rock formation in a relatively wide valley.

Geoyeonjeong Pavilion is located on a bedrock in the middle of a river in the Hwarimdong Valley and can only be accessed by crossing the Hwarim Bridge in the form of a Hongkyo (rainbow bridge). ‘Geoyeonjeong Pavilion and its surroundings’ are the beautiful scenery in which deep blue ponds made by the refreshing and abundant water of Hwarimdong Valley, broad and flat rocks, towering strange rock formations, pine trees shaped like potted plants on the strange rock, and a pavilion in a sharp place make an exquisite landscape.

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### Nature·Humanities Environment

Hwarimdong is one Dongcheon of Anuisamdong, the world of Sinseon (Taoist hermit with miraculous powers). Beautiful fine views along the Hwarimdong valley form a linked landscape, and pavilions are located one after another in the fine scenery here and there. These pavilions were built next to the clear valley and crystal jade water by scholars from the Anui region, who enjoyed wind and moon while enjoying mountains and water along with nature.

Geoyeonjeong Pavilion is a pavilion built by Hwarimjae Jeon Si-seo in the middle of the Joseon Dynasty. Geoyeonjeong Pavilion, built on the bedrock of Namgangcheon flowing through Hwarimdong Valley, has a very special and beautiful appearance.

As a tower-shaped pavilion with a middle floor, Geoyeonjeong Pavilion has 3 spaces at the front and 2 spaces on the side and is a room type pavilion with one floor room made up of a wall made of plates. It is a pavilion built on a natural rock that is severely curved, and in order to utilize the shape of the rock as it is, a support is built the lower part of the pavilion, and then a pillar was erected on it, and pillars were erected without a support in places with a high rock surface. This pavilion is a good representation of the nature-friendly architecture of ancient people who built buildings without damaging nature by accepting the conditions of nature. As shown above, Geoyeonjeong Pavilion is a pavilion that gives a glimpse into the spirit of the ancestors to adapt to the nature.

Geoyeon is derived from “Geoyeonacheonseok” of Jeongsajapyoung 12 poems, Chu Hsi’s poems, and means “living comfortably in nature where water and stones harmonize.” There are engraved







letters “Bangsucheon Stream” on the rock at the foot on the opposite side of Geoyeonjeong Pavilion. This is an abbreviation of the phrase “Banghwasuyuguajeoncheon” written by Jeong Myung-do, a Confucian scholar in the Northern Song Dynasty, and it is a text that implies the meaning of the beautiful scenery felt in the scenery of Geoyeonjeong Pavilion in spring. The scenery of Hwarimdong Valley is called “Paljeong Paldam”. There are many pavilions in Anuisamdong. The reason why there are so many pavilions here is that the scholars of Yeongnam secluded themselves in the landscape, discussed poetry and books, and enjoyed the arts. Currently, in the Hwarimdong valley, there are Geoyeonjeong Pavilion, Gunjajeong Pavilion, Donghojeong Pavilion, and Nongwoljeong Pavilion, which were destroyed by fire and recently restored.

Geoyeonjeong Pavilion is a pavilion that shows the appearance of Gyewon, the traditional form of Annex Garden in Korea. Gyewon refers to the form of a garden created by using the natural terrain and streams of the valley. The typical shape of Gyewon is the form of an old garden with a pavilion around the valley, such as Okryucheon in the backyard of Changdeokgung Palace, Soswaewon Garden, Damyang, and Buyongdong Garden, Bogildo and some garden facilities. The original form of Gyewon originates from the pavilion. The Geoyeonjeong Pavilion area, which is mainly composed of a simple pavilion located in beautiful landscapes, is one Gyewon. In addition, Geoyeonjeong Pavilion and other pavilions lined up in Hwarimdong Valley continue to connect each small Gyewon, making Hwarimdongcheon a huge Gyewon.

### Cultural Heritage Value

One of the factors that judge the value of a Scenic Site is the beauty of Scenic Sites seen from the viewpoint. In general, when you look at the appearance of Gyewon around the pavilion from the outside viewing point, all of the Gyewons become very beautiful viewing objects. In particular, Gyewon,



where the pavilion is located in the fine scenery of the strange rock formations along the mountain stream, is even more beautiful. As a pavilion that remains in Hwarimdong Valley, Geoyeonjeong Pavilion is the only pavilion designated as a nationally designated cultural property. The Geoyeonjeong Pavilion area, where a pavilion with strange rock formations and beautiful pine trees harmonizes in a valley with a clear mountain stream forming a deep pond, is the appearance of Dongcheon, which is called the world of Sinseon.





# Woryeondae Pavilion and Surroundings, Miryang

58

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 87 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 330-7, Yongpyeong-ro, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc. | **Designated area** 72,796 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** February 8, 2012







### Cultural Heritage Status

The 'Woryeondae Pavilion' is located at the eastern side of Chuhwasan Mountain (249 m). Woryeondae, located on the banks of the river where Danjangcheon flows from the northeast direction and the Miryanggang River flows from the northwest direction, is in harmony with the scenery of the wide Miryanggang River. The point where the Miryanggang River and Danjangcheon are joined forms a large pond with a large quantity of water, and a wide white sandy beach and riverside grassland are developed to create a beautiful riverside landscape. In the river across the Miryanggang River, there is a large-scale pine forest called Ginneup (Long swamp). Woryeon is a large pond in front of Woryeondae Pavilion created by the confluence of rivers. In Woryeon, when the full moon rises, the moon is reflected in the river and Wolju (moon pillar) stands, and this landscape is called Woljugyeong (moon pillar landscape). With particularly beautiful Woljugyeong, the Woryeondae Pavilion is a Scenic Site with various cultural landscape elements such as rock carvings and Woryeon 12 views.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The whole area of Woryeondae Pavilion consists of a group of buildings such as Ssanggyeongdang Lecture Hall, Jeheon, and Woryeondae Pavilion. Wolhyeondae Pavilion was built by Wolhyeon Itae (1483~1536) where there was a temple called Woryeongsa Temple. During the Imjin War, all buildings in the Woryeondae Pavilion were destroyed. In 1757, Ssanggyeongdang Lecture Hall was rebuilt, and with Jeheon in 1950, all other buildings were restored leading to this day. The Woryeondae Pavilion has a typical landscape structure of Baesanimsu (mountain in the back and a river in the front). The Miryanggang River flowing in front of the pavilion is a very





adjacent landscape element, and a wide pond is formed here. On the day when the full moon rises, Woljugeong stands on the pond to create a long hydroponic axis. There is a record that a poetry party was held at Woryeondaeh Pavilion on Gimangi\* when Wolju stood. Woryeonjeong Pavilion 12 views were composed for the beautiful scenery around Woryeonjeong Pavilion, of which the 1st view was Jingdamjewol, meaning Woryeonjeong. Between Ssanggyeongdang Lecture Hall and Woryeondaeh Pavilion, a streamlet called Yeongwolgan flows. The landscape elements of the Woryeondaeh Pavilion include waterscape elements such as Dongcheon, Miryanggang River, and Yeongwolgan, as well as Ssangcheon Bridge, Sujodaeh Pavilion, Takjokam, Haengdan, Jukoh, and Hallimigoingdae. Itae, the founder of Woryeondaeh Pavilion, was a munsin in the middle of the Joseon Dynasty, and was a young and competent bureaucrat who was one of Hallym 8 Haksa (8 Hallym), which refers to elite bureaucrats, but soon returned to Miryang when Gimyosahwa occurred. After building Ssanggyeongdang Lecture Hall and Woryeondaeh Pavilion in 1520 (Jongjong 15), he called himself Geumseoja, the master of Woryeon. According to Yoo Hujo's Junggeongi as a record of Woryeondaeh Pavilion, Woryeon is said to mean 'The mind shines like the moon and the heart is like a deep pond'. Woryeondaeh Pavilion 12 views are Jingdamjewol, Jeokbyeokgwangpung, Yonggangujuk, Hotanjanggyo, Leeyeoneojeok, Baekgokchogu, Giamhonghwa, Geumgyohwangwoon, Yangjangmowoo, Aengsujoha, Baekseoksujoh, Jeongangeohwa, etc., and cover the beautiful scenery around Woryeondaeh Pavilion. There are three viewing axes of the Woryeondaeh Pavilion. The 1st axis is the axis toward Yongdusan Mountain, the target site of the 3rd view Yangjangmowoo of

\*  
Sixteenth day on the lunar  
calendar



Woryeondae Pavilion 12 views, and the 2nd axis is the axis for viewing Geumosan Mountain in the south. The 3rd axis is the viewing axis toward the Oriole Peak in the northeast direction as the target site of Aengsujoha.

### Cultural Heritage Value

The whole area of Woryeondae Pavilion is a Scenic Site that was promoted to and designated as Gyeongsangnam-do Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 243. It is an annex garden built by Woryeon Itae, who was renowned for fidelity and serenity during the reign of Jungjong in the Joseon Dynasty, to resign from government service, return to nature as a hermit and enjoy a free and easy retired life. Located at the confluence of the Miryanggang River and Dongcheon, it has a very beautiful appearance, and Woljugyeong, which stands on the wide pond of the calm Miryanggang River when the full moon rises, along with the riverside view from Woryeondae Pavilion, is the highlight of the Woryeondae Pavilion landscape.

The whole area of Woryeondae Pavilion is a Scenic Site rich in elements of natural scenery and cultural scenery, including excellent topographic conditions of Baesanimu with Chuhwasan Mountain as the background, various hydroponic elements of the Miryanggang River, traditional hanok buildings such as Woryeondae Pavilion, Jeheon, and Ssanggyeongdang, rock carvings on the rocks, poetry parties based on Woljugyeong.







# Yongamjeong Pavilion and Surroundings, Geochang

59

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 88 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 63, Nongsan-ri, Buksang-myeon, Geochang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc. | **Designated area** 10,996 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** April 10, 2012





### Cultural Heritage Status

Yongamjeong Pavilion, which was built in 1801 (Sunjo 1), is a pavilion built on a flat rock, and the Yosuwon Valley, viewed from the pavilion, shows a beautiful waterscape due to mountain streams, rapids, and ponds in a row. Yongamjeong Pavilion is a pavilion composed of six spaces in all of three spaces at the front, two spaces on the side. It is a room type pavilion with one room in the center of the rear. Yongamjeong Pavilion, which has a room, is a pavilion used as an annex and a place to study. In Yongamjeong Pavilion, there are framed pictures of Hwanhakran, Banseonheon, and Cheongwonmun, which represent the atmosphere of Yongamjeong Pavilion, which means Dongcheon. Around Yongamjeong Pavilion, places related to Sinseon such as Gangseondaepavilion, Hwanseondaepavilion, Suseungdaepavilion, and Cheoksudae Pavilion are located in close proximity, symbolizing that Wonhakdong including Yongamjeong Pavilion is the world of Shinseon.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Yosuwon Valley is a valley of Sanjasumyung (Beautiful scenery), and Yongamjeong Pavilion is built on the hill in the south of this valley. Yongamjeong Pavilion is a pavilion built in 1801 (Sunjo 1) by Im Seokhyung (1751~1816), who has lived in Galgye Village for several generations. Im Seokhyung built Yongamjeong Pavilion with his relatives on Yongam in which predecessors loved to spend time. In Im Seokhyung's family, there has been a trend of not placing an emphasis on government posts for generations. Due to the influence of the family tradition, Im Seokhyung was also a person who was content amid poverty and took pleasure in acting in an honest way throughout his life in the Dongcheon of Yosuwon Valley in Wonhakdong without thinking about entering government service.

The nature surrounding the pavilion is mountains and water. Most of the pavilions with outstanding landscapes have a large number of framed pictures, which are generally frames inscribed with the name of the pavilion, the contents of its creation and reconstruction, and Jeongjajeyeong, a poem recited in the pavilion. In Yongamjeong Pavilion, the framed pictures with three words horizontally written, Hwanhakran, Banseonheon, and Cheongwonmun, representing the ideal the owner of the pavilion wants to pursue, are hung inside the pavilion. All of Hwanhak, Banseon, and Cheongwon





mean the place where Shinseon lives. The whole area of Yongamjeong Pavilion symbolizes the world of Dongcheon.

Hakdam is located in the south of Yongamjeong Pavilion. Hakdam refers to the pond in which the heavenly bird, Cheonghak dwells. The term Hwanhak refers to “the railing that calls Cheonghak” and means the railing of Yongamjeong Pavilion. Also, to the west of the pavilion, Geumwonsan Mountain, which symbolizes an ape, one of Twelve Earthly Branches, stands tall. The symbol of its meaning for the entrance to Yongamjeong Pavilion was brought from Geumwon Mountain. Around Yongamjeong Pavilion, various natural features of the season with cultural and landscape meaning are scattered. Rocks symbolizing the head of a turtle, terrapin, folding screen, umbrella, seal, lion, baby dragon, and rabbit are located here and there around the pavilion, symbolizing the space of the Yongamjeong Pavilion area, and these are also objects of enjoyment for those who visit it.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Yongamjeong Pavilion is a pavilion built in Dongcheon called Anuisamdong (Shimjin-dong, Hwarimdong, Wonhakdong). Dong of Anuisamdong means

Dongcheon. Dongcheon is a word named after the landscape of nature where hermits, who want to live free from worldly cares, belonged after settling in the beautiful nature with excellent landscape. According to Ahn Ui-hyeon, it is the place with 3 Dongcheon (Shimjin, Hwarim, Wonhak) because there are many places where the landscape is beautiful.

Located on the waterside of a deep valley under Deogyusan Mountain, the whole area of Yongamjeong Pavilion is one of the places representing the Dongcheon scenery of Anuisamdong. Located in the beautiful valley of Yosuwon Valley, Yongamjeong Pavilion is surrounded by meandering mountain streams and beautiful nature, has excellent natural environmental conditions. Not only framed pictures such as Hwanhak, Banseon, and Cheongwon symbolically embody the Sinseon world, but the natural features of the season symbolizing the head of a turtle, terrapin, folding screen, umbrella, seal, lion, baby dragon, and rabbit are located here and there around the pavilion enhance the cultural significance of the whole area of Yongamjeong Pavilion. In addition, the area of Yongamjeong Pavilion, which is also composed and recited as “Yongam 8 views,” is a historical and cultural Scenic Site with cultural property values that signify the world of Sinseon.





龍景亭





# Imdaejeong Garden, Hwasun

60

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 89 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 601, Sapyeong-ri, Sapyeong-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc. | **Designated area** 11,027 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** April 10, 2012







## Cultural Heritage Status

Located in Sapyeong-ri, about 10 km to the southeast from Hwasun-eup, the “Imdaejeong Garden” is divided into the upper garden and the lower garden. The upper garden, where the pavilion is located, is located on a hill with high ground, and there is a lower garden around Jidang in the lower area in the direction of the river. In the upper garden, Imdaejeong Garden is located at the southern end. In front of the pavilion, there is a menhir carved as Saaeseonsaengjanggujiso, and a small square pond is built on the right of the menhir. The lower garden consists of two ponds, upper and lower ponds.

The pond in the lower garden is a natural type pond, and there are two middle islands in the upper pond and one in the lower pond. Grape Myrtle is planted in the island, and pine, Zelkova, Ginkgo Tree, Chinese Juniper, Maple Tree and bamboo forests make up the landscape of the garden.

## Nature·Humanities Environment

The Imdaejeong Garden is located on the side of Oenamcheon Stream flowing around Sapyeongchon, which belonged to Dongbok Prefecture as an administrative district during the Joseon Dynasty. After crossing the Sapyeonggyo Bridge in Oenamcheon Stream and going down about 500 m along the Sapyeong-gil on the right, you can find the Imdaejeong Garden. As you enter the upper garden of the Imdaejeong Garden, the natural stone is erected as a menhir. The menhir says ‘Saaeseonsaengjanggujiso’. Janggu is a word that means a wand and shoes, and Janggujiso means that it was a favorite place for Saae Min Ju-hyeon.

The Imdaejeong Garden Garden originates from the Gobanwon, which was built by Nam Eon-gi in the late 16th century. According to the 『Book of Odes』 Wipung Goban part, Goban means “Go means to build, and ban means to hesitate and never go away, meaning to build a retreat house”. In other words, Goban means that a hermit prepared a house to retreat. In the late 19th century, Min Ju-hyeon (1808~1882) returned home and built a pavilion in the old site of this Gobanwon, and named it Imdaejeong Garden. Imdaejeong Garden is a name taken from a poem written by Joo Don-i\*, describing his life in the country, ‘At the riverside at dawn, I look at Yeosan’.

The upper garden of the Imdaejeong Garden Garden is organized around the pavilion. The upper garden is built on a high ground but is very flat. Imdaejeong Garden is located on the south, and there is a small square pond (Bangji) in front of it, and a round island (Wondo) is located in the pond. This Jidang well represents the structure of yin and yang that our ancestors valued the most. A small menhir is erected in front of the island in Bangji, and the word Sesim is engraved on this stone. In front of Bangji, flat stones were placed on Jidang, and these flat stones

\* Joo Don-I (1017~1073) : As a philosopher in the Chinese Song Dynasty, he wrote about the origins of the universe (Taegeuk, Yin Yang and Five Elements) and the life of a noble man. He compared the lotus flower to the life of a noble man through his essay Aeryeonseol.



have letters inscribed on three sides. Kiimseok on the front side are engraved letters, which means 'A stone that sits on', and Pihyangji on the right side means 'The scent of lotus is scattered far away', and on the left side, Eupcheongdang is carved, meaning 'Pull the clear scent of lotus.' Pihyangji and Eupcheongdang are words composed of the letters hyang (scent) and cheong (clear) in the middle, respectively, which are derived from the text, "The farther the scent is, the clearer it is", a phrase of Joo Don-I's Aeryeonseol. Therefore, all of these engraved letters carved in the Imdaejeong Garden represent the spirit of the scholar that Min Ju-hyeon wants to follow as a Confucian scholar of Joseon.

Bangji in the upper garden uses water drawn from the valley as a water source, and the water that overflows this Bangji falls into the lower garden like a waterfall through a gutter. The lower garden has been created as a low terrain and consists of two ponds, the upper and lower ponds. This pond has a natural shape, and the two ponds are connected by a water hole. The appearance of the lower garden, which is overlooked from the upper garden, shows a beautiful garden landscape, with various forests mingling with the pond, centering on Cape Myrtle.

### Cultural Heritage Value

The Imdaejeong Garden is a very beautiful annex garden. In addition to the Imdaejeong Garden, there are many such old gardens in the Honam region. Many old gardens are preserved in the Honam region, ranging from Soswaewon in Damyang to the Myeongokheon Garden to the Buyong-dong Garden in Bogildo Island. It is a tradition derived from old culture of the people of the southern provinces who enjoy poems, paintings and calligraphic works and try to preserve the arts and tradition.

The Imdaejeong Garden is a garden created by making good use of the topography that forms the shape of a crane in a feng shui manner. It is an annex garden that creates a square pond, upper and lower ponds in the garden area divided into the upper and lower gardens and that shows the characteristics of the garden through many carved letters.











# Baengnokdam Crater Lake on Hallasan Mountain

61

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 90 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 15-1, Topyeong-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do  
**Designated area** 210,230 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** November 23, 2012






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### Cultural Heritage Status

Hallasan Mountain, where Baengnokdam Crater Lake is located, is the highest mountain in South Korea at 1,950 m above sea level, and the entire Jeju Island is included in the Hallasan Mountain area. Water is accumulated in a crater formed by the Cenozoic volcanic action, and it is the central crater in Hallasan Mountain with a scale of about 140 m in height, 585 m in long side, and 375 m in short side.

The Baengnokdam Crater Lake crater (108 m deep and 550 m in diameter) has a very peculiar shape. The western outer ring is composed of trachyte, while the eastern outer ring is composed of basalt. On the summit, a greening project is being carried out to prevent erosion, and it is easy to view Baengnokdam Crater Lake from the observation deck installed on the eastern side of Baengnokdam Crater Lake. In the past, the depth of water was maintained at about 5~10 m, but now the freshwater capacity is weakened and the water depth is lowering.

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### Nature·Humanities Environment

Baengnokdam Crater Lake is a mountaintop crater lake formed by erupting the scoria layer and lava flow of the volcanic body Baengnokdam Crater Lake trachybasalt, and has a unique topographical landscape with a crater lake within the crater. In Baengnokdam Crater Lake, Hallasan Mountain trachyte on the western slope and Baengnokdam Crater Lake trachybasalt on the east show different rock formations, indicating that various volcanic activities have occurred. The topography of Baengnokdam Crater Lake consists of steep slopes in the west and north and gentle slopes in the east, and the southern slope consists of the top of the cliff and the steep slope. Radial or concentric joints are developed on the slope of the crater around the crater of Baengnokdam Crater Lake. In the north, there is a gorge composed of talus conglomerates that fell from the summit of Hallasan Mountain between the summit of Hallasan Mountain and Samgakbong Peak. Baengnokdam Crater Lake is an area where there is a heavy fog and humid climate throughout the year, and strong wind blows, and exhibits the characteristics of a typical alpine plant habitat with about 70% of underground plants. There are 28 species of specially produced plants such as Jeju mountain willow and Jejudo barberry, and 30 rare plants such as *Gentiana pseudo-aquatica* Kusnezov, Korean crowberry, and Alpine-modest primrose. On the slopes of Baengnokdam Crater Lake, Korean firs mainly grow around the southwest side of the crater with good soil conditions, and vegetation centered on herbaceous species dominated by *Gentiana pseudo-aquatica* Kusnezov in the soil of the northeast slope.

Baengnokdam Crater Lake is said to have originated from the legend that the gods drank and played Baeknokju on the top of Hallasan Mountain, and the legend of a fairy who turned into a



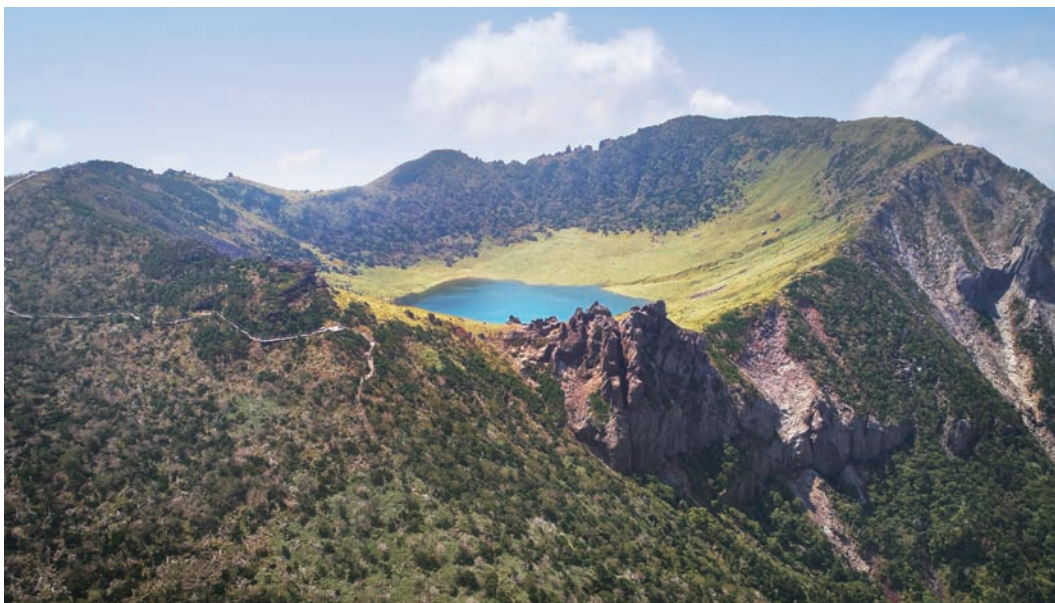
white deer. In the second volume of 『Tamnajichobon』, “Once a hunter shot a deer from the top of Hallasan Mountain, he accidentally shot the belly button of the Great Jade Emperor. At this time, the Great Jade Emperor was very angry and pull out and threw the main peak. At this time, the position of the pulled main peak became Baengnokdam Crater Lake, and the place where the mountain summit was thrown was called Sanbang in the southern area of Daejeonghyeon.”

Since ancient times, Hallasan Mountain has been visited by many poets and painters. Especially in 1578, Im Je (1549~1587) recorded, ‘It was pitted like a pit and became a pond and its circumference was 7~8 ri.’ In 1601, Kim Sang-heon (1570~1652) described the landscape around Baengnokdam Crater Lake, saying ‘The top is depressed to form a pot, and the slopes are covered with fragrant grass. There are two ponds in the middle, and the shallow point is the depth of the calf and the deep point is the depth of the knee.’

### Cultural Heritage Value

Baengnokdam Crater Lake on Hallasan Mountain is a rare natural landscape in which a crater lake exists in the crater among the volcanic bodies in Jeju. It has an environment in which alpine plants that endure the year-round humid climate and strong winds can grow naturally, and 28 species of endemic plants and 30 species of rare plants are distributed.

In addition, snow accumulated in winter remains until summer, making it a target site of Nokdammanseol, the first Scenic Site in Yeongju. It is a place with high cultural and scenic value, such as Maaeseokgak engraved by Lee Ik (1579~1624), Choi Ik-hyun (1833~1906) carved on the



east and north walls of the summit and Yuramrok visited by famous people of the time such as Huh Mok (1595~1682), Song Si-yeol (1607~1689) and Kim Chang-sup who went to the summit of Hallasan Mountain (1653~1722).

## Baengnokdam Crater Lake on Hallasan Mountain

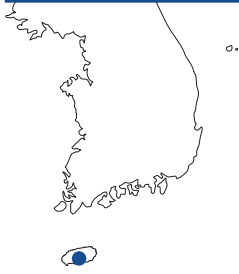


Among the many stories regarding the Baengnokdam Crater Lake, there is a story related to fairies. Long ago, the fairies descended and took a bath at the top pond (lake) of Hallasan Mountain on one of the three dog days every year. When the 7 fairies came down to take a bath, a mountain god who lived in Hallasan Mountain had to go down to the Bangseonmun Natural Arch, then came back to Hallasan Mountain after the fairies went up to heaven after bathing. Then on one of the three dog days, the mountain god, who could not go down to the Bangseonmun Natural Arch, saw the fairies bathing in the top lake of Hallasan Mountain.

At this time, the fairy who discovered the mountain god was frightened, went up to the sky and told this fact to the Jade Emperor. The angry Jade Emperor turned the mountain god into a white deer.

It is said that after that, on one of the three dog days every year, a mountain god who turned into a “white deer” appeared in this pond and cried sadly, and this pond was called “white deer pond,” or Baengnokdam Crater Lake.





# Seonjakjiwat Plain on Hallasan Mountain

62

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 91 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site

**Location** San 1-1, Yeongnam-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc

**Designated area** 632,485 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** December 17, 2012







### Cultural Heritage Status

Seonjakjiwat Plain is a wide flatland of 1,500~1,700 m above sea level among the grasslands of Hallasan Mountain. It is called Witsaeoreum from the upper part of Yeongsilgiam Cliff to the north, and it is connected to Bangaeoreum in the east. Since ancient times, Seonjakjiwat Plain has been used as a pasture because of its wide grassland and water system, and the Noru Spring is a spring that runs from 'Boseobkoji' south of Gonaebong Peak (173 m) and is well known as a spring that always has abundant water sources even during dry season. Seonjakjiwat Plain is famous for the natural characteristics of the highlands and the splendid scenery in spring, dominated by the Hairy Korean rhododendron colony and mountain azaleas, and the Olle Trail is built along the plain. As you descend from the plains of Seonjakjiwat Plain, you can enjoy a superb view of Hallasan Mountain.

### Nature · Humanities Environment

Seonjakjiwat Plain is located in the subalpine zone of Hallasan Mountain, and shows the feature of the shield volcano with a generally gentle slope. Seonjakjiwat Plain is composed of Beopjeongdong trachy-basalt, Witseoreum trachy-basalt, and Baengnokdam Crater Lake trachy-basalt, and Baengnokdam Crater Lake trachy-basalt is covered with vitric tuff or scoria layer at the top of Hallasan Mountain, but the red oreum conglomerate produced by the characteristics of Hanllasan trachyte





appears in Witsaeoreum. The northern end of the Witsaeoreum trachy-basalt is the Witsae red oreum, and the southern end is connected to the south of Yeongsil. A lava hill with a steep slope and narrow width is formed on the ridge of Witsae red oreum, and the lithology contains pyroxene, plagioclase, and olivine. The Noru Spring, located at the foot of Nuun Oreum, the Jungbong Peak of Witsaeoreum, is an important factor for the growth of animals and plants in the area of Seonjakjiwat Plain as water flows throughout the year except when drought is severe. Seonjakjiwat Plain is divided into a community of Hairy Korean rhododendron and Korean azalea and a community of creeping alpine plants such as Dwarf juniper, Korean crowsberry. Hairy Korean rhododendron and Korean azalea are the most widely distributed community in Korea, which is the largest home to Dwarf juniper in Hallasan Mountain. There are specialty plants and rare plants such as Alpine pearly everlasting, groundsels, White wild strawberries, Korean mountain spurge, Fragrant orchid, Jeju Trifolium lupinaster, Halladol sweet flags, and shrubs including Korean crowsberry, Dwarf juniper grow between Hairy Korean rhododendron and azaleas, and various flowers such as thyme, Halla dendranthema, Alpine-modest primrose, and Alpine-modest primrose bloom each season, forming a vegetation landscape. Seonjakjiwat Plain is a dialect of Jeju Island, and 'Seon' refers to 'To be standing', 'Jakji' refers to 'Stone', and 'Wat' to 'Field', meaning 'A field on which a stone is standing'. Seonjakjiwat Plain was also called 'Sangsan', meaning that there is a mountain above the village, because grazing was possible due to feeds of livestock such as Short-stem sedge and Broad-leaf bamboo, and the



Noru Spring that does not dry all year round.

This place was one of Jeju's representative pastures, which maintained the 'Sangsan grazing' culture while keeping order among the surrounding shepherds. Jeong Ji-yong (1902~1950) described the birth scenes of cows near Seonjakjiwat Plain, and the record that the cow escaped to Seogwipo by using a mountain road suggested that it was a livestock raised from the Sannam area to Sangsan.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

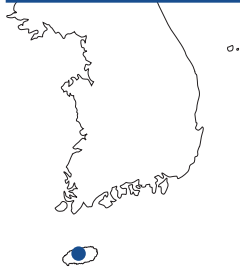
Seonjakjiwat Plain contains a cinder cone, which is a volcanic topography, and block field is located on the south slope, which is a gentle slope. Seonjakjiwat Plain's block field is located in a high-altitude area among block fields distributed in Korea, and is an area with excellent geological value, such as the movement of rocks due to soil creep in winter.

On the wide grassland of Seonjakjiwat Plain, the scenery of pink-colored Korean Azalea and Korean Azalea from April to June is spectacular, and the snowfield covered with white snow in winter and the top of Hallasan Mountain can be seen in the background.

Seonjakjiwat Plain is characterized by a wide distribution of low shrubs in the alpine plains with few trees among the grasslands of Hallasan Mountain, and is a region with excellent ecological value in which a highland wetland is developed in the Noru Spring between Uosenuun Oreum and Uose Red Oreum.







# Bangseonmun Natural Arch, Jeju

63

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 92 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** 48-26, Geobuksaemi-gil, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.

**Designated area** 15,353 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** January 4, 2013







### Cultural Heritage Status

Hancheon Stream where the Bangseonmun Natural Arch Valley is located is the longest river in Jeju Island with a length of 20.18 km, and is considered as the best among the three major rivers in Jeju City.

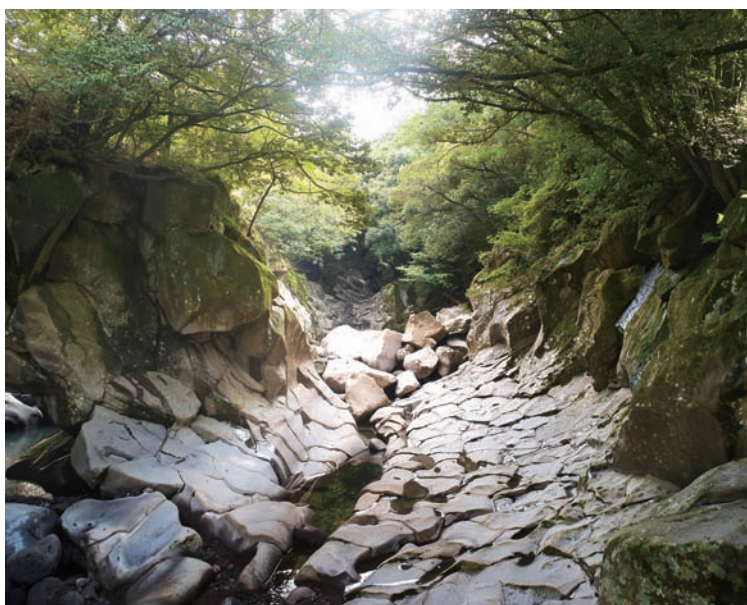
Originating from the north side of Baengnokdam in Hallasan Mountain, Hancheon Stream runs almost straight along a steep slope to Yongyeon in Yongdam-dong. In most cases, Hancheon Stream is in the form of dry stream, but only in the rainy season, water flows from south to north, forming a pond due to differential erosion of running water in some sections. The Bangseonmun Natural Arch, which means a door to the place where the gods live, includes a number of rock carvings of people who have visited this place by period.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The front and back of the Bangseonmun Natural Arch are open, and the top is covered with forests like a roof, which looks as if the gate is open. It is a type of lava bridge or natural bridge in which part of the Stream Erosion cave remains as the weak part of the basalt lava flow fell off due to erosion of the river in the area where the two valleys merge. The Bangseonmun Natural Arch is representative of the arch-shaped topographical landscape, and the area around the Bangseonmun Natural Arch forms a U-shaped dry stream with differential erosion of running water, and portholes formed by abrasion due to wind, water, and gravity are found everywhere. Sand and gravel of various sizes formed during the rainy season are scattered in the lower part of the Bangseonmun

Natural Arch Valley.

The valley around the Bangseonmun Natural Arch is typical of temperate climax forests with various hierarchical structures and species composition. In the tree layer, evergreen broad-leaved trees such as Siebold's chinquapin, thorns, Machilus, hollies, Machi Tree, Common Camellia, Camphor Trees and others form forests around the Bangseonmun Natural Arch, and privets, ivies, and Climing Bagbane are growing in the lower part. As for herbaceous flowers, plants that grow on rocks and tree pillars grow naturally by adapting to the humid climate in evergreen



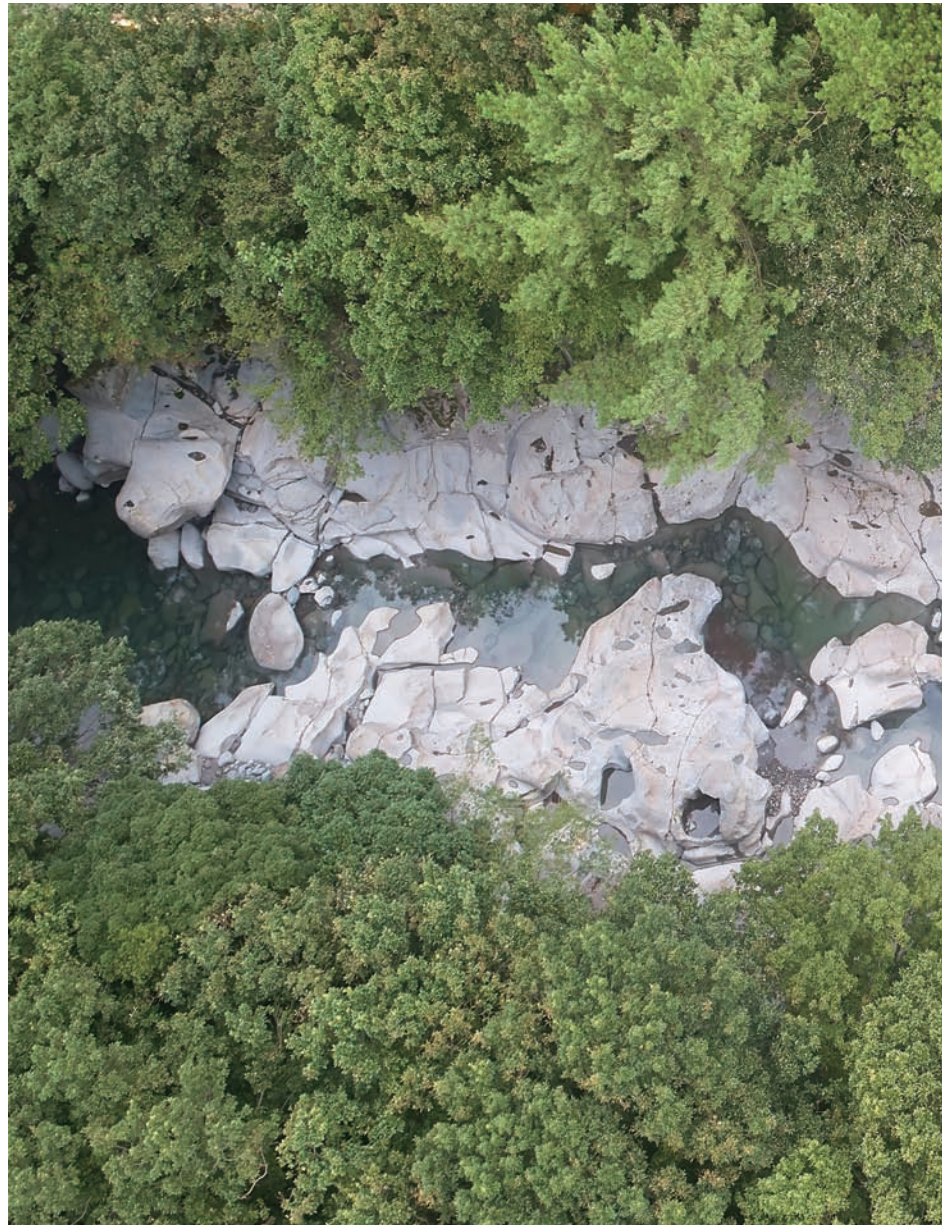


broad-leaved forests, such as Small-bean-like orchids and Jeju cross holly ferns. The view around the Bangseonmun Natural Arch is controlled in consideration of cracks in rocks caused by sudden heavy rain or typhoon damage, and tourists are asked to view along the viewing moving line installed above the river. From ancient times, the Bangseonmun Natural Arch has been called by several names such as Deungyeonggu, Deungreungwi (Deulleunggwe), Hwanseonmun, and Geoamgok. In particular, Deungreungwi (Deulleunggwe) is a Jeju dialect that combines 'Deungreung,' meaning 'Empty and open inside,' and 'Gwi (Gwe),' meaning entrance.

The Bangseonmun Natural Arch is the most well-known as meaning of 'The gate to the place where the gods live' and 'The place climbing to Yeongsan (Hallasan Mountain) where the gods live'. It is a Scenic Site of Yeongyeongchunhwa, one of Yeongju 12 Scenic Sites, and is an attraction for spring play in Jeju. There is a legend about this place that a hermit, who was peeking at the fairy's bathing, turned into a white deer by the anger of the Great Jade Emperor. In addition, the Bangseonmun Natural Arch and surroundings are also the background for Baebijangeon, a representative Korean classical literature.

From old times, the Bangseonmun Natural Arch is a place you must go through to climb the mountain from the north, and is located in the section of Jeju Eupseong-Hancheon-Tamna Valley-Baeknokdam.

Through this, celebrities of those days such as Lee Iktae, Lee Hyung-sang, Lee Hae-jo, Lee Won-jo, and poet painters, persons banished exiled to Jeju, and those who served as Jeju officials visited this place to leave their names or impression of visiting this place as a poem and carve writings. Currently, there are more than 60 names engraved on the rocks in the Bangseonmun Natural Arch, including Choi Ik-hyun, Shim Won-taek, and Kim Mong-gyu etc.





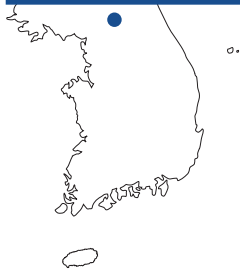
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**Cultural Heritage Value**

From ancient times, the Bangseonmun Natural Arch has been considered as an attraction while being called as Youngguchunhwa among Yeongju 12 Scenic Sites. It has a unique shape in which the sheeting joints of thick lava flows form an arch by erosion, and in the middle of Hancheon Stream where the Bangseonmun Natural Arch Valley is located, river cliffs and potholes developed around the U-shaped gorge. The Bangseonmun Natural Arch Valley, surrounded by lush evergreen broad-leaved forests, has been a favorite place for many poet painters, Jeju officials, and persons banished exiled to Jeju. Even today, their letters carved on rocks remain, adding historical and cultural value.







# Hwajeogyeon Pool, Pocheon

64

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 93 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 115, Jail-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.  
**Designated area** 213,473 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** January 4, 2013





### Cultural Heritage Status

Hwajeogyeon Pool is located on the border of Sajeong-ri, Gwanin-myeon and Jail-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do in the main stream of the Hantangang River originating from Jangamsan Mountain, Pyeonggang-gun, Gangwon-do. It refers to the granite area in which the Hantangang River flowing through the gorge formed a pond by erosion through the incised meander. In 『Yeojidoseo』 during the late Joseon Dynasty, Hwajeogyeon Pool is recorded as ‘It is located in 25-ri, north of Gwana, Yeongpyeong-hyeon, and starts flowing at the border of Cheorwon-bu, Gangwon-do and flows south’. Many poems are also handed down along with the paintings of Gyeom Jae Jeong-seon based on Hwajeogyeon Pool.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Hwajeogyeon Pool is a 13 m-high rock located on the incised meander topography of the Hantangang River, and it is reminiscent of various forms such as turtles in the form of accumulated rice-sheaf, camel humps, and harmonizes with the background pine forests. The deep waterway of the Hantangang River contrasts with the surrounding white sand beaches and harmonizes with the surrounding vegetation. 「Hwajeogyengi」 by Misu Heo Mok (1595~1682) in the late Joseon Dynasty describes the scenery of Hwajeogyeon Pool, saying, “The hills of the eastern river are thickened with pine forests on a long cliff, and there is a large stone yard underneath, all of





which are white stones.

To the north, a stone peak with a height of 100 feet in the middle of the water, and at the top of the peak, there is an extremely clean mineral water that energizes people. There is a dragon-shaped cave beside it, and the depth of the wide river under the stone peak is unknown. The river meanders and flows, and a green cliff is immersed in a pond when it reaches the hill of the southern river. There is a pine forest on the cliff of the river,” indicating that the landscape elements around Hwajeogyeon Pool, such as the white granite bedrock and the Hantangang River flowing around the pine forest during the Joseon Dynasty, have been handed down to the present day. However, in the southeast where granite is located, pine trees dominate because of the barren terrain of 400 m or less above sea level, but the transition is progressing to deciduous broad-leaved forests of oaks such as oaks and *Quercus mongolica*.

‘Hwajeog’ is the Chinese characters of the Korean word ‘Stacks of rice straw’, and it is called Hwajeogyeon Pool because the towering granite rock looks like a pile of rice straw. It is a Scenic Site in Yeongcheon (present Pocheon), which is considered as the 1st scenery of the Yeongpyeong Eight Views. Gyeomjae’s teacher Samyeon Kim Changheup (1653~1722) and his appreciative friend Sacheon Lee Byung-yeon (1671~1751), who accompanied Gyeomjae at the time, gave a poem to the painting, and it is now in the National Museum of Korea. In addition, during the Joseon Dynasty, a stage was built at the upper part of the Hwajeogyeon Pool to perform ancestral rites, and gifts were offered for middle rites in case of severe flood damage or drought.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

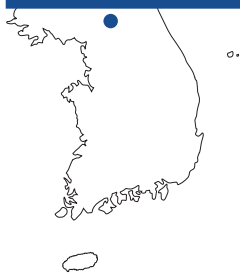
Hwajeogyeon Pool is a place with high topographic and geological value as it has various topographic elements such as basalt layer covering Daebo granite, basalt columnar joints, and granite bedrock among the river terrains of the Hantangang River.



In addition, its historical and cultural value is excellent because various documents recording the landscape of Hwajeogyeon Pool are handed down not only in the painting poems of the people who accompanied Gyeomjae's paintings, but also in 『Annals of the Joseon Dynasty』 and 『Yejidoseo』.







# Meonguri Gorge of Hantangang River, Pocheon

65

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 94 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** 697-3, Uncheon-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.

**Designated area** 744,559 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** February 6, 2013







### Cultural Heritage Status

Hantangang River Meonguri Gorge in Pocheon refers to the whole area of gorge formed as Hantangang River, which originated from Jangamsan Mountain in Pyeonggang River, Gangwon-do, passes from Uncheon-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si to Sajeong-ri, Gwanin-myeon. Various terrains of fluvial erosion formed according to the fluvial erosion of the Hantangang River flowing in the Meonguri Gorge and the degree of erosion of the columnar joints develop over a section of about 4 km, creating a spectacular view reminiscent of the 'Grand Canyon of Korea'.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Unlike other gorges on the Hantangang River, Meonguri Gorge is a 20~30 m high columnar joint gorge where the inconsistency of metamorphic and basalt lava flows, and various geological phenomena such as columnar joints and river cliffs are continuously identified. As the Hantangang River flows, more than 30 Stream Erosion caves are formed by the erosion of the weak part of the columnar joints developed in the gorge. The areas where metamorphic rocks and granites are developed form a sandy plain with a relatively gentle slope, and the bedrock protrudes from the surface, creating a continuous view of the Hantangang River along the canyon ridge. The Hantangang River basin passing through the Meonguri Gorge is the central area of 『the Yongpyeong Eight Views』, a Scenic Site of the Yeongpyeong area (present Pocheon). The top of the cliff is mainly dominated by pine communities, and it also forms a mixed forest with broadleaf tree communities of oaks. At the bottom of the gorge, the transition is made from the



two layered structures of the sub-tree layer of willow trees and the herbaceous.

layer to the single layered structure where herbaceous vegetation develops.

Meonguri is a place name of the combination of 'Meong' and 'Eulli', and 'Meong' refers to 'An otter whose whole body is covered with golden fur', and 'Eulli' is the name given from the form of the topography of Meonguri









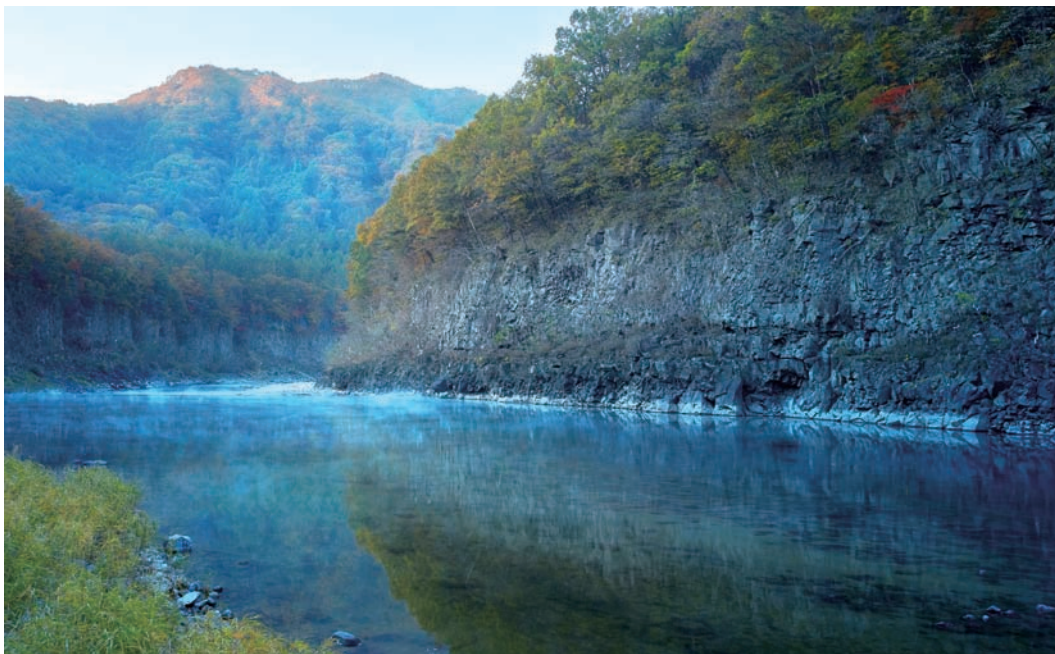


meandering like 'Eul (Z)' in the Chinese character. Therefore, the place name of Meonguri is known to mean 'A place where otters with golden fur live, where the river bends and flows.' In addition, there is a theory that the cliffs along the Hantangang River are rugged, and if you fall down while walking, you will be 'Bruised in your body', so it was called 'Meonguri.' In addition, the name of the Hantangang River passing through the Meonguri Gorge is also derived from the origin of the place name that the river was deep under the vertical cliff, so farmers lamented because they had no choice but to watch the farmland left as a wasteland without obtaining agricultural water, allowing you to get a glimpse of the features of the terrain in the canyon.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Since the early 1990s, the whole area of Meonguri Gorge has been included in the water source protection area and the natural environment conservation area, and the original topography has been well preserved without damage. The whole area of Meonguri Gorge is important as a repository of the ecosystem where wild animals such as otters, mandarin ducks, and Cyprinid Fish live, and various topographic elements such as columnar joints, Stream Erosion caves, river cliffs, etc. are developed along the gorge of the Hantangang River with great difference of elevation between the surface and the river surface, showing topographic and geological value. The river view from the highlands of the gorge is outstanding, and it is also used as a rafting place where you can view more than 30 Stream Erosion caves along the gorge.











# Biryongpokpo Falls and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain

66

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 95 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 41, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do  
**Designated area** 215,000 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013

## Cultural Heritage Status

Biryongpokpo Falls and Yukdampokpo Falls, located in Seorakdong, Sokcho-si, are waterfalls that form a height of about 16 m at the northern foot of Borebong Peak along the Ssangcheon tributary flowing from Oesorak to the East Sea. After passing 6 waterfalls in Towangolgyegok Valley and Yukdampokpo Falls consisting of large and small lakes and ponds, you will find Biryongpokpo Falls, which shows a superb view as if a dragon climbs a rock wall and soars into the sky. At the entrance to Seorak-dong, which is the entry space to Biryongpokpo Falls valley, there is Pine Tree of Seorak-dong, Sokcho, which is Natural Monument No. 351.



## Nature·Humanities Environment

A small mountain stream starting from the northern extension of Hwachaeabong Peak in the southeastern foot of the area where Naewonamgol, which starts from the west of Ulsanbawi Rock, joins Ssangcheon, and Biryongpokpo Falls are formed in the middle of this mountain stream, and Towangseongpokpo Falls are developed in the upper stream. The width of the mountain stream is narrow, so the width of the waterfall is not wide, either. Although the valley is narrow, it has a relatively wide catchment basin. The height of the waterfall is 16 m, the slope of the waterfall is 44°, the elevation is 370 m, and the width of the waterfall is 16 m. The beginning of Biryongpokpo Falls is intertwined with the formation of the topography of Seoraksan Mountain.







Seoraksan granite, the bedrock of Biryongpokpo Falls, is a rock that intruded the Precambrian metamorphic rocks in the early Cretaceous period at the end of the Mesozoic era, that is, about 210 million years ago. As a result of the formation of geology, Towangol was developed, and erosion is progressing for a very short time by geological criteria. Erosion and weathering take place along the joints developed in various places, and the rocks are subjected to differential erosion by the joints and form a colorful landscape. The vegetation shows a stable state as



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various tree species form a layered structure. Due to the influence of the oceanic climate, tallow trees, mainly found in the southern regions, inhabit over a large area, and Mongolian oak trees, fir, queritron, linden trees, Amur maackia, Manchurian fullmoon maple, Loose-flower hornbeam, Acer komarovii, Fragrant snowbell, dogwoods, magnolias, Korean weigela, ginger plants, and Purple beautyberries live. It is characterized by natural landscape resources formed long along the valley approaching the Towanggol and Towangseongpokpo Falls at the end of the Hwachae Ridge starting from the Seorak-dong area, the main entrance to Seoraksan Mountain, and the present Biryongpokpo Falls below, and the viewing scenery formed along the legal trail of Biryongpokpo Falls Valley is the easiest way for general visitors to get close to Seorak-dong.

This place has a legend about a dragon. The people who lived in Hyangseong-ri, Yangyang (now Sokcho) offered a virgin as a sacrifice when holding hold a ritual for rain and a mountain ceremony in front of Biryongpokpo Falls. Then the parents who gave birth to their daughters married off their younger daughters or started leaving the village, and there were no virgins, so a ritual was held without virgins. However, there is no effect, so severe drought resulted in a year of famine, and everyone was about to starve to death, they collected money to buy a virgin and tried to perform rites. Then rain clouds came from all over and showers poured out. It is said that when the rain stopped, a dragon ascended into the sky in thick fog. From then on, the water did not dry out and drought did not occur even without offering a virgin, so people perform rites for the dragon that rose to the sky and called the waterfall Biryongpokpo Falls. On the other hand, Yukdampokpo Falls is the name given that there are six waterfalls and ponds. In 『Seorakilgi』 written by Kim Chang-heup (1653~1722) and 『Yuseorakrok』 written by Kim Mong-hwa (1723~1792), various waterfalls in the Seoraksan area are described.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

In the area of the Biryongpokpo Falls Valley, the large and small ponds and lakes of Yukdampokpo Falls create an unexplored view around Biryongpokpo Falls along the Towangolgyegok Valley. As representative waterfalls of Seoraksan Mountain, the surrounding terrain, valleys, ponds, lakes, and vegetation continue along the forest path, its scenic value is excellent. In addition, the water flowing down the Cheonbuldong forms small waterfalls while meandering back and forth under the surrounding rock peaks, creating a landscape comparable to that of Manpokdong in Geumgangsan Mountain and showing beautiful scenery.





# Towangseongpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain

67

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 96 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 41, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do

**Designated area** 338,740 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013

## Cultural Heritage Status

Towangseongpokpo Falls is a waterfall located at the top of Oesorak Biryongpokpo Falls, and the water flowing from Hwachaebong Peak in three stages. Flowing from Hwachaebong Peak and turning around Chilseongbong Peak, it is a series of waterfalls with a total length of 320 m in three stages : 150 m at the top, 80 m at the middle and 90 m at the bottom. The view flowing from the sky is a superb view of the heavens, as if a fairy hung white silk on a rock. The water from the waterfall flows through Towangol, joins Biryongpokpo Falls and Yukdampokpo Falls, and flows to Ssangcheon.



## Nature-Humanities Environment

Originating from the north of Hwachaebong Peak and flowing north, the valley forms Towangseongpokpo Falls and Biryongpokpo Falls downstream. The valley bordered by the mountains and hills connecting Hwachaebong Peak and Tangseonbong Peak to the west and another ridge starting from Hwachaebong Peak to the east form a not very wide catchment area, but the quantity of Towangseongpokpo Falls is relatively evenly maintained.

Towangseongpokpo Falls is developing where Seoraksan granite is distributed. Both the upper and lower streams of the waterfall are made of Seoraksan granite, but Daecheongbong granite is distributed near Hwachaebong Peak in the uppermost stream. Rocks are generally coarse and are scarlet, but in part, they are dark red, which makes up a beautiful landscape. Due to the special environment around the valley, ash trees, which like the waterfront environment, live over a large area, and willows, Korean maples, Lespedeza plants, and azaleas mainly inhabit. As rare plants,







Korean meadow-rue, which is endangered wild animal and plant level 2 designated by the Ministry of Environment and specialty plant, rare and specialty plants such as Geumgang rockjasmine and Bristle-tip edelweiss, and rare plants such as windflowers and Sanicula-leaf golden lace live. A space opened by a wide rock wall is formed between Hwachaeobong Peak and Chilseongbong Peak, and it has the feature of being viewed from a large part of the section entering Seorak-dong. However, you cannot view the valley from the legal trail around the Biryongpokpo Falls Valley, but after passing Biryongpokpo Falls, an open view spreads.

The name ‘Towangseong’ is derived from the five elements theory, meaning that because the soil energy is active and strange rock formations develop, surrounding a waterfall like a castle wall. Strange rock peaks such as Seokgabong Peak, Munsubong Peak, Bohyeonbong Peak, Nojeokbong Peak, Chijeokbong Peak, Moonpilbong Peak are developed and surround the waterfall. According to 『Yejidoseo』 『Yangyangdohobu』 Gojeokjo, “It is located in the east of Seoraksan Mountain, 50-ri, north of Towangseong Fortress. The castle was built with stones, and the traces still remain. It is said that King Toseong built a castle in the old days. There is a waterfall, which flies a thousand miles through the stone walls.” It is also known as Shingwangpokpo Falls. In 『Gwandongsansu』 by Seong Hae-eung (1760~1839), the grandeur of Towangseongpokpo Falls is described as follows. “Towangseongpokpo Falls is located about 10 ri below the restaurant. A large cliff touches the clouds, and the waterfall splits the middle and flows. The further down, the more quaint



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and magnificent. The distance to the sea in the east is 20 ri.” Kim Chang-heup (1653~1722)’s 『Seorakilgi』 recorded that Towangseongpokpo Falls is better than the Chinese ‘Yeosan Mountain’ and expressed it as follows. “The waterfall flows as if falling from the sky on a wide cliff, but the geomantic topography was very strange and grand. If you create a viewing stand on that northern ridge, only the wind blowing upwards will not be lower than this (meaning that everything is under the stand because it is high)”.

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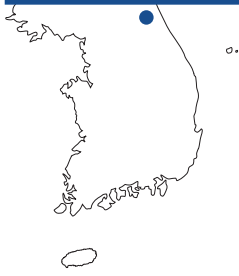
### Cultural Heritage Value

Towangseongpokpo Falls is a waterfall representing Oesorak at the top of Towanggyegok Valley, and is the largest connected waterfall in Korea with a total of 320 m, the length of the upper waterfall of 150 m, the middle waterfall of 80 m, the lower waterfall of 90 m. Considering its size and scenery, Towangseongpokpo Falls is evaluated to be valuable enough to be designated as a Scenic Site. The enormous water flowing from the waterfall is as beautiful as white silk, and the topography of the waterfall is not enough to hold a lot of water, so the most magnificent view is good for a few days after heavy rain. It is known as the longest waterfall in Korea, with the length of the waterfall flowing down in three stages at 860 m above sea level.



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# Daeseungpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain

68

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 97 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 1-67, Hange-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do  
**Designated area** 495,930 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013







### Cultural Heritage Status

Located in Naesorak, Daeseungpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain is located in a valley of 740 m above sea level, 1 km away from the Jangsudae Tourist Information Center under Hangyeryeong Pass to the direction of the North Daeseungryeong Pass. As a magnificent waterfall with a height of about 88 m, it is one of the three major waterfalls in Korea along with Guryongpokpo Falls in Geumgangsan Mountain and Parkyeonpokpo Falls in Gaeseong. The magnificent waterfall streams falling vertically and the cluster of pine trees on the wide and long vertical cliffs create a very beautiful view. It falls vertically along a wide straight wall, and the surrounding rock walls, natural vegetation, and mountain topography connected to the top of the waterfall match each other, showing a very beautiful scenery. Along with the Oknyeotang and Soseungpokpo Falls nearby, it is a representative granite topographical landscape in the Jangsu area in Seoraksan Mountain and is a popular tourist attraction.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

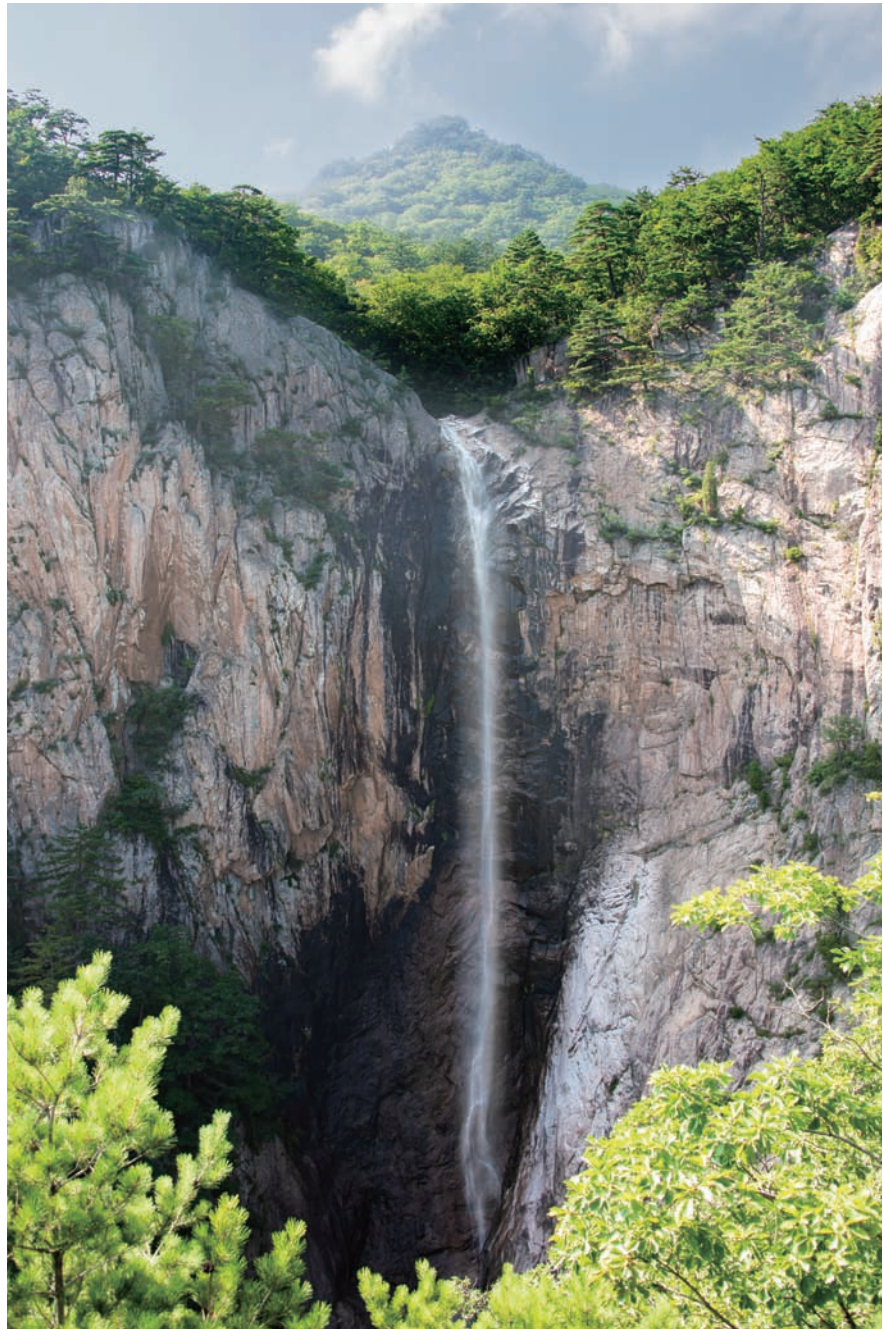
Daeseungpokpo Falls, which joins Bukcheon flowing from Misiryeyong Pass and Jinburyeyong Pass, and goes close to the midstream of Hangyecheon flowing into the Soyanggang River, develops in one of the small valleys that develop roughly in the north-south direction in various places on the south slope of the mountain called the northwest ridge in the southeast-east direction made by Ansan Mountain and Keungamtubong Peak. The upper stream of Daeseungpokpo Falls is connected



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to Daeseungryeong Pass, with Daeseungryeong Pass as a junction, the Daeseungpokpo Falls valley develops to the south, and Heukseondonggyegok Valley develops to the north. After passing through Gugokdamgyegok Valley, it merges with Suryeumdonggyegok Valley, which faces west, and passes through Hwangjangpokpo Falls to Baekdamgyegok Valley. With the boundary of Hangyecheon flowing, the northern slope is relatively steep, and you can see cliffs forming in several places, including the area near Daeseungpokpo Falls, and these slopes are elements that present the wonders of nature. The geology of Daeseungpokpo Falls is the Seoraksan granite, which intruded in the Cretaceous Period, and the precambrian gneiss and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks are distributed in the north of Daeseungpokpo Falls. In the vicinity of Jangsudae at the entrance of Daeseungpokpo Falls, the Hangyeryeong Fault, which is a sinistral strike-slip fault in the northwest-west and southeast-east direction, developed. The water system in the north-south direction, which is orthogonal to the Hangyeryeong Fault, forms waterfalls and deep gorges due to vertical joints developed in granite and erosion of rivers, and Sajung Falls are located downstream of Daeseungpokpo Falls. As for vegetation, Mongolian oak trees, Manchurian fullmoon maple, and pine trees mainly inhabit, and Mongolian oak trees show the high crown density in the vicinity of the valley. As for shrubs, Korean lespedeza, azalea, Korean spirea, and rhododendrons inhabit, and rare plants such as Sanicula-



leaf golden lace, Sanicula-leaf golden lace, and specialty plants such as Korean false goat's beard are also found. When going up to the Daeseungpokpo Falls Observation Deck, you can see Hanjeokcheon and Hangyeryeong flowing along the Hangaryeong Fault Valley at a glance. There is a wide view of the main peaks of Naeseorak such as Samhyeongiebong Peak (1,232 m above sea level), Jukukukbong Peak (1,386 m above sea level), and Garibong Peak (1,518 m above sea level) and the mountains and hills connecting them.

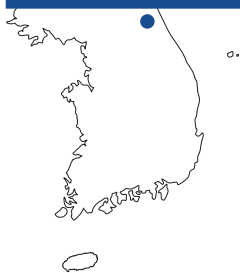
The origin of the name of Daeseungpokpo Falls is as follows. A bachelor named Daeseung tied a rope to the stone pillar cliff where the waterfall is located, went down to pick up manna lichens. But when he heard the voice of his mother calling, "Daeseung! Daeseung!" on the cliff, he went up and found that his mother was not there, and there was a centipede as big as a shoe hanging on the rope and biting it, and he saved his life. It is said that later generations began to call it 「Daesungpokpo Falls」 because of the cry of Daeseung's mother who told her son's danger even after she died. Even now, it is said that when it rains a lot here, the sound of calling 'Daesung' is heard. On the rock where the Daeseungpokpo Falls observatory is located, the phrase '九天銀河(Gucheoneunha)' is largely engraved, and these letters are said to have been written by Bongrae Yangsaeon, a feng shui expert during the reign of Seonjo in the Joseon Dynasty, but there is also a claim that it was written by Hong Chi-gyu, a Gangwon Gamsa (governor) in 1837 (3rd year of King Heonjong). Gokwoon Kim Sujeung (1624~1701)'s Yugokyeongi, Kim Chang-hyup (1651~1708)'s Dongjeonggi, Hodongseorakgi by Geumwon Kim (1817~unknown) who is a woman poet in the late Joseon Dynasty, Haejwa Jeong Beom-jo, a munsin in the late Joseon Dynasty and others toured Seoraksan and praised the scenery of Daeseungpokpo Falls. As Chinese poems about Daeseungpokpo Falls, 11 poems written by 11 people, including Hangyepokpo Jeungoksangin of Lee Myung-han (1595~1645) have been handed down, increasing the historical and scenic value.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

The waterfall falling vertically along the wide straight wall and the surrounding rock walls and natural vegetation, as well as the mountain topography connected to the top of the waterfall are harmonized, showing a beautiful scenery. At the viewing point across from the waterfall, "Gucheoneunha (九天銀河)" is carved on the rock, and it is also a Scenic Site that appears in the travel literature during the Joseon Dynasty.





# Sibiseonnyeotang Potholes and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain

69

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 98 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 12-21, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do  
**Designated area** 2,051,460 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013







### Cultural Heritage Status

Sibiseonnyeotanggyegok Valley, which is merged with Bukcheon flowing from Jinburyeong Pass and Misiryong Pass from Witnamgyo Bridge in Buk-myeon, Yongdae-ri, Inje-gun, is also called Tangsudonggyegok Valley, and originates from Ansan Mountain (1,430 m) and Daeseungryeong Pass (1,260 m), the western end of the Seoraksan Mountain Northwest ridge. In the valley, several large and small waterfalls such as Eungbongpokpo Falls, Yongtangpokpo Falls, and Dumunpokpo Falls have developed, each forming a waterfall lake, and a number of small-scale ponds are formed in Hado besides those with the names including Doktang Pothole, Buktang Pothole, Rainbow Tang Pothole, Peach Tang Pothole, and Yongtang Pothole, creating a beautiful scenery.

### Nature · Humanities Environment

All of the places called tang are formed by the development of pot holes that develop in the homogeneous granite rock mass, but ponds develop according to various geological features such as joint development or differential erosion. In Sibiseonnyeotanggyegok Valley, waterfalls, waterfall lakes, pot holes, rock river beds, gravel river beds and others are connected, and the pot holes are densely packed with two waterfalls (Ongtangpokpo Falls, Yongtangpokpo Falls) on Seoraksan granite between 690 m and 800 m above sea level and developed.

At 930 m above sea level of Yongtangpokpo Falls, Dumunpokpo Falls develop at the boundary



between gneiss and granite, and there is a large waterfall lake below it. In the vicinity of Eungbongpokpo Falls, valleys were developed by differential erosion along intermediate ring dike that intruded Jurassic granite. Large trees such as nut pine, birch, and pine make up a superb view, and it is composed of a mixed forest of coniferous and broad-leaved trees such as the representative Geumgang pine forest, oak forest, and hornbeam forest of Seoraksan



Mountain, and autumn leaves are more subtle and the scenery is outstanding. Doktang Pothole, which is the entrance to Sibiseonnyeotang, offers excellent views, and valleys, forests, and rocky cliffs create a beautiful landscape at the main viewing points. The scenery viewed from the observatory of the Sibiseonnyeotang Peach Tang Pothole Observatory and Yongtangpokpo Falls Observatory is closed in the form of a canyon.

Sibiseonnyeotang Potholes has a legend that the twelve fairies in the sky descend into the valley at night and rise back to the sky before dawn. Another oral tradition is that the fairies ordered by the Jade Emperor descended from the sky and started making 12 baths. Although they made all 12 baths after 12 years, the four fairies were tired and exhausted, and only four baths were buried, leaving only eight. Kim Soo-jeung expressed that there were three baths under the dragon-shaped waterfall, Kim Chang-heup said that there were nine baths, and Lee Eun-sang said that there were eight baths. Lee Eun-sang classified the names for baths, and the names that are currently handed down are as follows : Among the eight baths in the Sibiseonnyeotanggyegok Valley along the trail in Namgyo-ri, the first bath to encounter was called Doktang Pothole (Ongtang), which is the name given because it looks like a pot. The second bath is called Buktang Pothole (Satang) because it looks like a loom in which a ball of thread is put when weaving. The third bath is known as peach bath because it looks like a peach. Lee Eun-sang called it Rainbow Tang Pothole (hongtang) because the rainbow seems to be moving. Then, when you climb the rock wall, an unnamed waterfall continues, and the bath under the waterfall descending from the direction of Ansan Mountain (altitude 1,430 m) was called Yongtang Pothole. It is said to have originated as a place where rituals for rain were given to dragons known as the god of water. If you go up about 110 m along the legal trail from Yongtang Observatory, there is Dumunpokpo Falls on the right. Dumunpokpo Falls, which means 'To close the door,' forms the climax of Sibiseonnyeotang. During the reign of Jeongjo in the Joseon Dynasty, Seong Hae-eung (1760~1839) selected Sibiseonnyeotang as his first among the many famous spots of Seoraksan in 'Donggukmyeongsangi'. According to "Seoraksan Mountain Exploration Guide" published by Mr.Han Chan-Seok in 1960, "Where is the best place in Seoraksan Mountain? If anyone asks, don't discuss the essence of Seorak at all until you hear the superb view of Sibitang."

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

The old documentary materials also express the excellent Scenic Site value, and the value of Scenic Sites is high due to the abundance of literary materials, and the scenic value is outstanding as it shows a beautiful

landscape. In autumn, you can feel the best view of Sibiseonnyeotanggyegok Valley, and the dark autumn leaves and rock walls between the valleys harmonize with the jade-colored valley water, creating a spectacular view of Naesorak. In winter, the waterfalls connecting the baths turn into white ice pillars or wide ice walls, making the winter landscape beautiful. Sibiseonnyeotanggyegok Valley is of great value as a Scenic Site because it is one of valleys with outstanding views among the various valleys in Seoraksan Mountain, so it is of great value as a scenic site.







# Suryeomdonggyegok and Gugokdamgyegok Valleys in Seoraksan Mountain

70

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 99 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 12-21, Yongdae-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do  
**Designated area** 1,394,770 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013







### Cultural Heritage Status

The area from Baekdamgyegok Valley to Gugokdamgyegok Valley through Suryeumdonggyegok Valley is located in the upper part of Yeongsilcheon flowin, which is merged with Bukcheon flowing from Jinbureong Pass and Misiryong Pass. Gayadonggyegok Valley originating from the northwest of Daecheongbong Peak, the main peak of Seoraksan Mountain, and the valley originating from Jungcheongbong Peak merge at the northwestern end of Oknyeobong Peak to form Gugokdamgyegok Valley and continue to flow northwest, forming Suryeumdonggyegok Valley. Suryeumdonggyegok Valley continues to join Gomgolgyegok Valley and Small Gwidaegibonggyegok Valley, and extends to Baekdamgyegok Valley by joining Galgolgyegok Valley. There are Baekdamsa Temple and Yeongsiam Temple on the way up Suryeumdonggyegok Valley, and it is divided into the road to Ohseam Temple and the road to Bongjeongam Temple at the ridge above Yeongsiam Temple. If following Gugokdamgyegok Valley to Bongjeongam Temple, you can see Mansupokpo Falls, Gwaneumpokpo Falls, Yongsonpokpo Falls, and Ssangyongpokpo Falls.

### Nature·Humanities Environment



Gugokdamgyegok Valley passes through the granite area. Due to the strong lower part erosion, the river valley shows the form of the incised meander that forms a narrow and deep valley, and the shape of the river in Suryeumdonggyegok Valley also shows the form of the incised meander, but the width of the river valley is relatively wider than that of Gugokdamgyegok Valley. Compared to Gugokdamgyegok Valley, Suryeumdonggyegok Valley shows remarkably less development of rock formations or waterfalls or ponds that develop on the riverbed. Gugokdamgyegok Valley is a long valley formed by the fluvial erosion of Yeongsilcheon passing through Garibong granite intruded in the Jurassic Period of the Mesozoic era, gneiss of the Precambrian period, and sedimentary rocks of the Mesozoic Cretaceous, and rocky beds, gravel beds, ponds, and small waterfalls are developed everywhere, creating a beautiful landscape. You can observe various geological structures such as intrusive structures, fault structures, and sedimentary structures from the outcrops that form the rocky bed of the valley. Like the area where Seoraksan granite in the Cretaceous period is distributed, it does not form a rugged topography with sharp rock



peaks, rock ridges, tors, gorges, and strange rock formations, but there are beautiful valleys, abundant water quantity, lush forests, historical Baekdamsa Temple and Yeongsiam Temple, trails through the forest, Baekdam Tourist Information Center, and Suryeumdong Shelter, attracting many tourists. Waterfall lakes, Ambong Peaks, Yeongsiam Temple and waterfalls (Ssangyongpokpo Falls, Gwaneumpokpo Falls, Yongdampokpo Falls, etc.) along the forest road from Baekdamsa Temple to Gugokdam show a beautiful landscape, and it is composed of a mixed forest of coniferous and broad-leaved trees such as Geumgang pine forest, oak forest, and hornbeam forest, the representative trees in Seoraksan Mountain, and autumn leaves are more subtle and the scenery is outstanding. You can enjoy the view of the Yongajangseong Ridge peak and the northwestern ridge of Naesorak, which are overlapped on the left and right, and waterfalls, bedrock, ponds, and flora landscapes are continuously produced.

It is a waterfall in the southeastern valley of Yeongsi-dong. It is named because the shape is like hanging a bamboo blind, and its name is taken from Suryeumdonggyegok Valley in Geumgangsan Mountain. The original location of the place called Suryeumdonggyegok Valley was from the Suryeum-dong Shelter to Gwidaegicheongbong Peak, and is a region including part of present Gugokdamgyegok Valley and Baegundonggyegok Valley. It is said that Suryeum Falls was at the entry to Baegundonggyegok Valley, and the area was formerly called Suryeumdonggyegok Valley. In an old documentary record on Suryeum-dong, Kim Chang-heup (1653~1722) wrote about his visit to Seoraksan Mountain in Dongyusogi, “...Early on, I looked at a lot of strange scenery under the world, but only the picture of Huangshan Mountain was similar to this...But this place faces the big sea to the east, so you can see the sunrise, and there are Suryeum-dong and waterfalls far below, so Huangshan Mountain will not be far from here in that it has all the outstanding scenery.” In Yuseolakgi, Hong Tae-yu (1672~1715) praised the valleys and waterfalls in Suryeom-dong by stating, “Inje’s fine views include Gokbaekdam, Simwonsa, Samyeonjeong, 12 waterfalls, Bongjeongam Rock and Pyemunam Rock, all of which I saw in detail. If we discuss the high peaks and the peculiarity of Cheonseok, 12 waterfalls of Suryeum-dong are the best. I have seen many famous mountains, but only Geumgangsan Mountain is equal to Seoraksan Mountain. No other mountains can compete with Seoraksan Mountain.” In Seorakwanghwanilgi, Lee Bok-won (1719~1792) praised the excellent scenery of the waterfalls and rock walls in Suryeom-dong by saying, “As I go back to 12 waterfalls, the waterfall flows in a whirlpool without hanging or lying down, and each has its own shape. The rock walls of the peaks were like Suryeum-dong, and the more I took the step, the more strange and fantastic. The local cry never ceases behind the ear, and all Tongins\* and Heupchangs were clapping and astonished.”

\*  
Tongin (One of the positions  
managing the warehouse),  
Heupchang (One of the positions  
managing the warehouse)

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**Cultural Heritage Value**

Suryeumdonggyegok Valley Gugokdamgyegok Valley are the representative valleys of Naesorak, and the overall slope is very gentle. Compared to Baekdamgyegok Valley, you can feel the natural taste and subtle flavor, and the scenery is beautiful and spectacular. In particular, the spectacular view of the valley that harmonizes with the autumn leaves makes this road a representative beautiful maple path of Seoraksan Mountain, and countless ponds and lakes spread along the valley, showing a beautiful unexplored view. In the valley, waterfalls (Ssangyongpokpo Falls, Gwaneumpokpo Falls, Yongdampokpo Falls, etc.), waterfall lakes, and rock peaks create beautiful scenery. There are old literature records on Suryeum-dong, such as Kim Chang-heup (1653~1722) and Hong Tae-yu (1672~1715), who express the valleys and waterfalls of Suryeum-dong as having more beautiful scenery than Huangshan Mountain in China, enhancing the historical and cultural value of scenic beauty.







# Ulsanbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain

71

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 100 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 1-2, Wonam-ri, Toseong-myeon, Goseong-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.  
**Designated area** 631,090 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013







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### Cultural Heritage Status

Ulsanbawi Rock, a huge granite with a circumference of 4 km and an elevation of 873 m, forms the boundary between Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si and Toseong-myeon, Goseong-gun, and consists of 6 peaks, and there are 5 pot-shaped holes in the upper part, making it even more beautiful when viewed closely. As a strange rock cliff made of the unique weathering pattern of granite, it shows a marvelous natural landscape, and Ulsanbawi Rock, which is viewed from downtown Sokcho and the east coast, is more majestic because the distinctive rugged mountain shape contrasts with the surrounding peaks.





## Nature·Humanities Environment

Ulsanbawi Rock has a circumference of 4 km, forming a huge group of rocks that make up six major rock peaks, and an exfoliation dome, a castle koppie, a tor standing vertically from a rock cut, a gnamma (weathering pit), a groove that has a plate-shaped hole in the surface due to chemical weathering of the rock, groove and other granite unknown types are developed in various ways. The protruding rock body shows a exfoliation phenomenon in which the rock is peeled off like an onion peel along the plate joint, and this process creates an exfoliation dome. Ulsanbawi Rock is a terrain created by the progress of this exfoliation phenomenon and severe dissection along vertical joints.

The geology of Ulsanbawi Rock is Sokcho granite that intruded in the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era. Although it does not form the topography of sharp and rugged rock ridges such as Gongnyong Ridge or Yongajangseong Ridge, the saprolite, a product of weathering, is eroded and removed after deep chemical weathering, and Bornhardt with dome-shaped rock masses exposed to the surface developed.

For vegetation, except for pine trees, some herbaceous species, including Sanicula-leaf golden lace, insert and inhabit the bedrock, and only some shrubs, including Korean spirea, inhabit the limited soil layer in the gap of the rock walls.

You can see the entire Ulsanbawi Rock from all over Sokcho city and from Sokcho to Misiryong Tunnel, and the view range narrows as you approach the target site due to the size of the rock peak. The entire view takes place near the logan stone, which is the middle point, and the closer, the narrower the scope of the view due to the size of the rock, but you can see the magnificent granite rock mass from the close view. When you climb to the top, you can see Daecheongbong Peak in the distance, and the whole view of Oesorak at a glance, and the East Sea like a picture. In 『Sinjeungdonggukyeojiseungram』, ‘Ulsanbawi Rock is located on the west side of Ssangseongho Lake in 63-ri, north of Isanbu, and refers to the eastern strand of Daegwallyeong Pass. It is written that it was named as Ulsan because the strange peaks meander as if installing a fence.’ On old maps such as Joseon Maps, it is marked as Cheonhusan Mountain, which compares the blowing of the wind from a rocky mountain to the crying sky. According to a legend, when the Creator created Geumgangsan Mountain, a huge rock in Ulsan, Gyeongsangdo went to Geumgangsan Mountain and settled here, and that is why it was called Ulsanbawi Rock. When it comes to the name of Ulsanbawi Rock, three legends are handed down : Ulsanbawi Rock because it looks like a fence, Ulsanbawi Rock meaning a crying mountain and Ulsanbawi Rock because it came from Ulsan, Gyeongnam.

The beauty is well expressed in the Cheonhusan Mountain travel essay written by munsin (civil vassal) in the Joseon Dynasty, including Joo Se-bung (1495~1554), Choi Yeon (1503~1549),

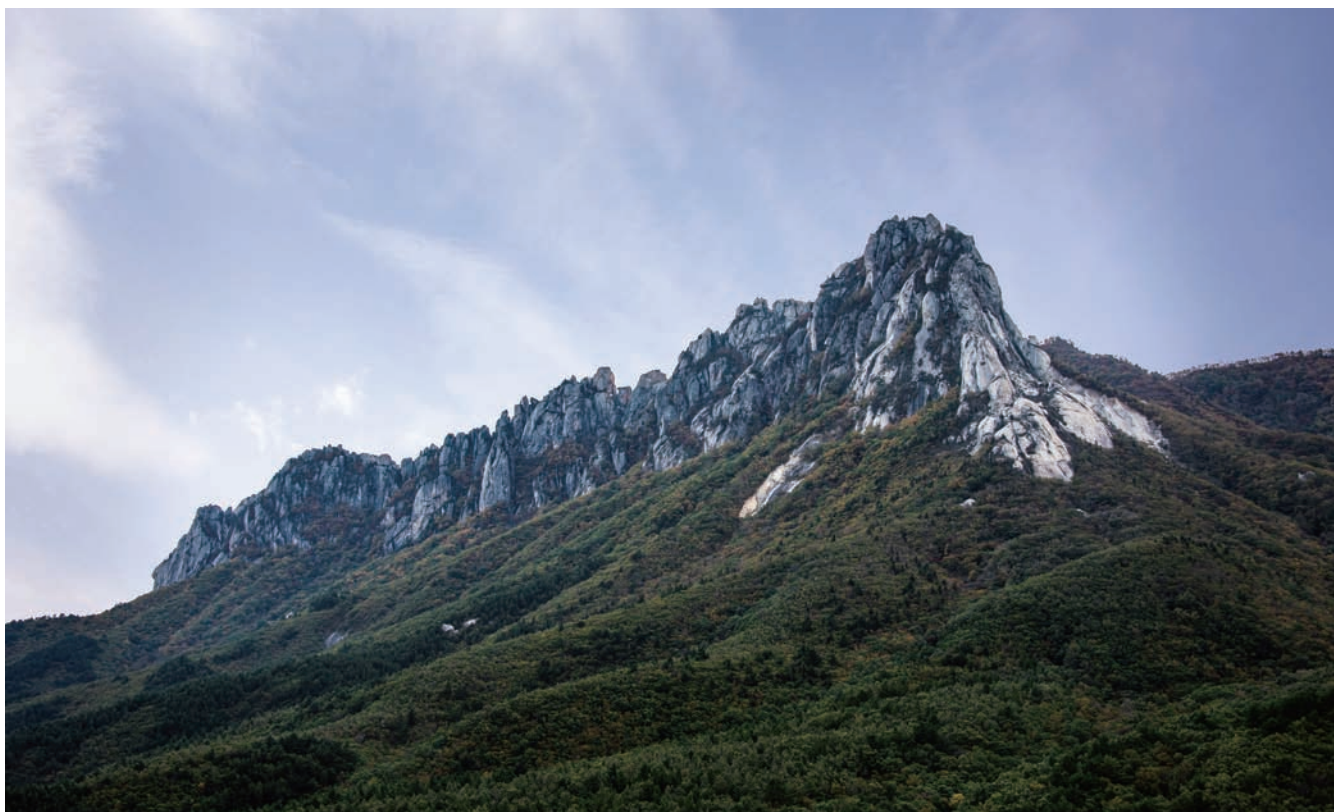
Heo Jeok (1503~1549), Lee Gyeong-seok (1595~1671), Chae Peng-yoon (1669~1731), and Jeong Beomjo (1723~1801). In <Gyejogul>, which is conveyed as a painting of the Geumgangsaguncheop by the landscape painting master, Kim Hong-do (1745~1810), Ulsanbawi Rock is depicted on an overwhelming scale and the Gyejogul and the surrounding landscape below it are reproduced.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Many literary figures during the Joseon Dynasty such as Joo Se-bung, Choi Yeon, and Heo Jeok sang its magnificent and splendid scenery.

Under the rock, there are Gyejoam Temple and Shinheungsa Temple, which are historic in Korean Buddhist history, adding cultural significance. Numerous notices are handed down, and there are still several pieces of the real view landscape paintings painted by Kim Hong-do, which have a great historical and cultural value, increasing the value of scenic beauty. As a strange rock cliff made of the unique weathering pattern of granite, Ulsanbawi Rock is one of the wonderful natural scenery with which many people can empathize. Its distinctive rugged mountain shape is compared with other mountain bodies around it to show a more magnificent appearance, thus combining the value of the outstanding view point along with the scenic value of Ulsan itself.







# Biseondaе Flat Rock and Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley in Seoraksan Mountain

72

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 101 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 41, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do  
**Designated area** 1,495,360 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013

## Cultural Heritage Status

It is located in Naesorak Mountain and is also called Tangsudonggyegok Valley. It originates from Daeseungryeong Pass (1,260 m) and Ansan Mountain (1,430 m), and there are waterfalls and hot springs in a row for about 8 km. If you cross the Bukcheon Stream from Inje Namgyo-ri and go in about 40 minutes to see Ansan Mountain, you first meet Seungso as climbing Tangsodonggol. Passing through Eungbongpokpo Falls under Chilumdae, Guseondaе, and Eungbong Peak (1,221 m), you can see Doktang, Buktang Pothole, Rainbow Tang Pothole, Peach Tang Pothole, and Yongtang Pothole, and if you go up, there are Dumunpokpo Falls, creating beautiful scenery.



## Nature·Humanities Environment

There are Precambrian gneiss, Mesozoic Jurassic granites that intruded them, and Mesozoic Cretaceous sedimentary rocks that form unconformity with them, and Cretaceous Seoraksan granite that intruded all of them again. The uplift of the crust, weathering, and erosion of Ssangcheon flowing into the East Sea create a very beautiful landscape. Waseondaе Flat Rock is a place where wide rocks have been developed due to the abrasion of the river, and Biseondaе Flat Rock is composed of a pond formed by pot holes and plunge pool, rock riverbed and two-stage waterfalls, and vertical cliffs and rock peaks develop, creating a superb view. On the road from Biseondaе Flat Rock to Madeungryeong Pass, Geumganggul Cave, located under Janggunbong



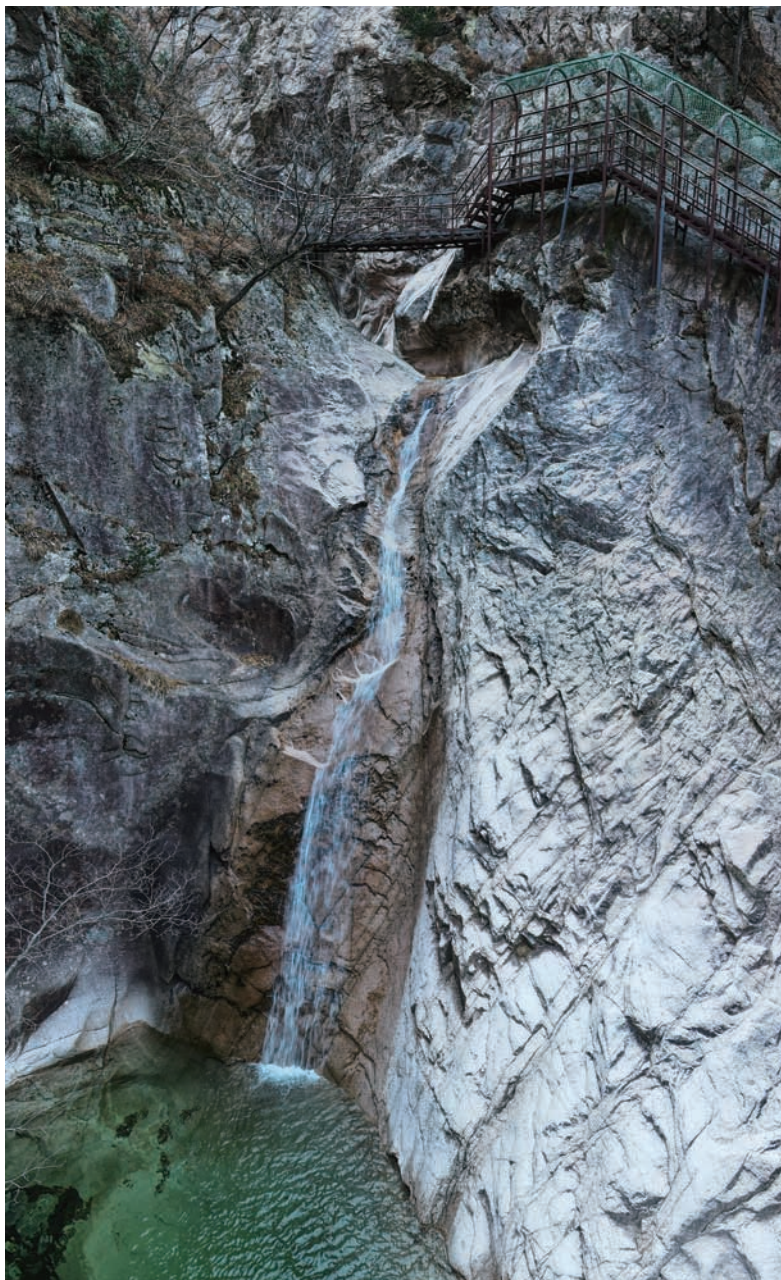




Peak (Mireukbong Peak) in front of Biseondae Flat Rock and in the middle of a cliff, was formed by weathering that developed along the joints. Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley is a valley in the middle of a 7 km course that goes up from Biseondae Flat Rock to Daecheongbong Peak, and prominent landscapes such as Waseondae Flat Rock, Biseondae Flat Rock, Munjudam Lake, Ihodam Lake, Gwimyeonam Rock, Oryunppokpo Falls, Yangpok, and Cheondangpokpo Falls continue along the valley as if the mountain beauty of Seorak is concentrated in one place. As for the vegetation, Mongolian oak trees inhabit widely. In particular, nut pines, Korean birch trees and schmidts birches, which mainly inhabit alpine areas, occupy a wide habitat in the upper part of the Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley, while queritrons occupy a large habitat around Biseondae Flat Rock, a lowland. In addition, there are many other species, such as Korean maple, hornbeam trees, Mono maple, and magnolias, and especially tall trees intensively inhabit around Biseondae Flat Rock. The scenery includes observation decks such as Biseondae Flat Rock and Waseondae Flat Rock, clear ponds such as Munsudam Lake and Ihodam Lake, waterfalls such as Oryunpokpo Falls, Yangpok, Eumpok, Cheondangpokpo Falls, Yeomjupokpo Falls, and strangely rocky cliffs, vegetation, and gorges such as Gwimyeonam Rock including Geumganggul Cave at Mireukbong Peak as continuous landscapes. The whole area of Seoraksan Biseondae Flat Rock and Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley is one of the sections with the most view points among the sections of the Seoraksan Mountain legal trail due to the combination of Oesorak's strange cliffs, ponds, waterfalls, and vegetation. In particular, the interpretation of the Scenic Site writing of the Joseon dynasty scholars who visited Biseondae Flat Rock enhanced the value of the scenic landscape, and the Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley spreading between the Gongnyong Ridge in the west and the Hwachae Ridge in the east from Geumganggul Cave is considered the best view.

The name of Biseondae Flat Rock was given because a god named Magoseon, who played at Waseondae Flat Rock, came here and went up to the sky. Biseondae Flat Rock is said to have been visited by many poets and painters from ancient times to appreciate the subtle nature of nature, and many letters are engraved on the bedrock. In particular, the letter written as 「Biseondae Flat Rock」 is representative, and according to 『Yangyangeupji』, it was written by Yoon Soon. The name Cheonbuldong is derived from the Cheonbulpokpo Falls, and it is said that the name was given because the world of Cheonbongmanam Rock and Cheongsuokdam Lake spreading across the valley seems to have embodied the scenic wonders of 'Thousand Buddhas'. The 18-meter-long natural stone cave in the middle of Mireukbong Peak behind Biseondae Flat Rock is called Geumganggul Cave, and it is said that Saint Wonhyo practiced asceticism here.

Kim Chang-heup's 「Seorakilgi」 highly praised the scenery around Biseondae Flat Rock, saying “I heard that there is Changryongam in Hwasan Mountain, and the roughness is unparalleled, but I don't know how it would be if compared to this place. It was hard to go about ten miles, and then I reached Sikdangam Rock. The rock was flat and soft enough to sit. There were many dense and outstanding peaks and cliffs on the left and right. Among them, Geumganggul Cave was the most weird, and there was a very beautiful red cliff next to it, so I looked up and down and took a deep breath to refresh my mind and spirit.”



### Cultural Heritage Value

From ancient times, many poets and painters have been visited Biseondae Flat Rock to appreciate the subtle nature of nature and sing the scenery of Biseondae Flat Rock. The elegance of Biseondae Flat Rock is so elegant that when you go up along the stone steps from Waseondae Flat Rock, large and small waterfalls are well harmonized to create the ultimate beauty, making it a representative Scenic Site of Seoraksan Mountain. As one of the three major valleys in Korea, along with Chilseon Valley in Jirisan Mountain and Tamna Valley in Hallasan Mountain, Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley represents a very beautiful landscape due to the uplift of the crust, weathering, and erosion of Ssangcheon flowing into the East Sea. The harmony of Munjudam Lake, Ihodam Lake, Gwimyeonam Rock, Oryunpokpo Falls, Yangpok, and Cheondangpokpo Falls creates a landscape comparable to that of Manpokdong in Geumgangsan Mountain, and it is a valley with outstanding scenic value because famous landscapes run along the valley.





# Yongajangseong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain

73

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 102 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 12-21, Yongdae-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do  
**Designated area** 757,090 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013






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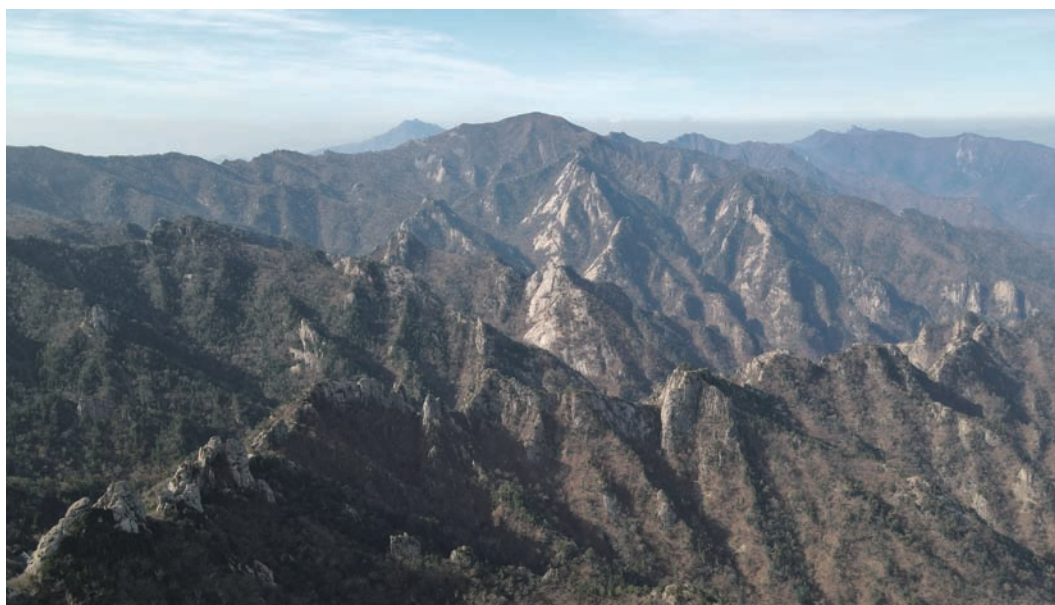
### Cultural Heritage Status

Located at the center of Naeseorak, Yongajangseong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain is a representative ridge of Seoraksan Mountain that shows a mysterious landscape because there are Gayadonggyegok Valley, Mangyeongdae Cliff and Gongnyong Ridge in the east and Suryeomdonggyegok Valley, Gugokdamgyegok Valley in the west starting from the Bongjeongam stupa, and the northwest Jureung is magnificent and grand. From Socheongbong Peak to the back of Bongjeongam Temple, there is a peak of 1,224 m high, and the ridge line is connected in a panoramic way from the Chilhyeongjebong Peak to Oknyeobong Peak. It is called Yongajangseong Ridge because about 20 large and small white granite rock peaks are pointed like dragon's teeth, and they are surrounded by a long line like a castle. When the sea of clouds surrounds the rocks, Yongajangseong Ridge shows a mysterious and awesome scenery as if a hermit came down with a cloud, and especially when the autumn leaves turn red, the scenery is even more spectacular.

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### Nature·Humanities Environment

Gayadonggyegok Valley and Gugokdamgyegok Valley are developed on both sides as mountains and hills that pass through Jungcheongbong Peak and Socheongbong Peak to Oknyeobong Peak in the northwest direction. Showing the characteristics of incised meander rivers, Both valleys constitute a beautiful scenic view along with Yongajangseong Ridge. As in the general phenomenon shown by the Seoraksan Granite Area, the mountains and hills show the typical characteristics such as severe exposure of rock mass and not thick vegetation. Rock masses with





well-developed joints form cliffs and tor at the top of the mountain. Along the joint, the rock bodies form plate shapes or form rock columns. In particular, the high-angle joint planes close to the verticality form cliffs and hinder the development of vegetation. Biotite gneiss is distributed in the area of Socheongbong Peak, where Yongajangseong Ridge begins, but all other mountains and hills consist of a single rock type of Seoraksan granite. The dark color of Seoraksan granite is deep red, which makes up especially beautiful landscape. Since the ridgeline of Yongajangseong Ridge is composed of rock peaks, pine trees and Korean maple are the dominant species in the tree layer and sub-tree layer, respectively. Siberian chrysanthemum sporadically inhabits the bedrock of the ridge.

The section that gives the best view of the natural scenery of Yongajangseong Ridge is the section from Jungcheongbong Peak to Bongjeongam Temple 5-story stone pagoda. From the Gongnyong Ridge, you can see it as a distant view, and from Mangyeongdae Cliff, you can see it as both a distant view and a near view. On the trail of Suryeomdonggyegok Valley, you can see it as the near view and the middle view with a partial view of the strange rock formations and vegetation.

In 1943, Dasuo Iiyama, a member of the 'Korean Mountaineering Association' (1904~1994), used the words 'Yongajangseong Ridge' and 'Cheonbul-dong' on the map in a climbing brochure called <Mountains in Joseon>, and those are known to have been used for the first time in a record. According to the book, 'Cheongbong Peak is the highest peak in Seoraksan Mountain, and in the west direction, Yongajangseong Ridge in the shape of shark's teeth is connected like a fortress through Jungcheongbong Peak.' Afterwards, the word Yongajangseong Ridge began to appear in books or maps related to Seoraksan Mountain published in Korea. It is not known when the word Yongajangseong Ridge was named, but it seems to have been used since the late Japanese colonial period, and to have been named as 'A long fortress made of dragon teeth.'

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Yongajangseong Ridge is a Scenic Site where Ambong peaks and forests change from moment to moment and change into various shapes throughout the four seasons. In addition, with the Bongjeongam stupa as the starting point, Gayadonggyegok Valley, Mangyeongdae Cliff, Osepokpo Falls, and Gongnyong Ridge are located in the east, and the northwest main ridge stretches magnificently along Suryeumdong and Gugokdamgyegok Valley in the west. With Baekundonggyegok Valley upstream, Ssangryongpokpo Falls, Gwaneumpokpo Falls, Yongsonpokpo Falls, and Mansupokpo Falls present a grand sight and flow to Baekdamgyegok Valley flowing in front of Baekdamsa Temple, creating a representative scenic beauty of Naesorak Valley, which is highly valued as a scenic site.









# Gongnyong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain

74

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 103 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 41, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do, etc.

**Designated area** 1,313,080 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013







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### Cultural Heritage Status

It is a 7 km-long ridge that runs from Madeungryeong Pass to Sinseonam Hermitage and spans the administrative districts of Sokchosi and Inje-gun. It is the central ridge of Seorak, where 1,257 rock peaks rising strongly like the back of a giant dinosaur create a ridge range and form the boundary between Naesorak Mand Oesorak. Gongnyong Ridge is a watershed separating Yeongdong and Yeongseo, and clouds often form and the weather changes every minute. It is a place where you can see Yongajangseong Ridge and Gayadonggyegok Valley in Naesorak at a glance, as well as a breathtaking view from the Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley in Oesorak to the East Sea. Gongnyong Ridge is named because it looks like a dinosaur soaring powerfully and cheerfully. The appearance entwined with clouds is the climax of the beautiful scenery, as if you are seeing the realm of hermits. Among the mountain ridges in Korea, it has the most beautiful, magnificent and mysterious scenery.





## Nature·Humanities Environment

In Gongnyong Ridge and surroundings, Seoraksan granite, which intruded in the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era, is distributed, and rugged rock peaks with a steep rock slope by vertical joints line up one after another, creating a spectacular view. It is a landscape formed mainly by the development of rocks that are sharply cracked in various shapes, severe differential erosion, and mechanical weathering, and the vegetation does not develop well at the top of the mountain or at the rocky edge, and the rocky outcrops are exposed, forming a wonderful landscape. Partly due to the development of low-angle joints that are presumed to be unloading joints formed by relieving the pressure, the rock masses seem to have a layered structure. On most cliffs, you can see the development of several pairs of joints intersecting each other. It is composed of Seoraksan granite, which has a high content of coarse red feldspar, and partly, red feldspar forms a semicrystal shape, showing the form of porphyry.

The tree species representing the tree layer in Gongnyong Ridge are khangin fir, *Quercus mongolica*, and nut pine, and the sub-tree layer is mainly composed of Korean maple and Erman's birch. The main species of the shrub layer are Korean arborvitae and Hairy Korean rhododendron, and the main species of the herbaceous species include Korean swamppink, Thunberg's chive, Monk'shood, and gentians.

The section that gives the best view of the natural scenery of Gongnyong Ridge is the section from Daecheongbong Peak to Socheongbong Peak, which is viewed in a distant view. From Geumganggul Cave, you can see the ridges extending from the northern end of Gongnyong Ridge to Daecheongbong Peak, and you can see both middle and distant views at Mangyeongdae Cliff. Inside Gongnyong Ridge, you can see Oseorak and Naeseorak together, as well as the strange rocks and natural vegetation inside.

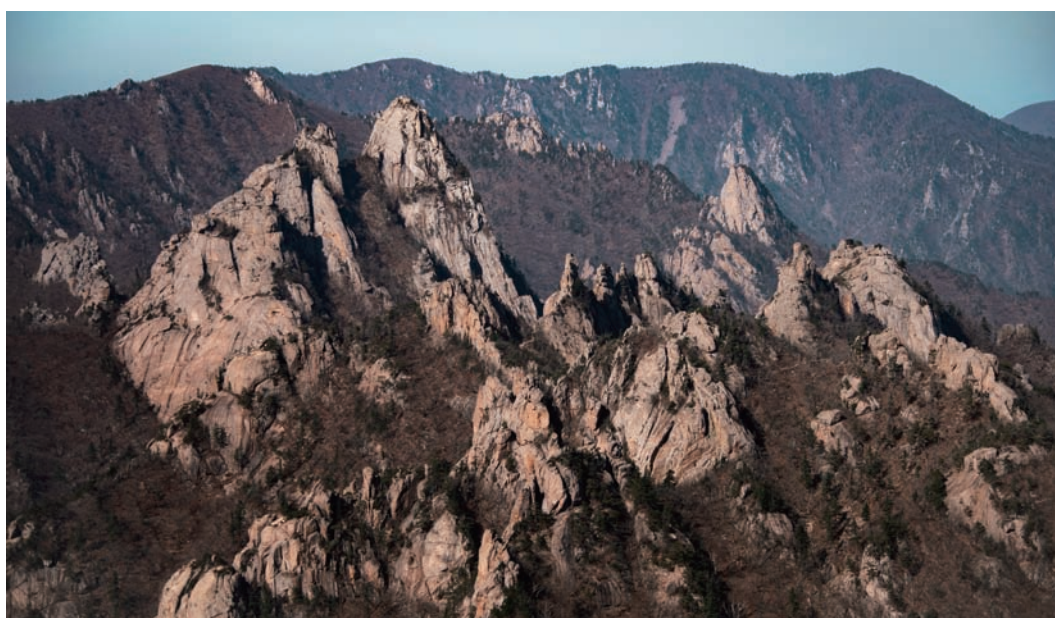
Like Yonggajangseong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain earlier, Dasuo Iiyama, a member of the 'Korean Mountaineering Association' (1904~1994), used the words 'Gongnyong Ridge' on the map in a climbing brochure called <Mountains in Joseon> in 1943, and it is known to have been used for the first time in a record. According to <The Place Name of Sokcho> published by the Sokcho Cultural Center in 1990, Gongnyong Ridge became known as the team of Sunwoo Jung-ok (1940~), Jeong Gyu-hyeon (1942~), and Chae Tae-woong successfully reached Gongnyong Ridge in the winter of 1963, and there are now legal trails, attracting many visitors.

If the topography of Seoraksan Mountain is interpreted in terms of the theory of divination based on topography, it is said to have the geographical features of 'Geumgyporan', where chickens sit on eggs. It is said that Daecheongbong Peak is the head of a chicken, Death Valley is the chicken's neck, Hwachae ridge is the chicken's right wing, and the northwest ridge is the chicken's left wing, and Gongnyong Ridge corresponds to the body of a chicken.

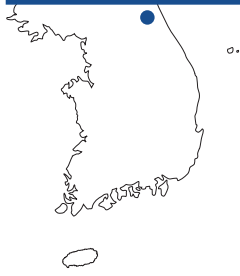
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**Cultural Heritage Value**

Gongnyong Ridge is also a hiking trail that everyone wants to cross, and the surrounding mountains and rocky peaks are beautiful and magnificent, showing a landscape reminiscent of the stage of Taoist hermits, so it can be said to be of great value as a Scenic Site. The scenic view from the distance in the section of Daecheongbong Peak-Jungcheongbong Peak-Socheongbong Peak-Heeungak Shelter further increases the value, and the landscape composition overlooking the shape of the mountain trunk of the Baekdudaegan Mountain Range is very excellent. It is also a site where you can view the natural scenery made up of the strange rocks and rock peaks of Naesorak and Oesorak from various angles.







# Mangyeongdae Cliff in Seoraksan Mountain

75

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 104 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 12-21, Yongdae-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.

**Designated area** 134,640 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2013







### Cultural Heritage Status

Mangyeongdae Cliff is a peak that is 922 m above sea level, right in front of Ohseam, which was previously named as Gwaneumam Temple when built by Jajangyulsa in the 12th year (643) during the reign of Shilla Queen Sunduk and destroyed, and then rebuilt by Seoljeong in the 21st year (1643) during the reign of Injo. As a viewing point where you can see 10,000 spectacular views such as Yongajangseong Ridge, Gongnyong Ridge, Heukseondonggyegok Valley, and Nahanbong Peak, it is a popular attraction for many tourists.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

The summit of Mangyeongdae Cliff forms a gentle curved surface appearing by typical granite weathering, and spherical tors are also developed. The northern slope of Gayadonggyegok Valley, including Mangyeongdae Cliff, forms steep cliffs commonly seen in Seoraksan granite. The linear structure that appears in the north of Mangyeongdae Cliff reflects the trajectory of the Gaya-dong Fault, and this fault develops from the vicinity of Baekdamsa Temple toward the southeast, passes through the north of Mangyeongdae Cliff, and reaches the Gayadonggyegok Valley. Seoraksan granite that composes Mangyeongdae Cliff is distributed with relatively rugged topography, and the western region of Mangyeongdae Cliff where Garibong granite and biotite gneiss, which are Precambrian granitic rocks compared to Seoraksan granite, forms a relatively gentle topography.





Seoraksan granite of Mangyeongdae Cliff has a weaker red color than other places.

In the case of vegetation, the dominant species is *Quercus mongolica*, but pines and juniper trees mainly inhabit the sub-tree layers in the bedrock. Pine trees mainly grow on the mountain peaks and ridges where the rock mass is exposed a lot. Therefore, pine trees dominate the ridges of Mangyeongdae Cliff, and the valleys are formed with mixed forests of *Quercus mongolica*-pine trees dominated by *Quercus mongolica*.

Mangyeongdae Cliff is in the position where you can see Naeseorak best. In the distant view, you can see Daecheongbong Peak and Gwidaegicheongbong, and can also see Gongnyong Ridge in the far and middle views enough to identify the topography of the west. From the middle and close views, you can see the northern ridge of Yongajangseong Ridge in the best way, and can see Cheonwangmun Gate and Osepokpo Falls of Gayadonggyegok Valley, and can see Oseam Temple right below. To the north, the nameless Mumyeongbong Peak is shaped like a strange rock.

Naeseorak Mangyeongdae Cliff is called Mangyeongdae Cliff because it allows you to enjoy all the scenery when you climb here. It is also called Manggyeongdae in the sense of “to be able to see” many landscapes. In 「Dongjeonggi」, Kim Chang-hyup (1651~1708), munsin (civil vassal) during the late Joseon Dynasty, climbed to Mangyeongdae Cliff on August 30, 1696 and expressed the impression of Mangyeongdae Cliff as follows.

I got in a sedan chair and headed to Mangyeongdae Cliff. Located at about 5 ri south of Daeseungam Temple, Mangyeongdae Cliff was a rocky peak. The rocky cliff at the front was very high and steep, so I could not see the ground when looking down, and the top was even more sheer, so only one person could sit. Going up and looking into the mountains, I could see many rocky valleys like the back of my hand. The white fog just formed like a big sea, and quickly changed into a thousand different shapes while emerging and disappearing after swallowing and vomiting the surrounding objects. After sitting for a while, I walked down a steep slope, and the difficulty was the same as the path I walked yesterday. The only difference was that it was uphill yesterday and downhill today. I went 5 ri and finally went up to Namyeo, came to Hagyesa Temple, ate lunch, and returned to the town at sunset.

In addition, Jo Moon-soo (1590~1647), a munsin during the middle of the Joseon Dynasty, and Lee Eui-suk (1733~1807), a munsin during the late Joseon Dynasty, left writings describing the landscape of Mangyeongdae Cliff.

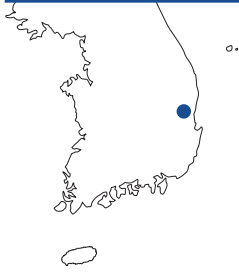
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**Cultural Heritage Value**

In the case of Oseam Temple right in front of Mangyeongdae Cliff, worn stone objects are seen here and there, and there is a theory that Maewoldang Kim Si-sup stayed for a long time, so it was named Oseam after his nickname Osesindong. According to another legend, during the Silla Dynasty, Buddhist master Maewol brought a young nephew and built a hermitage here, but after he went out to get food in the late winter, it snowed a lot and came back after the spring of the following year. And his nephew, who was considered dead, was alive. Therefore, it was named Oseam Temple, meaning that a five-year-old child was enlightened. And those legends add depth to the humanistic landscape.







# Jusanji Reservoir and Surroundings in Cheongsong

76

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 105 | **Type** Historical and cultural scenery

**Location** San 41-1, Jusanji-ri, Juwangsang-myeon, Cheongsong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.

**Designated area** 2,417,996 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 21, 2013







## Cultural Heritage Status

Jusanji Reservoir in Cheongsong began to be constructed in August 1720, and was completed in October 1721, the following year. At the entrance rock, there is a merit monument of Lee Jin-pyo, who gave great credit to the Jusanji dam established by Jo Se-man and the descendants of Lee Jin-pyo from the Lees of Wolseong in 1771 (47th year during the reign of Yeongjo). The Jusanji Reservoir originates from a reservoir created by trapping water flowing down from the Jusanjae (Jusanryeong) valley, which is an east hill. The Jusanji Reservoir, about 3 km away from Jusanjiri Village in the southwest of Juwangsan Mountain, is the origin of the Jusancheon tributary and is included in the Juwangsan National Park area. Topographically, the entrance to the reservoir is a canyon, and when it was completed in 1721, its circumference was 1,180 chuck (Korean feet) and the depth was 8 chuck. Today, after several renovations, the embankment length is 63 m, the height of the embankment is 15 m, the average depth is 8 m, the total water reservoir is 105,000 tons, and the irrigation area is 13.7 ha. It is said that the reservoir-based structure has accumulated sediment layers on the dense fused tuff, and the water has not dried up even after a long drought since its completion. Red Leaf Willows, more than 150 years old, have roots in the water and grow wildly, boasting a unique scenery where beautiful natural landscapes are projected into the water. Today, a 1 km section from the entrance to the Jusanji Reservoir was newly created as a nature observation trail, and the scenery seen from the waterside observation deck is also outstanding.





## Nature·Humanities Environment

The Jusanji Reservoir in Cheongsong is surrounded by the dense forest of Juwangsang Mountain, and the valley water starting from Byeolbawi Rock forms a water system that flows into the reservoir. The base of the reservoir forms a base like a large vessel by accumulating non-welded tuff and sedimentary rocks on hard welded tuff formed by entangled volcanic ash. When water flows in and it rains, it retains water in the welded tuff bedrock layer and then gradually flows water, maintaining a clean and abundant quantity of water.

Natural monuments such as Eurasian Otter (*Lutra lutra*), Brown Hawk-Owl (*Ninox scutulata*), Oriental Scops Owl (*Otus sunia*), and Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*), as well as Elks, Raccoons, and Ducks live in the main production area. The old Red Leaf Willow landscape, which looks as if floating on the surface of a large reservoir, is reminiscent of a quiet yet mysterious world of another world. In the scenery of the Jusanji Reservoir area, fresh green in spring and autumn leaves are the most beautiful. With centuries-old Red Leaf Willows as a core landscape, there are unexplored views of the broad-leaved forests (oaks, maple, etc.) around the reservoir, the water surface with the shape of pine trees reflected like a mirror, as well as autumn leaves and sunset, and the view of Juwangsang Byeolbawi Rock. It is presumed that Red Leaf Willows, the representative biological resources of the Jusanji Reservoir ecological landscape, have been growing since the time of construction, and water energy is weakening because the water level has risen due to the embankment height construction in the 1980s. Therefore, continuous monitoring is being conducted, such as transplantation for 4 weeks at the nearby Nakdonggang Riverside in 2014. The Jusanji Reservoir is an agricultural reservoir which began to be built in August, 46th year of Sukjong (1720) by 66 villagers during the Joseon Dynasty and was completed in October of the first year of Gyeongjong (1721). At the time of construction, the circumference was 1,180 chuk (about 357.6 m), and the depth



was 8 chuck (2.4 m). In the 47th year of King Yeongjo (1771), the descendants of Lee Jin-pyo from the Lees of Wolseong (Gyeongju) and Jo Se-man erected a commemorative monument on the rock at the entrance to the Jusanji Reservoir to commemorate the merit of Lee Jin-pyo, who greatly contributed to the construction of the Jusanji Reservoir. The commemorative monument says, “He built an embankment to block water and benefit everyone, so we erected a stone sculpture so as not to forget his significance.” The Jusanji Reservoir was greatly expanded in 1931, and expansion construction was carried out in 1983, with a bank length of 63 m and a height of 15 m, an east-west length of about 200 m, a north-south length of 100 m, an average depth of 7.8 m, a full water area of 2.8ha, and a water storage of 108,000 t. In 2013, an aging fire control system installed on the slope was replaced to control the water level in the reservoir. The villagers have grown rice with water of the Jusanji Reservoir and produced famous fruit trees (pears, Cheongsong apples) nationwide. Every year in March of the lunar calendar, the Sanshin Festival is held to express gratitude to the ancestors who built the Jusanji Reservoir and mountain spirits and wish for a good harvest in the year. Today, the superb view of the Jusanji Reservoir is the most preferred stage for photographers. Along with Juwangsang National Park, it has established itself as a representative landscape resource in the Cheongsong area.

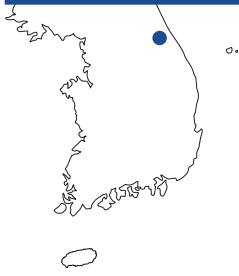
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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

The Jusanji Reservoir in Cheongsong is an agricultural reservoir built by villagers in the 1st year of Gyeongjong during the Joseon Dynasty (1721). A commemorative monument, which was erected in the 47th year of Yeongjo (1771) to commemorate Lee Jin-pyo's merit, who gave benefits by blocking the dam to trap water, remains on the rock at the entrance. The topographical conditions, where beautiful natural scenery spreads throughout the year, is a shape that embraces the reservoir, and the harmony of agricultural culture enhances the value of the traditional existential landscape. The clear water in the Jusanji Reservoir flows along the valley from Byeolbawi Rock Peak, stays at the Jusanji Reservoir, and is surrounded by lush forests extending from the Yeongbong Peak of Juwangsang Mountain. The mingling with Red Leaf Willows as if floating on the water creates a quiet yet cozy atmosphere of another world.

In particular, Red Leaf Willows, which are more than 150 years old, harmonize with the fog of water at dawn to give a dreamy mystery, and the natural scenery projected like a mirror on the reservoir and Juwangsang Byeolbawi Rock come as huge landscape aesthetics. The Jusanji Reservoir has excellent ecological, landscape, and academic value based on the reservoir agricultural culture, and is an irrigation attraction registered as a UNESCO World Geopark in Cheongsong in 2017.





# Yongyeongyegok Valley, Gangneung

77

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 106 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 1, Sagimak-ri, Sacheon-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.  
**Designated area** 9,258,692 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 21, 2013







### Cultural Heritage Status

Yongyeongyegok Valley is located in Yongsugol, between Ungyebong Peak (530 m) and Cheonmabong Peak (1,015 m) at the foot of Hwangbyeonsan Mountain. It is a valley formed along Sacheon Stream, and the length, which is designated as a cultural property, is about 2.2 km. The entire Yongyeongyegok Valley is about 6 km from the downstream to the upper stream. At the top of the valley, there is a beautiful “Yangjipokpo Falls” formed in two stages with a height of about 20 m, forming the best beauty of the valley. In addition, the numerous ponds and waterfalls that continue toward the downstream of the valley show the beautiful natural scenery of the valley. In autumn, it shows a very beautiful appearance in harmony with the green, clear water that constantly flows through the rocky rocks of the valley and the dark colored leaves around the valley. Since not many people visit here, the nature is almost untouched without damage, and the pine trees and strange rocks around the valley create a superb view.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Yongyeongyegok Valley, one of the valleys located in the east of Baekdudaegan Mountain Rang, is the upstream of Sacheoncheon. In Sacheoncheon, several valleys originating from Dongsamyeon between Maebong Peak and Konsinbong Peak of the Taebaek Mountains merge at Yongsugol through Murungdae and flow in the northeast direction to flow into the East Sea, and the mountain terrains of the ranges in the south and north of the valley become rugged toward Baekdudaegan Mountain Range, but gradually change to hilly mountains toward the downstream. In Yongyeongyegok Valley, there is a lot of weathering and typical granite topography formed by

river erosion, transport, and sedimentation has developed. It shows beautiful natural scenery in harmony with the surrounding dense trees by forming a typical river topography in a granite area in which river terrains including small waterfalls, waterfall lakes, ponds, lakes and others and rock beds or gravel beds are continuously developed. The mixture of large pine trees standing tall along with broad-leaved trees at the mountain stream side, and broad-leaved trees such as oriental oaks, queritrons, Walter’s dogwoods, Mongolian





oaks, wildwalnut tree, and linden trees makes the valley scenery further stand out. The shape of the valley generally forms a wide open type, but gradually forms a canyon or changes to a narrow open type as going upstream. Therefore, in places where the landscape also forms a gorge, it may form a closed landscape form due to the extremely limited visibility, but the overall sense of openness is strong. In the geology of Yongyeonggyegok Valley, biotite granite intruded in the Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era was widely distributed, corestones appeared a lot, and tor developed. Differential erosion and strong physical weathering promotes the separation of rock masses, forming a collective corestone terrain at the top of a mountain or slope, showing a beautiful landscape in harmony with the surrounding forest.

Yongyeonsa Temple, which is known to have been founded by Jajangyulsa in the Silla period, is located in Yongyeonggyegok Valley. The name of Yongyeonsa Temple comes from the legend of “Yongyeon” that once upon a time there was a pond in this village, where the dragon ascended to heaven. Also, the old road along the mountain stream remains over a considerable section, and you can find traces of the old people’s making porcelain. Based on this, it is presumed that there would have been many Sagimak Kiln Sites in Yongyeonggyegok Valley, which can be said to be an important placeness to symbolize Yongyeonggyegok Valley. Historical and humanistic elements





and natural landscape elements are well preserved in the area of Yongyeongyegok Valley, such as Buddhist culture, ceramic culture in Sagimak-ri area, and traditional ritual cultural events of village festivals at Yongyeongyegok Valley.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

In the area of Yongyeongyegok Valley, weathering is done a lot, and typical granite topography formed by river erosion, transport and sedimentation is developing. There is not only a large-scale Yangjipokpo Falls boasting its majesty, but also it forms a typical river topography in a granite area in which small-scale waterfall lakes, ponds, lakes, etc. and rock beds or gravel beds are continuously developed. It shows a very beautiful natural scenery in harmony with the surrounding lush trees. It has another distinction from topography with developed waterfalls or sharp rock peaks in Seoraksan Mountain and Wolchul Mountain made of granite. As the surrounding cultural resources, Yongyeonsa Temple, Sagimakgol, Kiln site, Yongso and others are scattered, so it has sufficient value of a Scenic Site as a humanities environment.







# Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion and Surroundings, Gwangju

78

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 107 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 10, Hwanbyeokdang-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, etc. | **Designated area** 26,832 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** November 6, 2013








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### Cultural Heritage Status

Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion is located at the foot of a valley in the upper stream of Jeungamcheon Stream (Changgyecheon Stream). Today, it is located at the top of Gwangju Lake which became a lake when a dam was built. Damyang Soswaewon and Sikyeongjeong Pavilion are located in the north of Jeungamcheon Stream, and Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion is built at the foot of the southern hill of Jeungamcheon Stream. Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion, Soswaewon, and Shikyeongjeong Pavilion are scenic sights called Ildongsamseung.

Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion is a room type pavilion with 3 spaces at the front and 2 spaces on the side. 2 rooms are located on the rear side above the natural stone stonework base, and 4 floors have a ㄱ-shaped plane. A square pond remains under the pavilion, and Jodae, Yongso, and Ssangsong are located beyond the wall of Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion. Jeungamcheon Stream is a river called Jamitan, and before Gwangju Lake was created, Crape Myrtles were lined up along the rapids in this creek. In the middle of summer, the red group dance of Crape Myrtle in Jamitan leading to Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion means that the whole area of Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion is a landscape of Dongcheon.

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### Nature·Humanities Environment

Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion is located at the foot of a mountain that flows down the northern ridge from Mudeungsan Mountain. The mountain stream flowing from the Wonhyo Valley in the north of Mudeungsan Mountain forms Changgyecheon, and Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion is located at the foot of the northern mountain of Chunghyo Village, which is formed on the side of Changgyecheon. Around the hill where Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion is located, plant communities from Mudeungsan Mountain form rear forests, and near Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion, bamboo forests surround the pavilion garden, creating a cozy atmosphere.

Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion is a room type pavilion built in the early 1540s by Sachon Kim Yoon-je (1501~1572), born in Chunghyo village, to train younger students while enjoying nature. A room type pavilion is a pavilion used as a place for most people to stay or study. It is presumed that Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion was the backyard of Sachon Kim Yoon-je's head house. The Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion Garden was created by constructing a pond and others using the sloped topography in front of Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion and building a fence around it. The spatial structure of the Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion Garden consists of the inner garden inside the fence and the outer garden such as Changgyecheon, Jodae, and Yongso in the visible range outside the fence. The Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion Garden is one of pavilion gardens, which has become









the birthplace of ancient texts, ancient poetry, and Gasa literature. Saryus who formed Honam Gadan in the middle of the Joseon Dynasty left many literary works in a number of pavilions including Ildongsamseung in Jeungamcheon Stream. Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion greatly developed Korean literature as Seokcheon Lim Eok-ryeong, Seoha-dang Kim Seong-won, Myeonangjung Song Soon, Soswaegong Yang San-bo, and Songgang Jeong Cheol formed Honam Gadan together with Sachon Kim Yoon-je in a number of pavilion gardens located around Jamitan (Changgyecheon) such as Sikyoungjeong, Myeonangjeong, Songgangjeong, Doksujeong, and Soswaewon.

The Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion Garden was a place where the best scholars and poets of the day visited, and it was a representative annex garden that developed the Confucian scholar culture of the Joseon Dynasty by appreciating the beautiful natural scenery, writing poetry and lyrics, and culminating the Pungryu culture.

Poems related to Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion include Seokcheon Im Eok-ryeong's 7 poems regarding Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion and 24 poems dedicated to Sachon Kim Yoon-je, and Myeonangjung Song Soon, Haseo Kim In-hoo, Gobong Gi Dae-seung, Songgang Jeong Cheol, Jebong Go Gyeong-myeong, and many other writers wrote Hwanbyeok-dang poems and poems dedicated to Kim Yun-je, and those poems have been handed down so far. In particular, Seokcheon Im Eok-ryeong's poem is the one that romantically sang the mood of Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion after the rain and depicts the beautiful appearance of the Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion Garden.

### Cultural Heritage Value

As a place that formed Honam Gadan to produce outstanding writers of the Korean literature history, and a place where famous literary men of the day made exchanges, the Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion Garden is one annex garden representing pavilion gardens scattered around Jamitan. In particular, Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion, along with Soswaewon and Sikyoungjeong in Damyang, is a representative Scenic Site of Jamitan rapids, which is known as Ildongsamseung. As the name of Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion suggests, Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion forms a beautiful natural landscape surrounded by greenery of pine forest, bamboo forest, Jamitan, Jodae, Yongso, Ssangsong including pavilions and ponds. In addition, the Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion Garden can be said to be a garden with excellent value as an annex garden that shows the representative pavilion culture of Honam.





# Gyeongpodaek Pavilion and Gyeongpoho Lagoon, Gangneung

79

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 108 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 365 Gyeongpo-ro, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc. | **Designated area** 1,038,952 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** December 30, 2013





### Cultural Heritage Status

Gyeongpoho Lagoon viewed from Gyeongpodae Pavilion is one of the eight famous spots in Eastern Korea.

Gyeongpodae Pavilion, along with Gyeongpoho Lagoon, a naturally formed lagoon, is an outstanding Scenic Site on the east coast, and is a Scenic Site conveyed by poems, paintings, and excursions left by numerous poets and painters. As a place where Gyeongpo 8 views, which compare the natural scenery of Gyeongpodae Pavilion and Gyeongpoho Lagoon, 8 views centered on Hohaejeong, and Gangneung 8 views of Kim Gyeonggi, have been handed down, it is a tourist attraction with a great view of natural scenery and various cultural and landscape elements.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Gyeongpodae Pavilion is a pavilion built on the shore of Gyeongpoho Lagoon, one of the lagoons formed by coastal currents on the east coast.

A lagoon is a shallow lake that appears on the coast separated from the sea, and is also a lake that is completely separated from the sea by sand bars and sand spits. There are many lagoons on the east coast, among which Gyeongpoho Lagoon is the best known lagoon. Unjeongcheon Stream (Back stream), Jukheoncheon Stream (Front stream), and Anhyeoncheon Stream were rivers that flowed into Gyeongpoho Lagoon, but now the flow path has changed and there is no river flowing into Gyeongpoho Lagoon.

Around Gyeongpoho Lagoon, many pavilions are located around Gyeongpodae Pavilion. In addition to Wolpajeong Pavilion in the center of Gyeongpoho Lagoon, there are Gyeonghojeong Pavilion, Sangmyeongjeong Pavilion, Geumranjeong Pavilion, Banghaejeong Pavilion, Seokranjeong Pavilion,

Hohaejeong Pavilion, and Haeunjeong Pavilion, and Seongyojang House and Ojukheon House are located nearby. The pine forests built around Gyeongpodae Pavilion are very lush and block the sea breeze and further enhance the scenic value of Gyeongpoho Lagoon as an especially beautiful landscape element.

Gyeongpodae Pavilion is a huge pavilion with 30 spaces (6 at the front and 5 on the side) with 32 columns. Gyeongpodae Pavilion is a very large pavilion, compared to the fact that most of the public pavilions built by local government offices are built in the size of 6~8 spaces. 「Gyeongpodae





Shinjeonggi」 written by An Chuk reveals the purpose of its founding by saying, “This is the place where Yeongrangseon-in used to play. There were no pavilions, so people who came to play on a rainy day felt embarrassed and built a small pavilion”, suggesting that this place has been a scenic place with good views from ancient times. In Gyeongpodae Pavilion, 「Gyeongpodaebu」, which is said to have been written by Yulgok Yi I when he was 10 years old, is engraved and hung, and King Sukjong’s poetry and a number of writings and poem plates are hung. Gyeongpodae Pavilion was founded in 1326 (Goryeo King Chungseok 13) in the site of Inwolsa, north of Banghaejeong, where Kwandongjonmusa Park Sook-jeong is said to have played with four hermits of Shilla. It is said to have been moved to its present location in 1508 (Jungjong 3) by Busa (governor) Hangeup.

In the Gangneung region, the beautiful place around Gyeongpoho Lagoon was called Gyeongpo 8 views, which mean sunrise and sunset viewed from Gyeongpodae Pavilion, Dalmaji (enjoying the moon), a fishing boat in the night sea, Gangmun-dong in old pine trees, and Chodang-dong where evening smoke rises. It is also said that there are 4 moons in Gyeongpoho Lagoon. These include the moon in the sky, the moon reflected in the sea, the moon fell in the lake, and the moon in a wine glass, which can be said to be a symbol of the landscape of Gyeongpoho Lagoon, which enhances the cultural significance of Gyeongpoho Lagoon.



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## Cultural Heritage Value

Gyeongpodae Pavilion, one of the eight famous spots in Eastern Korea, is a very beautiful Scenic Site on the east coast along with Gyeongpoho Lagoon, which has excellent natural scenery. Among the lagoons on the east coast, it is the most well-known lake to the general public, and Gyeongpoho Lagoon is a lake with numerous pavilions and traditional hanoks in and around the lake, and in areas nearby. There is a long pine forest along the shore behind Gyeongpoho Lagoon, making the appearance of Gyeongpoho Lagoon even more beautiful.

Various cultural and landscape elements exist in Gyeongpodae Pavilion and Gyeongpoho Lagoon. In Gyeongpodae Pavilion, a number of writings and poem plates are carved and hung as framed pictures, showing the history of Gyeongpodae Pavilion and the culture of fine views. The night view of Gyeongpoho Lagoon, symbolized as the four moons viewed from Gyeongpodae Pavilion and Gyeongpodae 8 views that gathered the scenery around Gyeongpodae Pavilion, sublimates the landscape of Gyeongpoho Lagoon into the world of Sinseon. Gyeongpodae Pavilion and Gyeongpoho Lagoon, which were also the objects of the real landscape paintings of Danwon Kim Hong-do, were also the objects of poems, paintings and calligraphic works of old celebrities, and are the Scenic Sites with great historical and cultural values as well as value as natural picturesque scenery.







# Sujongsa Temple in Ungilsan Mountain, Namyangju

80

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 109 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site

**Location** 186, Bukhangang-ro 433beon-gil, Joan-myeon, Namyangju-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.

**Designated area** 502,980.67 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 12, 2014






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### Cultural Heritage Status

The whole area of Sujongsa Temple in Ungilsan Mountain is a highly valuable place as a prominent viewing point where you can see the scenery of Dumulmeori (Yangsu-ri) where the Bukhangang River and Namhangang River merge. The scenery of Dumulmeori Waterway, where two rivers meet head-to-head and flow into a single river and Ungilsan Mountain, is a Scenic Site that allows you to enjoy the mystical scenery such as sunrise, sunset, cloud and mist, depending on the time and weather as well as fresh green, shade of trees, autumn leaves, and snowy landscape depending on the season.

The view of the high and low mountain peaks seen from Sujongsa Temple and surroundings located on the hillside of Ungilsan Mountain (610 m above sea level) and the scenery of the Dumulmeori waterway just before joining the Hangang River is a wonder of nature. Since ancient times, many poets and painters have left poems and paintings, and Seo Geo-jeong, a literary man in the Joseon Dynasty, praised Sujongsa Temple as “A temple with the best view in the East.” Dasan Jeong Yak-yong (1762~1836) compared the enjoyment of Sujongsa Temple to the “Gunjayusamrak (Noble men’s three joys).” As a place where Dasan Seon Master Choui visited Jeong Yak-yong to drink tea and enjoy the scenery, it is a place with a deep connection with tea culture. According to Gyeomjae Jeongseon (1676~1759)’s “Gyeonggyo Myeongseungcheop,” Dokbaektan is a painting that shows the old landscape of Dumulmeori. It is a representative work that allo.

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### Nature·Humanities Environment

Ungilsan Mountain is located at 40 km to the east of Seoul and 4 km to the northwest of Yangsu-ri where the Bukhangang River and Namhangang Rivers merge. The water way flows north or south from the ridge developed to the east-west and flows into the Hangang River. With the formation of Lake Paldang, Yangsu-ri wetland, Gaemigidorang, Yongneup Swamp and Yongdam-ri wetland have developed around Dumulmeori.

The precincts of Sujongsa Temple in Ungilsan Mountain are beautifully harmonized with natural vegetation and cultural landscapes. Until the 1960s, there were several old-growth and giant trees such as Saw-leaf Zelkova, but now most of them disappeared and two Ginkgo trees (protected trees in Gyeonggi-do) exist as representative symbolic trees.

The area behind Sujongsa Temple is a vegetation area that has been protected as a temple forest for many years, and large trees such as Cork Oak community and pine as well as big tress including wild pear trees, Mono maple rarely inhabit. Cork Oaks, zelkova, fir, Loose-flower



hornbeam, pine trees around the temple entrance make us guess the past potential vegetation. The Ungilsan Temple area is dominated by Mongolian oaks, and pine trees form a mixed forest, and overwood (such as Mongolian oaks, Manchurian fullmoon maple, pine, and Manchurian fullmoon maple) and underwood (flowering cherry, Leather-leaf viburnum, hazel trees, Korean lespedeza, flowering cherries, Korean lespedeza Etc.) inhabit.

Ungilsan Mountain was named because “The wind goes and stops at the mountain” or “The cloud passes by and gets caught in the mountain and stops.” ‘Sinjeungdonggukyeojiseungram’ Gwangjumok recorded, “There is Ungilsan Mountain in 30-ri east of the province” and ‘Yeojidoseo’ wrote, “It belongs to Gwangjubu, and the mountain stems from Cheonmasan Mountai, Yangju, and forms the best mountain range.”

It is said that in 1458, Sejo stayed overnight at Isudu after touring Geumgangsan Mountain. And the sound of water droplets falling inside the cave ringed like a bell, so he built the temple and called it Sujongsa Temple.

Regarding the view of Dumulmeori seen from Sujongsa Temple, Seo Geo-jeong (1420~1488) during the Joseon Dynasty praised it as “the temple with the best view in the East,” and it was a favorite place for Haneum Lee Deok-hyeong (1561~1613), Chusa Kim Jeong-hee (1786~1856), and Jeongjo’s son-in-law Hong Hyun-ju (1793~1865). Jeong Yak-yong (1762~1836) praised it as “Gunjayusamrak,” and it was the birthplace of the revival of tea culture that Seon Master Choui (1786~1866) enjoyed when visiting Jeong Yak-yong. Gyeongjae Jeongseon (1676~1759)’s painting of “Gyeonggyo Myeongseungcheop Dokbaektan” is an important pictorial source that allows you to compare and appreciate the scenery of Dumulmeori during the Joseon Dynasty.

### Cultural Heritage Value

Sujongsa Temple in Ungilsan Mountain, Namyangju and surroundings are a famous viewing point where you can overlook Dumulmeori (Yangsuri) where the Bukhangang River and Namhangang River merge, and is a Scenic Site where the wonderful scenery of nature and the culture of human life are harmonized like a painting.

As representing the scenic value of the area of Sujongsa Temple, Seo Geojeong, a literary man in the early Joseon period, praised Sujongsa Temple as “A temple with the best view in the East.” It is a place of great value as a representative viewing point in Korea where you can enjoy the beautiful scenery such as fresh green, autumn leaves, and snowy landscape in all seasons and mystical scenery such as sunrise, sunset, cloud and mist throughout the year.







# Hwayanggugok Valley, Goesan

81

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 110 | **Type** Historical and cultural scenery

**Location** 456, Hwayang-ri, Cheongcheon-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do

**Designated area** 30,282 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** August 28, 2014







### Cultural Heritage Status

Originating from Cheonghwasan Mountain (984 m), the Hwayanggugok Valley, Goesan is distributed on the left and right of a 3 km valley that goes back to the upstream of Hwayangcheon flowing westward. Gwon Sang-ha (1641~1721), a disciple in Hwayang-dong, where Song Si-yeol, (1607~1689) in the Joseon Dynasty stayed, and Min Jin-won (1664~1736) confirmed nine water streams as the name of Valley and carved it on the rock. This is an example of a cultural landscape that represents the Neo-Confucianism philosophy that was prevalent during the Joseon Dynasty. It is a famous Scenic Site with beautiful landscapes from the 1st valley Gyeongcheonbyeok to the 9th valley Pacheon (Pagot). The Valley, named as Gyeongcheonbyeok, Woonyeongdam, Eupgungam, Geumsadam, Cheomseongdae Observatory, Neungundae, Waryongam, Haksodae, and Pacheon (Pagot), has an excellent valley view of rocks, ponds, and cliffs, and various elements of cultural landscape such as Uam-related relics and rock letters are distributed.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

With beautiful landscape, Hwayanggugok Valley refers to a valley in Hwayang-dong that is surrounded by Garyeongsan Mountain, Domyeongsan Mountain, Nakyeongsan Mountain, and Jobongsan Mountain. Going back from the location of Cheongcheon-myeon to 9 km in the direction of Songmyeon-ri to 3 km, the Hwayanggugok Valley with nine streams is distributed on the left and right. As the valley water flows and erodes the granite, the geology of Hwayang-dong forms a unique viewing stone landscape with strange rock formations, cliffs, rocks, swamps, and ponds. In the surrounding vegetation, pine communities, pine and *Quercus mongolica*, *Queritron*, Cork

Oak communities, and Maple trees are distributed. The area from 1st valley to 9th valley from the lower stream to the upper stream of Hwayangcheon forms a large linear landscape system around the 3rd valley Eupgungam and 4th valley Geumsadam area including Amseojae, Hwayangseowon and Mandongmyo. The scenery of the attractions spreads out, including Gyeongcheonbyeok with strange rocks supporting the sky, Yeongyeongdam with clear cloud













shadows, Eupgungam where Uam cried every morning while mourning Hyojong's death, Geumsaddam with golden sand, Cheomseongdae Observatory in the form of layers of rocks, Neungwoondaeh rising as if piercing clouds, Waryongam where wide rocks wiggle like a dragon, Haksodae where a crane built a house and raised its baby, Pacheon, which is the best view of Hwayanggugok Valley where clean water like jade flows like a snake.

The Hwayanggugok Valley is a representative example of Korean cultural landscape in which his disciples set the valley at the base where Uam Song Si-yeol retired from 1666~1686 in Hwayang-dong, Goesan, and practiced Dohak (Neo-Confucianism). Uam is the only Korean Confucian scholar who received the title of Ja (子), which means a saint who continued the lineage. It is said that Uam changed the name Hwangyang-dong due to the large number of Hwangyangmok (Korean Box Tree) to Hwangyang. After Uam's death, Hwayanggugok Valley was established by Uam's disciple Suam Kwon Sang-ha, and Danam Minjin-won engraved the name of Valley on the rock, and the scope and name of the Hwayanggugok Valley are estimated to have been confirmed in the 1720s. The names of Gugok (9 valleys) are 1st valley Gyeongcheonbyeok, 2nd valley Woonyeongdam, 3rd valley Eupgungam, 4th valley Geumsadam, 5th valley Cheomseongdae Observatory, 6th valley Neungundae, 7th valley Waryongam, 8th valley Haksodae, and 9th valley Pacheon. On the rocks of Gyeongcheonbyeok, Uam's letters '華陽洞門 (Hwayang-dongmun)' are engraved. Next to Eupgungam, there is a Mandong tomb that enshrines the ancestral tablets of Sinjong and Uijong in the Ming dynasty who dispatched troops during the Imjin War. In the Geumsadam area, Amseojae, where Uam stayed and deeply devoted to academic research and training of younger students and numerous rock letters are scattered, which are the

core scenery elements of the Valley. With the explanation of the reason and scenery of the Hwayanggugok Valley, Hwayang-dong, Mandongmyo, Hwayang Seowon, etc., 'Hwayangji (1744)' recorded, "It was named Pagot because the valley water flows through rocks like a big snake. This is the best view of Hwayang-



dong.” On the other hand, two paintings of Hwayanggugokdo, depicting the real scene of the Hwayanggugok Valley, are also handed down, and they are paintings of Kwon Shin-eung in 1756 and Lee Hyung-bu in 1809.

### Cultural Heritage Value

The Hwayanggugok Valley, Goesan is a representative example of cultural landscape that shows the essence of valley culture established by disciples Gwon Sang-ha and Min Jin-won around the retreat in Hwayangdong of Uam Song Si-yeol, a representative Confucian scholar during the Joseon Dynasty. 9 valleys are distributed in the nine streams with outstanding landscape and scenery over a 3 km section around Hwayangcheon, which is included in Songnisan Mountain from downstream to upstream. The scenery of the Hwayanggugok Valley from 1st valley (Gyeongcheonbyeok) to 9th valley (Pacheon) shows the true essence of a complex cultural landscape such as cultural landscape that substituted the neo-Confucian value (Amseojae, Hwayang Seowon, Mandongmyo, and rock letter Hwayang Dongmun, Biryebudong, Hwayang Seowon, Manjeolpildong, etc.) and natural landscape such as valley mountain streams, rocks, ponds, cliffs.

It was the first valley in Korea which was designated as a nationally-designated cultural heritage ‘Scenic Site’, and is an example of a cultural landscape with excellent historical, ideological, educational, and landscape values because the natural scenery is beautifully preserved from the 1st valley on the downstream side in Hwayang-dong Valley to the 9th valley on the upstream side, and the Confucian ideology is well reflected.







# Saseongam Hermitage and Surroundings, Gurye

82

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 111 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** 189, Jungma-ri, Muncheok-myeon, Gurye-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.  
**Designated area** 71,129 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** August 28, 2014





### Cultural Heritage Status

Osan Mountain, which looks like a turtle, faces Jirisan Mountain with the Seomjingang River in between. It is an excellent viewing point that allows you to view the streams of the Seomjingang River and the mountain ranges of Gurye-eup and Jirisan Mountain.

Saseongam is a temple built using the sheer rock wall at the top of Osan Mountain (531 m above sea level), and was initially called Osanam because the founder Yeongi founded it in 544 (22nd year during the reign of King Seong in the Baekje Dynasty). It is called Saseongam Hermitage because four high priests (Uisang, Wonhyodaesa, Doseon, Jingakguksa) are said to have practiced here. Around the Saseongam Hermitage, there are 12 unexplored views of Osan Mountain 12 stands : 1st view Sinseondae, 2nd view Gwaneumdae, 3rd view Jwaseondae, 4th view Wooseondae, 5th view Baesokdae, 6th view Hyangrodae, 7th view Pungwoldae, 8th view Gwaebuldae, 9th view Ancheondae, 10th view Nakjodae, 11th view Yeongjadae and 12th view Wangcheondae According to 'Wongamguksamunjip' in the 13th century, "there are rocks suitable for meditation at the top of Osan Mountain, and they are the places where both Doseon and Jingak sit for practice" regarding Jwaseondae and Wooseondae.

### Nature·Humanities Environment

Saseongam Hermitage is located at the top of Osan Mountain (530 m) on the south side of Gurye Basin created by the Seomjingang River, which passes between Wangsirubong Peak (1,212 m) and Seongjiri Peak (690 m). The rock formations around Osan Mountain, where the oddly shaped rocks





are in exquisite harmony, are andesite and rhyolite volcanic rocks, and joint development and exposure to rock masses are severe. Due to the weathering of the surface, the more you go up to the top, the more exposed the rock masses, and the temple hermitage showing a unique architectural style is connected to show an exquisite landscape. In other words, Saseongam Hermitage in Osan Mountain is an excellent view point where you can view the meandering Seomjingang River and 7 myeon including Gurye and the mountain ranges of Jirisan, and the temple buildings and strange rock formations are in exquisite harmony.

In Osan Mountain and surroundings, the upper layer vegetation of pine trees and the lower layer vegetation of Northern bamboo are dominant against the bedrock, and Saw-leaf Zelkova over 800 years old in the precincts of Saseongam Hermitage are proud of their majesty, being positioned as a representative natural cultural landscape. In “Bongseongji (1800),” published by Gurye Hyanggyo, the landscape of the Saseongam Hermitage was highly praised as “The shape of the rock is outstanding, so it is the same as Geumgangsan Mountain. From ancient times, it has been called as small Geumgangsan Mountain.

In 1630 (Injo 8), Saseongam Hermitage went through the reconstruction process. In 1939, the monk Lee Yong-san renovated the hermitage on a large scale, boasting a unique architectural technique leaning against a vertical rock wall. There is a description of Doseongul cave in Saseongam Hermitage in ‘Sinjeungdonggukyeojiseungram,’ “It is located in 15-ri south of Guryehyeon. There is a rock at the top of the mountain, and there is a gap in the rock, but the depth cannot be measured. It is said that the monk Dosun drew the geography of the world while living in this mountain.” After leaving Yaksajeon Hall and going up the stairs on the left side of the yard, you can see the Northern bamboo community, Saw-leaf Zelkova over 800 years old, Sowonbawi Rock, which is said to grant wishes (Twimbawi Rock, which contains the love legend of a wife who died while waiting for her husband and a husband who died in the grief of losing her).

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

Although not having a large courtyard, Saseongam Hermitage has the outstanding architectural technology that maximizes spatial utilization, vertical stone steps in the shape of hanging from the rock wall, the sense of rise of the building, and the landscape technique that allows you to see the wonders of nature in three dimensions.

Osan Mountain is not high, 530 m above sea level, but it is an excellent viewing spot where strange rock formations and surrounding scenery spread out like a picture around the Saseongam Hermitage. The view spreading on the way to the top of Osan Mountain comes as a

wonder of nature, such as the waterway that flows around the downstream of the Seomjingang River, the Gurye Basin and wide fields in the Seosicheon area, and mountain peaks in the southwestern area of Jirisan Mountain.







# Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun

83

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 112 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** San 14, Janghak-ri, Iseo-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do  
**Designated area** 242,119 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** February 9, 2017







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### **Cultural Heritage Status**

The Jeokbyeok Cliff is a cliff that is about 80 m high to the west of Ongseongsan Mountain, and that spans about 7 km at the confluence of Yeongsincheon Stream and Changnangcheon Stream. In particular, the Norumok Jeokbyeok Cliff is considered to be the representative landscape of the Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun, and the Changnang Jeokbyeok Cliff in Changrang-ri and the Mulyeom Jeokbyeok Cliff in Mulyeom Village are the main Scenic Sites. The beauty of the cliffs reflected in the lake water of the Dongbok Dam can also be seen best in the pavilion of the submerged village.













## Nature·Humanities Environment

The Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun and surroundings are located in the northeastern part of Hwasun-gun, and the cliff topography is composed of purple tuff and shale. On the coast of Dongbokcheon Stream upstream of the Boseonggang River, there are Norumok Jeokbyeok Cliff, Bosan Jeokbyeok Cliff and Mulyeom Jeokbyeok Cliff composed of purple strata, which are usually red. The rocks around the Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun are dominated by tuff layers formed as a result of long-time volcanic activity in the Cretaceous Period, and the meander watercourse section of the Dongbokcheon Stream, where you can see this, forms a riverside cliff close to the verticality. At present, the Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun forms a landscape created by artificial lakes and the cliff of a river cliff after the construction of the Dongbok Dam, and volcanic topography is distributed, such as volcanic rock weathering.

Pine communities are dominant in the Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun and the surrounding forests, and some pineacorn communities and pine-oak tree communities are mixed. Reed and bamboo communities can be found around the Dongbok Lake.

The Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun was called ‘Stonewall’, and was derived from naming by Shinjae Choi Sandu (1483~1536) as Jeokbyeok Cliff. This Jeokbyeok Cliff originated from the “Jikbyeokbu” of Sodongpa, a literary man during the Chinese Song Dynasty, and became a popular spot for many poet painters who admired Sodongpa. In the past, there were about 70 arbors established by local sarims in the Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun, and ‘Jeokbyeok Cliff culture’ was established through training of younger students · visits of celebrities such as Kim Seong-il, Kim In-hoo, Im Eok-ryeong, Lee Ha-gon, and



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Jo Jung-man. At present, water, Mulyeomjeong Pavilion, Songseokjeong Pavilion, Mangmijeong Pavilion and others remain on the Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun. Especially Mulyeomjeong Pavilion built by Songgu was a favorite place for Kim Byung-yeon, famous for Kim Satgat, and has been renovated several times before reaching the present day. Mangmijeong Pavilion was a pavilion built by a of the Righteous Armies Jeong Ji-jun in 1646, but it was relocated to its current location in 1985 when the Dongbok Dam was built, while Songseokjeong Pavilion was a pavilion built by Kim Han-myeong in 1687, and was restored in 2003 after it was destroyed during the Korean War. Manghyangjeong Pavilion is a pavilion built for the displaced after the completion of the Dongbok Dam, and Sije and Cheonje are held every year.

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### **Cultural Heritage Value**

The Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun is a vertical cliff located across the upper of Dongbokcheon stream and Yeongsincheon stream. It was named “Jeokbyeok Cliff” because it has a red color, and is a Scenic Site where the surrounding rivers, cliffs, and forests are in harmony. The Norumok Jeokbyeok Cliff, Changnang Jeokbyeok Cliff, and Mulyeom Jeokbyeok Cliff were designated as Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun, Jeollanamdo Monument No. 60 in 1979, but part of the cliff was submerged by the construction of Dongbok Dam in 1985, and the remaining section was designated as a Scenic Site. On the hill across from Mulyeom Jeokbyeok Cliff, you can see the scenery of the Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun from various pavilions such as Mulyeomjeong and Mangmijeong. Since it was called Jeokbyeok Cliff during the reign of Junejong in the Joseon Dynasty, many poets and painters have visited this place following the ancient history of Sodongpa. In addition, the fact that many arbors were built was recorded in Yeojidoseo and Daedongjiji, and various literature materials such as Pyeonaek, Sangryangmun, Simun, and Gimun are handed down, proving the historical and cultural value of the Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun.



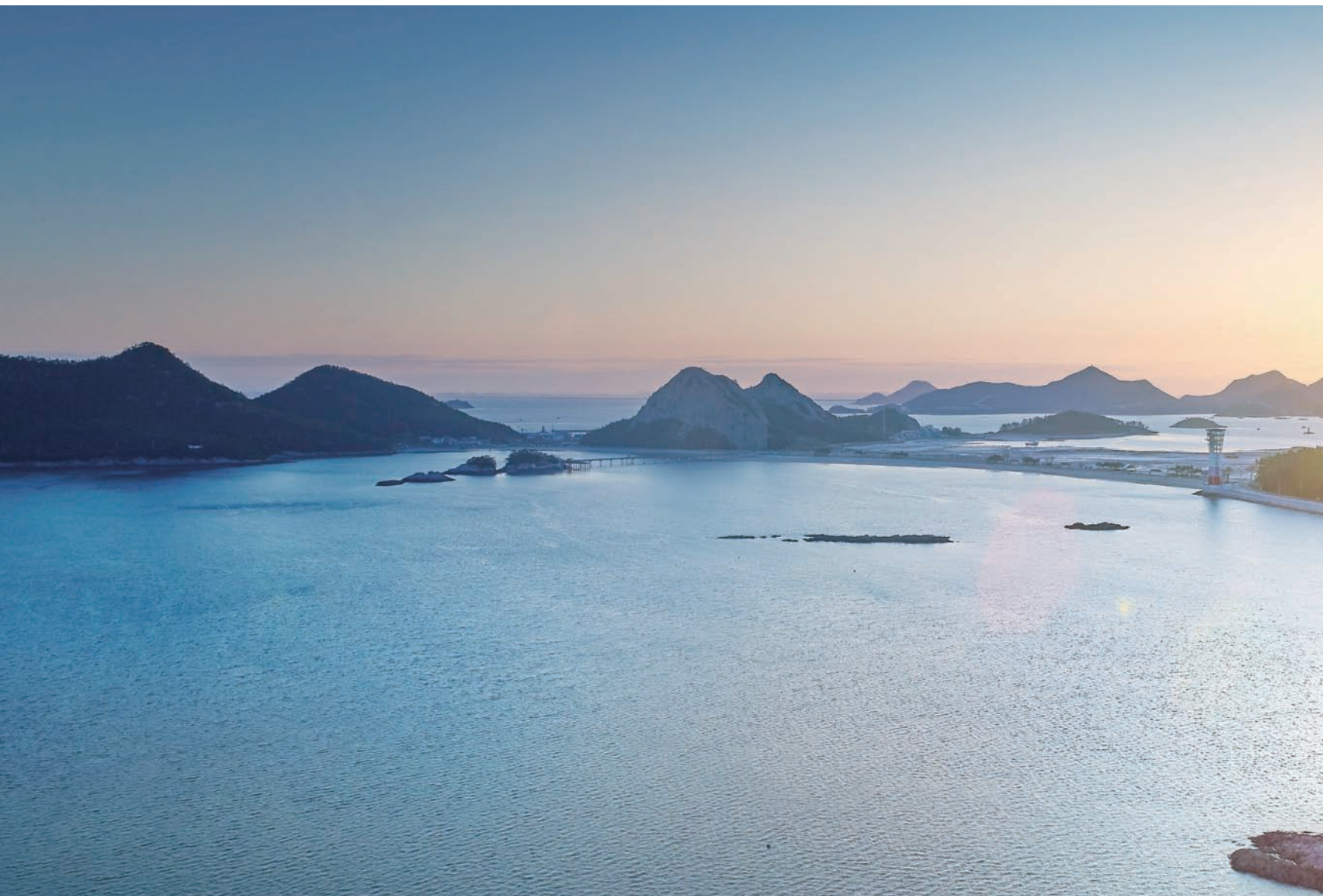


# Mangjubong Peak and Surroundings on Seonyudo Island, Gunsan

84

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 113 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** 106-4, Seonyudo 1-gil, Okdo-myeon, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.

**Designated area** Cultural Heritage Area 152,915 m<sup>2</sup>, Cultural Heritage Protection Area 19,845 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** June 4, 2018





## Cultural Heritage Status

Seonyudo is named as it is a beautiful island where Taoist hermits take a stroll among small and large islands off the coast of Gunsan. It is 45 km away from the center of Gunsan City and boasts the most beautiful scenery among 63 islands in Gogunsan County (16 inhabited islands and 47 uninhabited islands). Mangjubong Peak, the central landscape of Seonyudo, is named after a legend that a loyal subject exiled unjustly looked north and missed the king. Since ancient times, Seonyu Eight Scenic Views have been handed down, and it is a spot where you can view the 1st scenic view 'Seonyu Sunset,' where both the sky and the sea turn red. You can see all 6 views of Seonyu Eight Scenic Views (Mangjubong Peak, Seonyu Sunset, Samdogwibeom, Myeongsasimni Beach, Musan 12 Peaks, and Pyeongsanakan), and Seonyu Sunset, viewed from Mangjubong Peak, is the best view among the sunset viewing spots in the West Sea. You can see the unexplored view of the waterfall flowing through the rock wall at the top of Mangjubong Peak when it rains a lot, and cross the bridge to enter Solseom Island nearby.

## Nature·Humanities Environment

Gogunsando Islands are a group of islands under the jurisdiction of Okdo-myeon, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do, and three central islands (Seonyudo, Sinsido, Munyeodo), Jangjado, Yamido, and Daejangdo are connected to the land by Saemangeum Embankment and Gogunsan-ro today. Seonyudo, the most beautiful island among Gogunsan Islands, is connected to the north and south islands by a long shoal. The South Island is 0.9 km<sup>2</sup> and the North Island is 1.2 km<sup>2</sup>, and there are Mangjubong Peak (104.5 m) and Namak Mountain (155.6 m) in the North Island, and Seonyubong Peak (111 m) in the South Island. Geographically, it is located in the center of the Saemangeum sea area, where the streams of the Geumgang River, Mangyeonggang River, and Dongjingang River converge, and there are Jinmal and Tonggae Village in the South Island, and small villages such as Saeteo, Woljeon, and Namak in the North Island. Located on the north side of Seonyudo, Mangjubong Peak consists of two rock peaks and is a geological structure that corresponds to acidic granites of the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic Era. Namaksan and Seonyubong Peak are located on both sides, and Myeongsasimni Beach, which













extends 1.3 km in front, is connected to Solseom Island. Myeongsasimni Beach is a famous spot that appears on the ‘Gogunsanjinjido (1872),’ and is renowned as one of Seonyu eight scenic views due to its long stretch of transparent and clean white sandy beaches. As floras, Japanese black pines, pine, juniper trees, *Eurya japonica*, silk trees, East Asian mallotus, hackberries, Korean hornbeam, Broad-leaf olives, oriental oaks, wild cherry trees, queritrons, wild pear trees, azalea, clematis, Korean lespedeza, wild roses, Chinese Jasmine, wax trees and silver grasses are distributed, and pine trees, Japanese black pines, juniper trees, and Korean hornbeam form a relatively large vegetation community around the sedimentary soil layer.

Gogunsando Islands are derived from Gunsan, which is the name given by the fact that large and small islands on the sea are grouped, which look like mountains. As the naval base, which had been used since Goryeo, moved to land during the reign of Sejong in the Joseon Dynasty, the letter ‘Go (古)’ was added before the name of “Gunsan.” The name ‘Gogunsando’ first appeared in Yi Sun-shin’s Nanjungilgi (War Diary) on September 21, the Year of the Rooster (1597) during the Joseon Dynasty, and related records such as Japanese invasion, the operation of Jeollasuyeong, and exiles are handed down in “Goryosa,” “The Annals of the Joseon Dynasty,” “Seungjeongwon ilgi (Diaries of the Royal Secretariat),” and “Ilseongnok (Daily Records of the Royal Court and Important Officials)”. In Mangyeonghyeonjo of ‘Sinjeungdonggukyeojiseungram’, there is a record saying, “There is a large tomb in the island, which is like a tomb of a king.” And a large tomb and royal tomb are marked on the map of Gunsan-do of ‘Dongyeobigo (Reference Atlas of Korea)’. It is believed to be the tomb of the royal family who joined Sambyulcho-gun.



Seonyudo was the port of call of the Yeo-Song trade route in the Goryeo Dynasty, and was the place where Kim Bu-sik, who compiled *Samguk sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms), welcomed the Seogeung Party, the envoy of the Song Dynasty and held the event. It was also the military base of Choi Moo-seon who defeated Japanese raiders in the Jinpo Sea Battle. It is also a naval base for ships that reorganized the battle line after Admiral Yi Sun-sin won the Battle of Myeongnyang during the Joseon Dynasty. In the area of Mangjubong Peak recorded in Seogeung's 'Xuanhuafengshi Gaolitujiing', there is Ohryongmyo (Gunsan City's local cultural heritage No.19) for a memorial service to the sea gods, and the site of Gunsanjeong (pavilion), Jaboksa (temple), and Sungsan Haenggung (guest hall) where the envoys of the Song Dynasty were welcomed remained as the relics of Seonyudo Goryeo (Jeollabuk-do Monument No. 135). The name of Mangjubong Peak is originated from the fact that the falsely accused and exiled loyalist climbed the rocky mountain, looked at the north and missed the king. Ohryongmyo was a place where Dangje and Byeolshinje (Village Ritua) were held to pray for the peace and safety of Seonyudo and the navy, and the safety of the waterway.

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### Cultural Heritage Value

A total of 63 large and small islands (16 inhabited islands and 47 uninhabited islands) off the coast of Gunsan are called Gogunsangundo Islands. Mangjubong Peak is the central view of Seonyudo Island, which is said to have been a playground of Taoist hermits because of the most beautiful scenery in Gogunsangundo Islands. Historically, Seonyudo Island was a port and military base for diplomatic and trade ships in the Baekje and Goryeo dynasties, and was a stopover for transport ships, which carried goods such as rice collected as taxes during the Joseon Dynasty. In the south and west of Mangjubong Peak, Gunsanjeong and Sungsan Haenggung (guest hall) where the reception events for the Song dynasty envoys were held during the Goryeo Dynasty, and the sites of the Oryongmyo and Jaboksa Temple, where Dangje and Byeolshinje (Village Ritua) were held, remain in the middle of the eastern mountain peak. The famous scenery of Seonyu eight scenic sites from the Mangjubong area, 'Seonyu Sunset,' is a fascinating scenery with the sky, sea, and coastline all turned red tones and is renowned as the sunset viewing point in the West Sea. From the Seonyudo Mangjubong area, you can enjoy all 6 views (Mangjubong, Seonyu Sunset, Samdogwibeom, Myeongsasimni, Musan 12 bong, and Pyeongsa Nakan) spread out in four directions of the east, west, north and south among Seonyu eight scenic sites. When it rains, you can enjoy a superb view of the waterfalls of several streams flowing along the rock wall from the top of Mangjubong Peak.





# Columnar Joints on Gyubong Peak and Jigong Stony Slope in Mudeungsan Mountain

85

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 114 | **Type** Natural Scenic Site | **Location** 40-28, Dowon-gil, Iseo-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do  
**Designated area** 350,000 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** December 20, 2018






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### Cultural Heritage Status

Columnar Joints on Gyubong Peak and Jigong Stony Slope in Mudeungsan Mountain are distributed at about 950 m above sea level in Mudeungsan Mountain in Yeongpyeong-ri, Iseomyeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do. Gyubong Peak is famous as a columnar joint formed by cooling and contraction of lava erupted by volcanic activity in the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic Era along with Ipseokdae and Seoseokdae, and more than 100 sheer stone pillars are harmonized with dense forests and Gyubongam Temple, making it beautiful as if viewing an oriental painting. Regarding the mysterious columnar joints of Gyubong, ‘Shinjeung-donggukyeojiseungram (1530)’ said, “There are ten stands, namely Songha, Gwangseok, Pungbyeol, Jangchu, Cheonghak, Songgwang, Neungeom, Beophwa, Sermon, and Eunsin.” In the early Joseon Dynasty, Kim Gukgi’s poem said, “It was difficult to name because of its strange shape, and when I come up, all things are fair. The shape of the stone seems to have been dried out of silk, and the shape of the peak seems to be made of jade,” singing the scenery of wonderful shape.

Jigong Block Stream is a fragment formed by columnar joints which have been broken down by weathering for a long time and have been gathered down the slope. It was formed at the same time as the columnar joints, and mainly exists in the lower part of the rock mass ridge from the top of Mudeungsan Mountain to Gyubong. There is a mystical legend that the Indian monk Jigong built a stone chamber here and laid a hundred million stones by power of law while sitting in Meditation.

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### Nature·Humanities Environment

Mudeungsan Mountain is a mountain belonging to the northwestern margin of the Sobaek Mountain Range, which runs from Jirisan Mountain to Yeongam Wolchulsan and Haenam Duryunsan Mountain, and is a volcanic body created by volcanic activity in the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era. Columnar Joints on Gyubong Peak and Jigong Stony Slope in Mudeungsan Mountain are located 1 km southeast from the top of the mountain, and are distributed in the area of 950 m above sea level. Along with Seoseokdae and Ipseokdae, Gyubong’s Gwangseokdae is one of the three major columnar joints in Mudeungsan Mountain and is the largest. There are about 100 columnar joints that are about 80 m long and 30~40 m high, which are of high geological value. In the area of Mudeungsan Mountain with an altitude of 400 m or higher, welded tuff is distributed, quartz porphyry formed in the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic era, and micrographic granite are intruded, and vertical columnar joints are developed. Hwasun andesite is mainly distributed



in the area below 400 m above sea level.

In the area of Mudeungsan Mountain, evergreen broad-leaved trees such as Climbing Bagbane, tea trees, Winged prickly-ash, and ivies are inhabited, and relatively diverse flora, such as Japanese black pines, East Asian mallotus, Abundant-flower meliosma, Caudate-leaf hackberry, dogwood trees, Korean stewartia, ginger trees, queritrons, white oaks, azalea, and silver grass are distributed.

Mudeungsan Mountain was called Mujinak during Baekje, Muak during Silla, and Seoseoksan during Goryeo. It was the old place name of Gwangju or called Mudolsan because of many debris (block streams) and became Mudeungsan Mountain afterwards. According to 'Shinjeungdo nggukyeojiseungram', "There are three stones next to Gyubongam, which are called Samjonseok because they are hundreds of feet high. Gyubong has ten stands," "You can see Jinsan, and Hallasan Mountain in Jeju Island, Namhae in Gyeongsang-do, Geojedo Island, etc. at a glance. Dozens of stone pillars stand on the sunny hill to the west of this mountain, and the height is a hundred feet tall. The mountain name Seoseok came from this." In the early Joseon Dynasty, Kim Guk-gi sang the scenery of columnar joints, saying "It was difficult to name because of its









strange shape, and when I come up, all things are fair. The shape of the stone seems to have been dried out of silk, and the shape of the peak seems to be made of jade.” There is a mystical legend that the Indian monk Jigong built a stone chamber here and laid a hundred million stones by power of law while sitting in Meditation.

Located at the foot of Gwangseokdae in the southeast of Mudeungsan Mountain, Gyubongam harmonizes well with the scenery of columnar joints developed on the back slope.

As a historical document related to Gyubongam, Jeolla Province Governor Choi Guk-hwa during the reign of Sejong in the Joseon Dynasty (1439) said, “The founding of the Venerable Uisang,” and Jebong Go Gyeong-myeong’s ‘Yooseoseokrok (1574)’ said, “There was a sign board ‘Gyubongam,’ written by Kim Saeng, the master of calligraphy during Silla, but it was stolen.” Gyubongam hermitage, such as Gwaneumjeon Hall and Yosaechae, was burned down during the Korean War and was re-built after 1957.

The views from Gyubong are outstanding in both the near view (mountains of Mudeungsan Mountain), middle view (Naktabong Peak in Hwasun mountain region, village scenery in Iseomyeon, Hwasun Red Cliff), and far view (Sunrise view of the ridge of Sobaek Mountain Range). When viewing Gyubong columnar joint from the outside, the view from Anyangsan and Naktabong is beautiful.

Jigong Block Stream is mainly distributed in the lower part of the rock mass ridge from the top of Mudeungsan Mountain to Gyubong. It is a fragment formed by columnar joints which have been broken down by weathering for a long time and have been gathered down the slope. The width and length are about 300 m × 200 m, and the area is about 42,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

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**Cultural Heritage Value**

Gyubong in Mudeungsan Mountain is famous as columnar joints and Jigong Block Stream formed by cooling and contraction of lava erupted by volcanic activity in the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic Era.

About 100 stone pillar columnar joints cut through the dense forests are harmonized with dense forests and Gyubongam Temple, so it seems to be looking at an oriental painting. Gyubong and Jigong Block Stream recorded in various documents during the Joseon Dynasty are examples of cultural landscapes that are well preserved today and have high historical, academic, and scenic values. ‘Shinjeung-donggukyeojiseungram’ gave a symbolic name to each stone pillar, saying “Gyubong has ten stands, namely Songha, Gwangseok, Punghyeol, Jangchu, Cheonghak, Songgwang, Neungeom, Beophwa, Sermon, and Eunsin.” Kim Guk-gi’s poem praised the wonders of nature and beautiful scenery, saying “It was difficult to name because of its strange shape, and when I come up, all things are fair. The shape of the stone seems to have been dried out of silk, and the shape of the peak seems to be made of jade,” singing the scenery of wonderful shape.

Jigong Block Stream is a pile of stones formed by columnar joints which have been broken down by weathering for a long time and have been gathered down the slope. It shares the initial formation process with the columnar joint. There is a legend that the Indian monk Jigong built a stone chamber here and laid a hundred million stones by power of law while sitting in Meditation.





# Baegundong Garden, Gangjin

86

**Designated Scenic Site No.** 115 | **Type** Historical and cultural Scenic Site

**Location** 546, Wolha-ri, Seongjeon-myeon, Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.

**Designated area** Cultural Heritage Area 10,755 m<sup>2</sup>, Cultural Heritage Protection Area 58,345 m<sup>2</sup> | **Designated date** March 11, 2019







## Cultural Heritage Status

The “Baegundong Garden” is a traditional garden in the late Joseon Dynasty that was built at the foot of Wolchulsan Mountain. Lee Dam-ro (1627~1701), a Confucian scholar in the late Joseon Dynasty, entered and constructed an annex to retire, and then expanded and renovated by his descendants, forming today’s Baegundong Garden.

Located in the valley to the south of Wolchulsan Mountain, the Baegundong Garden is composed of an inner garden and an outer garden. The inner garden space is divided into a front garden space composed of Chojeong, a pond, and Hwagye, Cheukjeong space from a front garden to a rear garden, and a rear garden space, which is a Shrine area. The outer garden space is a garden space projected around the facility area of the annex and is divided into an entry space, a gyebyan space, a Jeongseondae space, an Undangwon space, and a Baekmaeo space\*.

The Baegundong Garden is a peaceful garden surrounded by forests, and is an annex garden with excellent natural landscape that forms a landscape painting because the view of the inner garden and Wolchulsan Mountain are connected when viewed from Jeongseondae.

\* It is a flowerbed that is said to have been planted with 100 apricot trees, and Jeong Yak-yong picked it as Baekmaeamhyang of the three Scenic Sites. Currently, there are 2 apricot trees.

## Nature · Humanities Environment

In the Baegundong Garden, the camellia forest forms a tunnel from the access road to the valley, and when passing through this camellia forest that adds a sense of mystery, you reach the inner garden. Inside the garden are rocks carved with ‘Baegundong’, and there are the natural features of the season, including Changhabyeok, Jeongyugang, Jeongseondae, Pungdan, and Undangwon. In particular, the inner garden is a place where they enjoyed Goksuyeon by drawing water from the valley and creating a pond through which Goksu flows, and there is a rock carved with the words ‘Yusanggoksu.’

Hwagye was created in the Baegundong Garden to create the building and the inner space, and this Hwagye was constructed by treating the slopes in three stages. Currently, the base remains in its original form, and it is believed that Moranche of Dasan was created using this base. Changhabyeok is a rock that forms a cliff facing the valley, and the top of Changhabyeok is a hill called Jeongyugang. Jeongseondae (a pavilion) was built on this hill, and the view of the Baegundong Garden viewed from Jeongseondae shows a superb view of the mountain and water garden. This is the place where Baegunam Hermitage was located from the Goryeo Dynasty to the early Joseon Dynasty, and it is the annex garden, where Lee Dam-ro created an annex and began to retreat in the 17th century. In 「Baegundong Yuseogi」, Lee Dam-ro gave thanks to the garden landscape for honoring the 8 masters during the Tang and Song Dynasties



and Confucian scholars by saying, ‘You can see Gu Yang-su’s Jeoju and Yoo Jong-won’s Woogye’ in the Baegundong Garden.

It is estimated that the Baegundong Garden had the shape of today in the mid-18th century in the age of Lee Si-heon (1803~1860). The 『Baegunesucheop』, written by Lee Si-heon, contains a series of poems that sang the history of Baegundong and the sceneries of Baegundong.

Dasan Jeong Yak-yong visited the Baegundong Garden in person and wrote a series of poems of 『Baegundong 12 Seungsa』, which praised 12 Scenic Sites as ‘Gyeong and young’. In addition, Jeong Yak-yong had his disciple Seon Master Choui draw Baegundongdo, and then left 『Baeguncheop』 in which he wrote his handwritten poem to convey the old image of the Baegundong Garden. Lee

Si-heon, who was a disciple of Jeong Yak-yong, learned tea making while learning from Dasan in Gangjin, and continued making tea after returning to his hometown. The Baegundong Garden is an annex garden that is also deeply related to the tea culture.



### Cultural Heritage Value

The Baegundong Garden is an ideal annex garden created by a Joseon Confucian scholar. The garden facilities that draw mountain streams to create a valley and enjoy Yusanggoksu originated from Wang Hui-ji’s Nanjeong Gosa and are of great value as traditional landscape facilities. The Baegundong Garden, which was completed by Lee Si-heon, starting with the creation of an annex of Lee Dam-ro, has been handed down to descendants for 13 generations, and has been well preserved

to this day. In particular, the Baegundong Garden is a Scenic Site with great historical and cultural values conveyed by many documents and pictures, such as Lee Dam-ro's 「Baegundong Yuseogi」 and 「Gyeonhanrok」, Lee Si-heon's 「Baegunsesucheop」, Dasan Jeong Yak-yong's 「Baegundong 12 Seungsa」, Seon Master Choui's 「Baeguncheop」.

## Baegundong Garden



In the south of Wolchulsan Mountain with pointed rocks, there is Baegundong Garden, Gangjin. This is the place where Lee Dam-ro and his family lived in the 1690s.

It is said that Lee Dam-ro, who built the Baegundong Garden, made the name of Baegundongeun, which means to live a secluded life in Baegundong, and left a will, saying, ‘If anyone sells this garden, he/she is not my descendant’ so that the descendants could preserve it.

In 1805, Dasan Jeong Yak-yong, who was exiled in Gangjin, saw this garden on his way to Wolchulsan, and was impressed, and asked his pupil Seon Master Choui to draw 「Baegundong」 to the poems regarding 12 beautiful sceneries and left 「Baeguncheop」 (Hakgodae Museum).

Jeong Yak-yong also taught Lee Si-heon, the owner at the time, how to make rice cake tea. As shown above, the Baegundong Garden is the site where many people including Seon Master Choui, Chusa Kim Jeong-hui, Baengnyeonsa Temple monk Hyejang had a companionship, led tea culture and created the origin of tea culture in southern Korea.



# Appendix 부록

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## Designation of Natural Monuments and Scenic Sites for the Last 6 years (as of December 31, 2020)

Category	Number of new Designated cases							Status of Designation
	Before 2015	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	Total	
Natural Monument	456(1)	1	1	2	4(2)	3(1)	467(4)	463
Scenic Site	109	0	1	2	1	3(1)	116(1)	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>578</b>

### | 2015 Status of Designation and Cancellation |

#### Natural Monument (3 cases)

Designation : Yongsodonggul Cave, Jeongseon, No. 549 ('15.01.16.)

Designation : Jeju Black Pig, No. 550 ('15.03.17.)

Cancellation : Large Chinese Hawthorn of Yeonghwiwon Royal Tomb, Seoul, No. 506 ('15.03.12.)

### | 2016 Status of Designation |

#### Natural Monument (1 case)

Designation : Ginkgo Tree of Myeoncheon-myeon, Dangjin, No. 551, ('16.09.06.)

### | 2017 Status of Designation |

#### Natural Monument (1 case)

Designation : Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone (Utsanjeongul, Bugoreumgul, Daeringul Lava Tubes) No. 552, ('17.01.04.)

#### Scenic Site (1 case)

Designation : Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun, No. 112 ('17.02.09.)

### | 2018 Status of Designation |

#### Natural Monument (2 cases)

Designation : Chinese Juniper of Songgokseowon Confucian Academy, Seosan, No. 553 ('18.05.03.)

Designation : Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri, Gangneung, No. 554 ('18.08.29.)

#### Scenic Site (2 cases)

Designation : Mangjubong Peak and Surroundings in Seonyudo Island, Gunsan, No. 113 ('18.06.04.)

Designation : Columnar Joints on Gyubong Peak and Jigong Stony Slope in Mudeungsan Mountain, No. 114 ('18.12.20.)

### | 2019 Status of Designation and Cancellation |

#### Natural Monument (6 cases)

Cancellation : Machi Tree of Yejakdo Island, Wando, No. 338 ('19.07.05.)

Designation : Alder Tree of Chogwa-ri, Pocheon, No. 555 ('19.09.05.)

Designation : Jurassic Conglomerate in Bongyang-ri, Jeongseon, No. 556('19.10.2.)

Designation : Hwaamdonggul Cave, Jeongseon, No. 557 ('19.11.01.)

Cancellation : Rose of Sharon of Yeonhwa-ri, Baengnyeongdo Island, Ongjin, No. 521('19.11.01.)

Designation : Trifoliolate Orange at the Head House of the Jangsu Hwang Clan, Mungyeong, No. 558 ('19.12.27.)

#### Scenic Site (1 case)

Designation : Baegundong Garden, Gangjin, No. 115 ('19.03.11.)

### | 2020 Status of Designation and Cancellation |

#### Natural Monument (4 cases)

Designation : White Mulberry of Dugok-ri, Sangju, No. 559 ('20.02.03.)

Cancellation : Needle Fir near Haksadae Pavilion of Haeinsa Temple, Hapcheon, No. 541 ('20.02.03.)

Designation : Population of Bamboos in Taemok-ri, Damyang, No. 560 ('20.11.09.)

Designation : Population of Retusa Fringe Trees in Heunghaehyanggyo, Pohang, No. 561 ('20.12.07.)

#### Scenic Site (4 cases)

Designation : Jikso falls and surroundings, Buan, No. 116 ('20.04.20.)

Designation : Seomdeungbando Peninsula in Gageodo Island, Shinan, No. 117 ('20.09.02.)

Cancellation : Seongnagwon Garden, No. 35 ('20.09.02.)

Designation : Garden in Seongbuk-dong, Seoul, No. 118 ('20.09.02.)

## Designation Status of Natural Monument Animals (as of December 31, 2020)

| Animals : 101 cases |

Type	Number of designations
Habitat	11
Sanctuary	6
Breeding Ground	14
Bird	46
Mammal	7
livestock	7
Fish	4
Insect	3
Reptile	1
marine animal	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>

| Regional Status of Natural Monuments (Animals) |

Category	Number of designations	Natural Monument (Animal)									
		Habitats	Sanctuary	Breeding ground	Birds	Mammals	livestock	Fish	Insects	Reptiles	marine animals
Seoul	1							1			
Busan	1		1								
Daegu											
Incheon	2			2							
Gwangju											
Daejeon											
Ulsan											
Sejong											
Gyeonggi	4	2	1	1							
Gangwon	5	2	1	2							
Chungbuk	2	1		1							
Chungnam	3	1		1			1				
Jeonbuk	1	1									
Jeonnam	6		1	4			1				
Gyeongbuk	4	2					2				
Gyeongnam	3		1	2							
Jeju	6	2		1			3				
Nationwide	63		1		46	7		3	3	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>



## Habitat : 11 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	11	Habitat of White-bellied Woodpeckers near Gwangneung Royal Tomb	San 99-1, Bupyeong-ri, Jinjeop-eup, Namyangju, Gyeonggi-do	'62.12.07.
2	27	Habitat of Giant Mottled Eels near Jeju	Cheonjiyeon Falls, Seohong-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	'62.12.07.
3	73	Habitat of Manchurian Trout near Jeongamsa Temple, Jeongseon	San 213-1, Gohan-ri, Gohan-eup, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do	'62.12.07.
4	74	Habitat of Manchurian Trout in Daehyeon-ri, Bonghwa	226, Daehyeon-ri, Seokpo-myeon, Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'62.12.07.
5	237	Habitat of Black Wood Pigeons in Sadong, Ulleung	214, Sa-ri, Nam-myeon, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'71.12.14.
6	238	Korea Spotted Barbel of Geumgang River	Upstream of Geum River from Iwon-myeon, Okcheon-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'72.05.01.
7	322	Habitat of Fireflies and Their Prey, Muju	Rivers in 1411, Socheon-ri / Rivers in 1398, Cheongnyang-ri, Seolcheon-myeon, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do and surroundings	'82.11.16.
8	412	Habitat of Water Spiders in Eundae-ri, Yeoncheon	693-18, Eundae-ri, Jeongok-eup, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do	'99.09.18.
9	442	Population of Soft Corals Along the Coast of Jeju	Sea area in Seogwipo, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and Songaksan Mountain	'04.12.13.
10	532	Habitat of Golden Mandarin Fish	Dongchon-ri, Hwacheon-eup, Hwacheon-gun, Gangwon-do	'11.09.05.
11	533	Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang	Gyuam-myeon, Buyeo-gun / Jangpyeong-myeon, Cheongyang-gun, Chungcheongnam-do	'11.09.05.

## Sanctuary : 6 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	101	Sanctuary of Tundra Swans on Jindo Island	Suyu-ri, Jindo-eup, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do	'62.12.07.
2	126	Migration Site of Gray Whales of Ulsan	Nationwide (Coast of Gangwon-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, Ulsan)	'62.12.07.
3	179	Sanctuary of Migratory Birds at Nakdonggang River Estuary	Gangseo-gu, Sasang-gu, Saha-gu, Busan	'66.07.13.
4	227	Sanctuary of Red-throated Loons on Geoje Coast	Coast of Geoje-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	'70.10.30.
5	245	Sanctuary of Migratory Birds, Cheorwon	Cheorwon-eup, Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do	'73.07.10.
6	250	Sanctuary of White-naped Cranes at Hangang River Estuary	Gyoha-myeon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do and surroundings, Alluvial sedimentary area along the river in Gimpo-si	'75.02.21.

## Breeding ground : 14 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	13	Breeding Ground of Grey Herons in Nowon-ri, Jincheon	960, Nowon-ri, Iwol-myeon, Jincheon-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'62.12.07.
2	209	Breeding Ground of Egrets and Grey Herons in Sinjeop-ri, Yeosu	285, Sinjeop-ri, Bungnae-myeon, Yeosu-gun, Gyeonggi-do	'68.07.18.
3	211	Breeding Ground of Egrets and Grey Herons in Yongwol-ri, Muan	563, Yongwol-ri, Muan-eup, Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do	'68.07.18.
4	229	Breeding Ground of Egrets and Grey Herons in Pomae-ri, Yangyang	122-3, Pomae-ri, Hyeonnam-myeon, Yeongyang-gun, Gangwon-do	'70.11.05.
5	233	Forest of Common Camellias and Breeding Ground of Fairy Pittas in Hakdong-ri, Geoje	San 1, Hakdong-ri, Dongbu-myeon, Geoje-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	'71.09.13.
6	248	Breeding Ground of Egrets and Grey Herons in Apgok-ri, Hoengseong	San 186-2, Apgok-ri, Seowon-myeon, Hoengseong-gun, Gangwon-do	'73.10.01.

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
7	332	Breeding Ground of Sea Birds (Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel, Streaked Shearwater, and Fork-tailed Swift) on Chilbaldo Island, Sinan	Chilbaldo Island, Sinan-gun, Jeollanam-do	'82.11.16.
8	333	Breeding Ground of Sea Birds (Black Wood Pigeon and Streaked Shearwater) on Sasudo Island, Jeju	Sasudo Island, Chuja-myeon, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	'82.11.16.
9	334	Breeding Ground of Black-tailed Gulls on Nando Island, Taean	Nando Island, Taean-gun, Chungcheongnam-do	'82.11.16.
10	335	Breeding Ground of Black-tailed Gulls on Hongdo Island, Tongyeong	Hongdo Island, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	'82.11.16.
11	341	Breeding Ground of Sea Birds (Crested Murrelet, Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel, and Streaked Shearwater) on Guguldo Island, Sinan	San 2, Gageodo-ri, Heuksan-myeon, Sinan-gun, Jeollanam-do	'84.08.13.
12	360	Breeding Ground of Chinese Egrets and Black-tailed Gulls on Sindo Island, Ongjin	All over Sindo, Jangbong-ri, Bukdo-myeon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon	'88.08.23.
13	389	Breeding Ground of Black-tailed Gulls, Chinese Egrets, and Black-faced Spoonbills on Chilsando Island, Yeonggwang	San 462, Songi-ri, Nagwol-myeon, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do	'97.12.30.
14	419	Tidal Flat and Breeding Ground of Black-faced Spoonbills, Gwanghwa	San 89, Maldo-ri, Seodo-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon	'00.07.06.

Bird : 46 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date	
1	197	White-bellied Woodpecker ( <i>Dryocopus javensis</i> )	Nationwide	'68.05.31.	
2	198	Crested Ibis ( <i>Nipponia nippon</i> )	Nationwide	'68.05.31.	
3	199	Oriental White Stork ( <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> )	Nationwide	'68.05.30.	
4	200	Black Stork ( <i>Ciconia nigra</i> )	Nationwide	'68.05.31.	
5	201-1	Tundra Swans	Nationwide	'68.05.31. (Subcategory '05.03.17.) (Each category applied '14.02.)	
6	201-2				Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> )
7	201-3				Mute Swan ( <i>Cygnus olor</i> )
8	202	Red-crowned Crane ( <i>Grus japonensis</i> )	Nationwide	'68.05.31.	
9	203	White-naped Crane ( <i>Grus vipio</i> )	Nationwide	'68.05.31.	
10	204	Fairy Pitta ( <i>Pitta nympha</i> )	Nationwide	'68.05.30.	
11	205-1	Spoonbills	Nationwide	'68.05.31. (Subcategory '05.03.17.)	
12	205-2				Eurasian Spoonbill ( <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> )
13	206	Great Bustard ( <i>Otis tarda</i> )	Nationwide	'68.05.31.	
14	215	Black Wood Pigeon ( <i>Columba janthina</i> )	Nationwide	'68.11.22.	
15	228	Hooded Crane ( <i>Grus monacha</i> )	Nationwide	'70.11.02.	
16	242	Black Woodpecker ( <i>Dryocopus martius</i> )	Nationwide	'73.04.12.	
17	243-1	Vultures	Nationwide	'73.04.12. (Subcategory '05.03.17.)	
18	243-2				Golden Eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )
19	243-3				Steller's Sea Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> )
20	243-4				White-tailed Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> )



No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
21	323-1	Northern Goshawk ( <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> )	Nationwide	'82.11.16. (Subcategory '05.03.17.)
22	323-2	Grey Frog Hawk ( <i>Accipiter soloensis</i> )		
23	323-3	Eastern Marsh Harrier ( <i>Circus spilonotus</i> )		
24	323-4	Eurasian Sparrowhawk ( <i>Accipiter nisus</i> )		
25	323-5	Pied Harrier ( <i>Circus melanoleucos</i> )		
26	323-6	Northern Harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> )		
27	323-7	Peregrine Falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> )		
28	323-8	Common Kestrel ( <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> )		
29	324-1	Tawny Owl ( <i>Strix aluco</i> )	Nationwide	'82.11.16. (Subcategory '05.03.17.)
30	324-2	Eurasian Eagle-Owl ( <i>Bubo bubo</i> )		
31	324-3	Brown Hawk-Owl ( <i>Ninox scutulata</i> )		
32	324-4	Short-eared Owl ( <i>Asio flammeus</i> )		
33	324-5	Long-eared Owl ( <i>Asio otus</i> )		
34	324-6	Oriental Scops Owl ( <i>Otus sunia</i> )		
35	324-7	Collared Scops Owl ( <i>Otus bakkamoena</i> )		
36	325-1	Swan Goose ( <i>Anser cygnoides</i> )	Nationwide	'82.11.16. (Subcategory '05.03.17.)
37	325-2	Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla</i> )		
38	326	Eurasian Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> )	Nationwide	'82.11.16.
39	327	Mandarin Duck ( <i>Aix galericulata</i> )	Nationwide	'82.11.16.
40	361	Chinese Egret ( <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> )	Nationwide	'88.08.23.
41	446	Watercock ( <i>Gallixrex cinerea</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.
42	447	Lesser Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.
43	448	Scaly-side Merganser ( <i>Mergus squamatus</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.
44	449	Greater Painted Snipe ( <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.
45	450	Crested Murrelet ( <i>Synthliboramphus wumizusume</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.
46	451	Common Crane ( <i>Grus gus</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.

## Mammal : 7 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	216	Musk Deer ( <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> )	Nationwide	'68.11.22.
2	217	Long-tailed Goral ( <i>Naemorhaedus caudatus</i> )	Nationwide	'68.11.22.
3	328	Siberian Flying Squirrel ( <i>Pteromys volans</i> )	Nationwide	'82.11.16.
4	329	Asiatic Black Bear ( <i>Ursus thibetanus ussuricus</i> )	Nationwide	'82.11.16.
5	330	Eurasian Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	Nationwide	'82.11.16.
6	331	Spotted Seal ( <i>Phoca largha</i> )	East Sea, Yellow Sea, South Sea	'82.11.16.
7	452	Korean Orange Whiskered Bat ( <i>Myotis formosus tsuensis</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.

livestock : 7 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	53	Jindo Dog of Jindo Island	Jindo Island, Jindo-eup, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do	'62.12.07.
2	265	Ogye Chicken of Hwaak-ri, Yeonsan	307, Hwaak-ri, Yeonsan-myeon, Nonsan-si, Chungcheongnam-do	'80.04.01.
3	347	Jeju Horse of Jejudo Island	Nohyeong-dong / Bonggae-dong / Yonggang-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	'86.02.08.
4	368	Sapsari Dog of Gyeongsan	810, Dae-ri, Hayang-eup, Gyeongsan-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'92.03.10.
5	540	Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju	138-14, Yongmyeonggongdan-gil, Geoncheon-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'12.11.06.
6	546	Jeju Black Cattle	(within Jeju Provincial Livestock Institute) 13, Sinbimaetul-gil, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	'13.07.22.
7	550	Jeju Black Pig	(within Jeju Provincial Livestock Institute) 13, Sinbimaetul-gil, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	'15.03.17.

Fish : 4 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	190	Golden Mandarin Fish of Hangang River	Hangang River and surroundings	'67.07.18.
2	259	Korea Spotted Barbel ( <i>Hemibarbus mylodon</i> )	Nationwide	'78.08.18.
3	454	Miho Spine Loach ( <i>Cobitis choii</i> )	Geumgang River and surroundings	'05.03.17.
4	455	Korean Stumpy Bullhead ( <i>Pseudobagrus brevicorpus</i> )	Nakdonggang River and surroundings	'05.03.17.

Insect : 3 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	218	Longhorned Beetle ( <i>Callipogon relictus</i> )	Nationwide	'68.11.22.
2	458	Sangulttuk Nabi ( <i>Hippoarchia autonoe</i> )	Grassland with an altitude of 1,300 m or higher in Hallasan Mountain	'05.03.17.
3	496	Jewel Beetle ( <i>Chrysochroa fulgidissima</i> )	South Central Coastal Area	'08.10.08.

Reptile : 1 case

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	453	Reeves' Turtle ( <i>Chinemys reevesii</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.

Marine animal : 2 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	456	White Coral ( <i>Antipathes japonica</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.
2	457	Black Coral ( <i>Antipathes lata</i> )	Nationwide	'05.03.17.



## Designation Status of Natural Monument Plants (as of December 31, 2020)

| Plants : 266 cases |

Total	Old-growth and Giant tree	Forest Site	Village Forest	Rare Plant	Natural Habitat	Distribution Limit Sites
266	172	25	23	19	14	13

| Regional Status of Natural Monuments (Plants) |

Category	Number of Designations	Natural Monument (Plant)					
		Old-growth and Giant tree	Forest Site	Village Forest	Rare Plant	Natural Habitat	Distribution Limit Sites
Seoul	11	11					
Busan	5	3	1	1			
Daegu	1					1	
Incheon	6	5					1
Gwangju	1	1					
Daejeon	1	1					
Ulsan	3	1	2				
Sejong	1	1					
Gyeonggi	12	12					
Gangwon	18	15		2		1	
Chungbuk	18	11			5	2	
Chungnam	12	9	1		1		1
Jeonbuk	27	17	2		3		5
Jeonnam	46	23	9	8	2	1	3
Gyeongbuk	56	38	2	9	3	4	
Gyeongnam	27	19		4		4	
Jeju	21	5	7		5	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>

Old-growth and giant tree : 172 cases

No.	Tree Species Name	Cases of Designation Number
1	Ginkgo Tree	23
2	Saw-leaf Zelkova	18
3	Pine Tree	15
4	Lacebark Pine	5
5	Multi-stem Pine	6
6	Black Pine	6

No.	Tree Species Name	Cases of Designation Number
7	Weeping Pine Tree	4
8	Chinese Juniper	11
9	Retusa Fringe Tree	6
10	Pagoda Tree	5
11	Cork Oak	4
12	Machilus	4
13	Japanese Apricot Tree	4
14	Muku Tree	3
15	Japanese Torreya	3
16	Red Leaf Willow	4
17	Castor Aralia	3
18	Japanese Wisteria	2
19	Korean Berchemia	2
20	Japanese Hackberry	2
21	Trifoliate Orange	3
22	Chinese Pear	2
23	Ash Tree	2
24	Rose of Sharon	1
25	Needle Fir	1
26	Sand Pear	2
27	White Mulberry	2
28	Single old-growth and Giant tree	29
Total		172

Ginkgo Tree : 23 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	30	Ginkgo Tree of Yongmunsa Temple, Yangpyeong	626-1, Sinjeom-ri, Yongmun-myeon, Yangpyeong-gun, Gyeonggi-do	'62.12.07.
2	59	Ginkgo Tree of Munmyo Confucian Shrine, Seoul	53, Myeongnyun-dong 3-ga, Jongno-gu, Seoul	'62.12.07.
3	64	Ginkgo Tree of Guryang-ri, Ulju	860, Guryang-ri, Duseo-myeon, Ulju-gun, Ulsan, etc.	'62.12.07.
4	76	Ginkgo Tree of Hasong-ri, Yeongwol	190-4, Hasong-ri, Yeongwol-eup, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
5	84	Ginkgo Tree of Yogwang-ri, Geumsan	329-8, Yogwang-ri, Chubu-myeon, Geumsan-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
6	165	Ginkgo Tree of Eumnae-ri, Goesan	221-1, Eupnae-ri, Cheongan-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'64.01.31.
7	166	Ginkgo Tree of Jangdeok-ri, Gangneung	643, Jangdeok-ri, Jumunjin-eup, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'64.01.31.
8	167	Ginkgo Tree of Bangye-ri, Wonju	1495-1, Bangye-ri, Munmak-eup, Wonju-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'64.01.31.
9	175	Ginkgo Tree of Yonggye-ri, Andong	744, Yonggye-ri, Giran-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'66.01.13.
10	223	Ginkgo Tree of Yeongguksa Temple, Yeongdong	1508, Nugyo-ri, Yangsan-myeon, Yeongdong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'70.04.27.
11	225	Ginkgo Tree of Nongso-ri, Gumi	474, Nongso-ri, Okseong-myeon, Gumi-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'70.06.03.



No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
12	300	Ginkgo Tree of Joryong-ri, Geumneung	San 51, Joryong-ri, Daedeok-myeon, Gimcheon-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
13	301	Ginkgo Tree of Daejeon-ri, Cheongdo	638, Daejeon-ri, Iseo-myeon, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
14	302	Ginkgo Tree of Segan-ri, Uiryeong	808-2, Segan-ri, Yugok-myeon, Uiryeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
15	303	Ginkgo Tree of Yasa-ri, Hwasun	182-1, Yasa-ri, Iseo-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
16	304	Ginkgo Tree of Boreumdo Island, Ganghwa	San 186, Boreumdo-ri, Seodo-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon, etc.	'82.11.09.
17	320	Ginkgo Tree of Juam-ri, Buyeo	148-3, Juam-ri, Naesan-myeon, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
18	365	Ginkgo Tree of Boseksa Temple, Geumsan	709, Seokdong-ri, Nami-myeon, Geumsan-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'90.08.02.
19	385	Ginkgo Tree of Seongdong-ri, Gangjin	70, Seongdong-ri, Byeongyeong-myeon, Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'97.12.30.
20	402	Ginkgo Tree of Jeokcheonsa Temple, Cheongdo	San 217, Won-ri, Cheongdo-eup, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'98.12.23.
21	406	Ginkgo Tree of Ungok-ri, Hamyang	779, Ungok-ri, Seoha-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'99.04.06.
22	482	Ginkgo Tree of Bongan-ri, Damyang	1043-3, Bongan-ri, Mujeong-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.08.09.
23	551	Ginkgo Tree in Myeoncheon-myeon, Dangjin	772-1, Seongsang-ri, Myeoncheon-myeon, Dangjin-si, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'16.09.06.

## Saw-leaf Zelkova : 18 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	95	Long-leaf Zelkova of Dogye-ri, Samcheok	287-2, Dogye-ri, Dogye-eup, Samcheok-si, Gangwon-do	'62.12.07.
2	161	Population of Saw-leaf Zelkovas and Japanese Hackberries in Seongeup-ri, Jeju	881-2, Seongeup-ri, Pyoseon-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'64.01.31.
3	192	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Singi-ri, Cheongsong	1079, Singi-ri, Pacheon-myeon, Cheongsong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'67.07.18.
4	273	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Danchon-ri, Yeongpung	185-4, Danchon-ri, Anjeong-myeon, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
5	274	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Taejang-ri, Yeongpung	1095, Taejang-ri, Sunheung-myeon, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
6	275	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Sasin-ri, Andong	257-1, Sasin-ri, Nokjeon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
7	278	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Hwangbang-ri, Yangju	136, Hwangbang-ri, Nam-myeon, Yangju-gun, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
8	279	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Daeam-ri, Wonju	2230, Daeam-ri, Heungeop-myeon, Wonju-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
9	280	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Haengchon-ri, Gimje	230-2, Haengchon-ri, Bongnam-myeon, Gimje-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
10	281	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Jingi-ri, Namwon	San 23-1, Jingi-ri, Bojeol-myeon, Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
11	283	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Wolgok-ri, Yeongam	747-2, Wolgok-ri, Gunseo-myeon, Yeongam-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
12	284	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Daechi-ri, Damyang	788, Daechi-ri, Daejeon-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	'82.11.09.
13	382	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Oga-ri, Goesan	321, Oga-ri, Jangyeon-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'96.12.30.
14	396	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Bongdeok-ri, Jangsu	336, Bongdeok-ri, Cheoncheon-myeon, Jangsu-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'98.12.23.
15	407	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Haksaru Pavilion, Hamyang	27-1, Ullim-ri, Hamyang-eup, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'99.04.06.
16	478	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Danjeon-ri, Jangseong	291, Danjeon-ri, Bukha-myeon, Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.08.09.
17	493	Hyeongosu (Saw-leaf Zelkova) in Segan-ri, Uiryeong	808-2, Segan-ri, Yugok-myeon, Uiryeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'08.03.12.
18	545	Saw-leaf Zelkova of Goegok-dong, Daejeon	985, Goegok-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon, etc.	'13.07.17.

Pine Tree : 15 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	103	Songni Jeongpumsong Pine Tree, Boeun	17-3, Sangpan-ri, Songnisan-myeon, Boeun-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	289	Pine Tree of Hwayang-ri, Hapcheon	835-1, Hwayang-ri, Myosan-myeon, Hapcheon-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
3	294	Seoksongnyeong Pine Tree in Cheonhyang-ri, Yecheon	804, Cheonhyang-ri, Gamcheon-myeon, Yecheon-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
4	349	Gwaneumsong Pine Tree in Cheongnyeongpo, Yeongwol	San 67-1, Gwangcheon-ri, Nam-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do	'88.04.30.
5	351	Pine Tree of Seorak-dong, Sokcho	20-5, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'88.04.30.
6	352	Pine Tree of Seowon-ri, Boeun	49-4, Seowon-ri, Jangan-myeon, Boeun-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'88.04.30.
7	358	Gusong Pine Tree in Mokhyeon-ri, Hamyang	16-3, Mokhyeon-ri, Hyucheon-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'88.04.30.
8	359	Pine Tree of Seonghwang-ri, Uiryeong	San 34-1, Seonghwang-ri, Jeonggok-myeon, Uiryeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	'88.04.30.
9	381	Ballyongsong Pine Tree in Dorip-ri, Icheon	201-1, Dorip-ri, Baeksa-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'96.12.30.
10	383	Pine Tree of Jeokseok-ri, Goesan	San 31-1, Jeokseok-ri, Yeonpung-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'96.12.30.
11	397	Uiamsong Pine Tree in Jangsu-ri, Jangsu	176-7, Jangsu-ri, Jangsu-eup, Jangsu-gun, Jeollabuk-do	'98.12.23.
12	410	Dangsong Pine Tree in Dangsari, Geochang	331, Dangsari, Wicheon-myeon, Geochang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'99.04.06.
13	424	Cheonnyeonsong Pine Tree in Jirisan Mountain	San 111, Buun-ri, Sannae-myeon, Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do	'00.10.13.
14	426	Pine Tree of Daeha-ri, Mungyeong	16, Daeha-ri, Sanbuk-myeon, Mungyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	'00.10.13.
15	491	Munamsong Pine Tree in Chukji-ri, Hadong	San 83-1, Chukji-ri, Agyang-myeon, Hadong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'08.03.12.

Lacebark Pine : 5 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	8	Lacebark Pine of Jae-dong, Seoul	83, Jae-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul	'62.12.07.
2	9	Lacebark Pine of Jogyesa Temple, Seoul	44, Susong-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, etc.	'62.12.07.
3	60	Lacebark Pine of Songpo, Goyang	1000-8, Deogi-dong, Ilsanseo-gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
4	106	Lacebark Pine of Yonggung-ri, Yesan	San 73-28, Yonggung-ri, Sinam-myeon, Yesan-gun, Chungcheongnam-do	'62.12.07.
5	253	Lacebark Pine of Sindae-ri, Icheon	San 32, Sindae-ri, Baeksa-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'76.06.28.

Multi-stem Pine : 6 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	291	Multi-stem Pine of Samgong-ri, Muju	San 31, Samgong-ri, Seolcheon-myeon, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do	'82.11.09.
2	292	Multi-stem Pine of Hwasan-ri, Mungyeong	942, Hwasan-ri, Nongam-myeon, Mungyeong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
3	293	Multi-stem Pine of Sanghyeon-ri, Sangju	50-1, Sanghyeon-ri, Hwaseo-myeon, Sangju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.



No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
4	354	Jangsasong Pine Tree at Dosoram Hermitage of Seonunsa Temple, Gochang	San 97, Samin-ri, Asan-myeon, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'88.04.30.
5	357	Multi-stem Pine of Dokdong-ri, Gumi	539, Dokdong-ri, Seonsan-eup, Gumi-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'88.04.30.
6	399	Manjisong Pine Tree in Dapgok-ri, Yeongyang	San 159, Dapgok-ri, Seokbo-myeon, Yeongyang-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'98.12.23.

#### Black Pine : 6 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	160	Population of Black Pines near Sancheonan Altar, Jeju	375-1, Arail-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'64.01.31.
2	270	Black Pine at Jwasuyeong Fortress Site, Busan	229-1, Suyeong-dong, Suyeong-gu, Busan, etc.	'82.11.09.
3	355	Black Pine of Samcheon-dong, Jeonju	732-5, Samcheon-dong 1-ga, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'88.04.30.
4	356	Hyojasong Pine Tree in Okdang-ri, Jangheung	166-1, Okdang-ri, Gwansan-eup, Jangheung-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'88.04.30.
5	430	Suseongsong Pine Tree in Seongnae-ri, Haenam	4, Seongnae-ri, Haenam-eup, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do	'01.09.11.
6	441	Black Pine of Susan-ri, Jeju	2274, Susan-ri, Aewol-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'04.05.14.

#### Weeping Pine Tree : 4 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	180	Weeping Pine Tree of Unmunsa Temple, Cheongdo	1789, Sinwon-ri, Unmun-myeon, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'66.08.25.
2	295	Weeping Pine Tree of Dongsan-ri, Cheongdo	151-1, Dongsan-ri, Maejeon-myeon, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
3	409	Weeping Pine Tree of Haenggok-ri, Ulsan	672, Haenggok-ri, Geunnam-myeon, Ulsan-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'99.04.06.
4	460	Bubusong Pine Trees in Jikdu-ri, Pocheon	191, Jikdu-ri, Gunnae-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'05.06.13.

#### Chinese Juniper : 11 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	88	Pair of Chinese Junipers at Cheonjaam Hermitage of Songgwangsa Temple, Suncheon	1, Ieup-ri, Songgwang-myeon, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do	'62.12.07.
2	158	Chinese Juniper of Hujeong-ri, Ulsan	297-2, Hujeong-ri, Jukbyeon-myeon, Ulsan-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'64.01.31.
3	194	Chinese Juniper of Changdeokgung Palace	2-71, Waryong-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul	'68.03.09.
4	232	Chinese Juniper of Yangji-ri, Yangju	532-1, Yangji-ri, Onam-eup, Namyangju-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'70.12.24.
5	240	Chinese Juniper of Seonongdan Altar, Seoul	274-1, Jegi-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul	'72.08.02.
6	312	Chinese Juniper of Hwaseong-ri, Ulsan	San 190, Hwaseong-ri, Jukbyeon-myeon, Ulsan-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
7	313	Chinese Juniper of Jangjeon-ri, Cheongsong	San 18, Jangjeon-ri, Andeok-myeon, Cheongsong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
8	314	Horizontal Chinese Juniper Tree of Juha-ri, Andong	634, Juha-ri, Waryong-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
9	321	Chinese Juniper of Bongsan-dong, Yeongi	128, Bongsan-ri, Jochiwon-eup, Sejong-si, etc.	'82.11.09.
10	427	Chinese Juniper of Yangnyeong-ri, Cheonan	394-9, Yangnyeong-ri, Seonghwan-eup, Cheonan-si, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'00.12.08.
11	553	Chinese Juniper of Songgokseowon Confucian Academy, Seosan	494, Aejeong-ri, Inji-myeon, Seosan-si, Chungcheongnam-do	'18.05.03.

#### Retusa Fringe Tree : 6 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	36	Retusa Fringe Tree of Pyeongjung-ri, Suncheon	San 35, Pyeongjung-ri, Seungju-eup, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do	'62.12.07.
2	183	Retusa Fringe Tree of Jungsan-ri, Gochang	313-1, Jungsan-ri, Daesan-myeon, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'67.02.17.
3	185	Retusa Fringe Tree of Sincheon-ri, Gimhae	503, Sincheon-ri, Hallim-myeon, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'67.07.18.
4	214	Population of Retusa Fringe Trees in Pyeongji-ri, Jinan	991, Pyeongji-ri, Maryeong-myeon, Jinan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'68.11.20.
5	234	Retusa Fringe Tree of Sinjeon-ri, Yangsan	98-1, Sinjeon-ri, Sangbuk-myeon, Yangsan-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'71.09.13.
6	307	Retusa Fringe Tree of Cheongok-ri, Gimhae	895-3, Cheon-gok-ri, Juchon-myeon, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.

#### Pagoda Tree : 5 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	315	Pagoda Tree of Sinhyeon-dong, Incheon	131-7, Sinhyeon-dong, Seo-gu, Incheon, etc.	'82.11.09.
2	317	Pagoda Tree of Samwol-ri, Dangjin	53-4, Samwol-ri, Songsan-myeon, Dangjin-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
3	318	Pagoda Tree of Yuktong-ri, Wolseong	1428, Yuktong-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
4	319	Pagoda Tree of Yeongdong-ri, Haman	749-4, Yeongdong-ri, Chilbuk-myeon, Haman-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
5	472	Population of Pagoda Trees in Changdeokgung Palace	99, Yulgok-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul (within Changdeokgung)	'06.04.06.

#### Cork Oak : 4 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	96	Cork Oak of Susan-ri, Ulsin	381-1, Susan-ri, Geunnam-myeon, Ulsin-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'62.12.07.
2	271	Cork Oak of Sillim-dong, Seoul	721-2, Sillim-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul	'82.11.09.
3	288	Cork Oak of Daegok-ri, Andong	San 583, Daegok-ri, Imdong-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
4	461	Population of Cork Oaks in Sangye-ri, Gangneung	San 425, San-gye-ri, Okgye-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'05.07.19.



## Machilus : 4 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	212	Machilus of Gwanmaedo Island, Jindo	456, Gwanmaedo-ri, Jodo-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'68.11.20.
2	299	Machilus of Changseondo Island, Namhae	670-3, Daebyeok-ri, Changseon-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
3	345	Machilus of Chudo Island, Tongyeong	580, Chudo-ri, Sanyang-eup, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'84.11.25.
4	481	Machilus of Samsan-ri, Jangheung	324-8, Samsan-ri, Gwansan-eup, Jangheung-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.08.09.

## Japanese Apricot Tree : 4 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	484	Yulgongmae Plum of Ojukheon House, Gangneung	201, Jukheon-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do	'07.10.08.
2	485	Plum of Hwaeomsa Temple, Gurye	San 20-1, Hwangjeon-ri, Masan-myeon, Gurye-gun, Jeollanam-do	'07.10.08.
3	486	Gobulmae Plum of Baegyangsa Temple, Jangseong	26, Yaksu-ri, Bukha-myeon, Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do	'07.10.08.
4	488	Seonammae Plum of Seonamsa Temple, Suncheon	802, Jukhak-ri, Seungju-eup, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do	'07.11.26.

## Muku Tree : 3 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	35	Muku Tree of Sadang-ri, Gangjin	51-1, Sadang-ri, Daegu-myeon, Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	268	Muku Tree of Eosan-ri, Jangheung	289-2, Eosan-ri, Yongsan-myeon, Jangheung-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
3	311	Muku Tree at Jwasuyeong Fortress Site, Busan	271, Suyeong-dong, Suyeong-gu, Busan, etc.	'82.11.09.

## Japanese Torreya : 3 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	39	Japanese Torreya of Samin-ri, Gangjin	376, Samin-ri, Byeongyeong-myeon, Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	111	Japanese Torreya of Sangman-ri, Jindo	681-1, Sangman-ri, Imhoe-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
3	287	Japanese Torreya of Seongnae-ri, Sacheon	194-1, Seongnae-ri, Gonyang-myeon, Sacheon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	'82.11.09.

## Red Leaf Willow : 4 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	193	Red Leaf Willow of Gwan-ri, Cheongsong	939-17, Gwan-ri, Pacheon-myeon, Cheongsong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'68.03.09.
2	296	Red Leaf Willow of Jongdeok-ri, Gimje	299-1, Jongdeok-ri, Bongnam-myeon, Gimje-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'82.11.04.
3	298	Red Leaf Willow of Deokchon-ri, Cheongdo	561-1, Deokchon-ri, Gakbuk-myeon, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'82.11.04.

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
4	539	Population of Red Leaf Willows in Chunghyo-dong, Gwangju	911, Chunghyo-dong, Buk-gu, Gwangju, etc.	'12.10.05.

#### Castor Aralia : 3 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	164	Population of Castor Aralias in Sinbang-ri, Changwon	San 652, Sinbang-ri, Dong-eup, Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	'64.01.31.
2	305	Castor Aralia of Gongbuk-ri, Cheongju	318-2, Osong-eup, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do	'82.11.09.
3	363	Castor Aralia of Gungchon-ri, Samcheok	452, Gungchon-ri, Geundeok-myeon, Samcheok-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'89.09.16.

#### Japanese Wisteria : 2 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	89	Wisteria of Oryu-ri, Gyeongju	527-4, Oryu-ri, Hyeongok-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	254	Wisteria of Samcheong-dong, Seoul	106-11, Samcheong-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul	'76.08.10.

#### Korean Berchemia : 2 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	207	Korean Berchemia of Songnisan Mountain, Boeun	San 1-1, Sanae-ri, Songnisan-myeon, Boeun-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'68.06.27.
2	337	Korean Berchemia of Songgye-ri, Jewon	San 46-1, Songgye-ri, Hansu-myeon, Jecheon-si, Chungcheongbuk-do	'83.08.23.

#### Japanese Hackberry : 2 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	400	Hwangmokgeun (Japanese Hackberry) in Geumnam-ri, Yecheon	696, Geumnam-ri, Yonggung-myeon, Yecheon-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'98.12.23.
2	494	Japanese Hackberry of Sudong-ri, Gochang	446, Sudong-ri, Buan-myeon, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'08.05.01.

#### Trifoliate Orange : 3 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	78	Trifoliate Orange of Gapgot-ri, Ganghwa	1015, Gapgot-ri, Ganghwa-eup, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon	'62.12.07.
2	79	Trifoliate Orange of Sagi-ri, Ganghwa	135-10, Sagi-ri, Hwado-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon, etc.	'62.12.07.
3	558	Trifoliate Orange at the Head House of the Jangsu Hwang Clan, Mungyeong	460-6, Daeha-ri, Sanbuk-myeon, Mungyeong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'19.12.27.



## Chinese Pear : 2 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	386	Chinese Pear of Eunsusa Temple, Jinan	3, Dongchon-ri, Maryeong-myeon, Jinan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'97.12.30.
2	497	Chinese Pear of Duwol-ri, Jeongeup	1493, Duwol-ri, Sannae-myeon, Jeongeup-si, Jeollabuk-do	'08.12.11.

## Ash Tree : 2 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	286	Ash Tree of Mugeon-ri, Paju	465, Mugeon-ri, Jeokseong-myeon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
2	470	Ash Tree of Jeongok-ri, Hwaseong	149-2, Jeon-gok-ri, Seosin-myeon, Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	'06.04.04.

## Rose of Sharon : 1 case

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	520	Rose of Sharon of Bangdong-ri, Gangneung	346, Bangdong-ri, Sacheon-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do	'11.01.13.

## Needle Fir : 1 case

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	495	Needle Fir of Cheonhwangsa Temple, Jinan	San 169-4, Garyong-ri, Jeongcheon-myeon, Jinan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'08.06.16.

## Sand Pear : 2 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	408	Sand Pear of Ssangjeon-ri, Ulsin	San 146-1, Ssangjeon-ri, Geumgangsong-myeon, Ulsin-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'99.04.06.
2	519	Sand Pear of Muchang-ri, Yeongyang	372, Muchang-ri, Yeongyang-eup, Yeongyang-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'10.11.22.

## White Mulberry : 2 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	471	White Mulberry of Changdeokgung Palace	2-71, Waryong-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, etc.	'06.04.06.
2	559	White Mulberry of Dugok-ri, Sangju	324, Dugok-ri, Euncheok-myeon, Sangju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'20.02.03.

Single old-growth and giant tree : 29 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	38	Higan Cherry of Hwaeomsa Temple, Gurye	San 20-1, Hwangjeon-ri, Masan-myeon, Gurye-gun, Jeollanam-do	'62.12.07.
2	115	Chinese Honey at Dongnakdang House, Gyeongju	1600-1, Oksan-ri, Angang-eup, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'62.12.07.
3	168	Crape Myrtle of Yangjeong-dong, Busan	San 73-28, Yangjeong-dong, Busanjin-gu, Busan	'65.04.07.
4	174	Indian Quassia wood of Songsa-dong, Andong	100-7, Songsa-ri, Giran-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'66.01.13.
5	251	Bower Actinidia of Changdeokgung Palace	2-71, Waryong-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul	'75.09.05.
6	255	Oriental Arborvitae of Samcheong-dong, Seoul	106-11, Samcheong-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul	'76.08.10.
7	285	Oriental White Oak of Byeongsan-ri, Yeongpung	338, Byeongsan-ri, Dansan-myeon, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'82.11.09.
8	344	Japanese Cinnamon and Machilus of Udo Island, Tongyeong	203, Yeonhwa-ri, Yokji-myeon, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'84.11.19.
9	348	Natural Habitat of Royal Azaleas and Saussurea in Ballonsan Mountain, Jeongseon	Bongjeong-ri / Yeoryang-ri / Goyang-ri / Buk-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do	'86.04.17.
10	367	Songak of Samin-ri, Gochang	San 17-1, Samin-ri, Asan-myeon, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'91.11.27.
11	398	Chinese Walnut of Gwangdeoksa Temple, Cheonan	641-6, Gwangdeok-ri, Gwangdeok-myeon, Cheonan-si, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'98.12.23.
12	401	Chinese Catawba of Hongwon-ri, Cheongsong	547, Hongwon-ri, Bunam-myeon, Cheongsong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'98.12.23.
13	433	Spreading Yew on Duwibong Peak, Jeongseon	San 160-3, Sabuk-ri, Sabuk-eup, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do	'02.06.29.
14	459	Korean Box Tree of Yeongneung Royal Tomb, Yeosu	907-1, Wangdae-ri, Neungseo-myeon, Yeosu-si, Gyeonggi-do	'05.04.30.
15	479	Korean Dendropanax of Jeongja-ri, Wando	San 148-1, Jeongja-ri, Bogil-myeon, Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.08.09.
16	492	Persimmon Tree of Baekgok-ri, Uiryeong	576-1, Baekgok-ri, Jeonggok-myeon, Uiryeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'08.03.12.
17	498	Chestnut Tree of Ungyo-ri, Pyeongchang	36-2, Ungyo-ri, Bangnim-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'08.12.11.
18	502	Turczaninow Hornbeam of Chamseongdan Altar, Ganghwa	San 55, Munsan-ri, Hwado-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Incheon	'09.09.16.
19	503	Bead Tree of Gyochon-ri, Gochang	275-3, Gyochon-ri, Gochang-eup, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do	'09.09.16.
20	504	Korean Plum-yem of Yungneung Royal Tomb, Hwaseong	187-1, Annyeong-dong, Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	'09.09.16.
21	515	Common Camellia of Geumsajeong Pavilion in Songjuk-ri, Naju	130, Songjuk-ri, Wanggok-myeon, Naju-si, Jeollanam-do	'09.12.30.
22	516	Horned Holly of Sangbang-ri, Naju	469-2, Sangbang-ri, Gongsan-myeon, Naju-si, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'09.12.30.
23	518	Date Plum of Yonggok-ri, Boeun	San 97, Yonggok-ri, Hoein-myeon, Boeun-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'10.11.22.
24	522	Quince of Yeonje-ri, Cheongju	647, Yeonje-ri, Osong-eup, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do	'11.01.13.
25	523	Mandarin Orange Trees of Doryeon-dong, Jeju	2244-2, Doryeonil-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'11.01.13.
26	538	Spindle Tree of Dokdo Island	30, Dokdo-ri, Ulleung-eup, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'12.10.05.
27	544	Elaeocarpus of Gangjeong-dong, Jeju	5647, Gangjeong-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	'13.04.26.
28	554	Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri, Gangneung	445, Hyeonnae-ri, Okgye-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'18.08.29.
29	555	Alder Tree of Chogwa-ri, Pocheon	664, Chogwa-ri, Gwanin-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'19.09.05.



## Forest Site : 24 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	28	Evergreen Forest on Judo Island, Wando	San 259, Gunnae-ri, Wando-eup, Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do	'62.12.07.
2	65	Evergreen Forest on Mokdo Island, Ulju	San 13, Bangdo-ri, Onsan-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan	'62.12.07.
3	107	Evergreen Forest of Ssanggyesa Temple, Jindo	San 33, Sacheon-ri, Uisin-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
4	136	Evergreen Forest on Oeyeondo Island, Boryeong	San 293, Oeyeondo-ri, Ocheon-myeon, Boryeong-si, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
5	151	Forest of Common Camellias at Baengnyeonsa Temple, Gangjin	San 55-1, Mandeok-ri, Doam-myeon, Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
6	172	Evergreen Forest on Kkamakseom Island, Gangjin	San 191, Maryang-ri, Maryang-myeon, Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'66.01.13.
7	176	Population of Wisterias at Beomeosa Temple, Busan	San 2-1, Cheongnyong-dong, Geumjeong-gu, Busan, etc.	'66.01.13.
8	184	Forest of Common Camellias at Seonunsa Temple, Gochang	San 68, Samin-ri, Asan-myeon, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do	'67.02.18.
9	189	Virgin Forest on Seonginbong Peak, Ulleung	San 44-1, Na-ri, Buk-myeon, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'67.07.18.
10	239	Forest of Japanese Torreya at Geumtapsa Temple, Goheung	700, Bongnim-ri, Podu-myeon, Goheung-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'72.08.02.
11	241	Forest of Japanese Torreya near Nogudan House, Haenam	San 27-1, Yeondong-ri, Haenam-eup, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do	'72.08.02.
12	362	Evergreen Forest of Oenarodo Island, Goheung	San 1, Sin-geum-ri, Bongnae-myeon, Goheung-gun, Jeollanam-do	'89.01.14.
13	371	Population of Golden Rain Trees and Black Jetbeads in Balsan-ri, Pohang	San 13, Balsan-ri, Donghae-myeon, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'92.12.23.
14	374	Forest of Japanese Torreya in Pyeongdae-ri, Jeju	San 15, Pyeongdae-ri, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'93.08.19.
15	375	Subtropical Forest of Nabeup-ri, Jeju	1457-1, Napeup-ri, Aewol-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'93.08.19.
16	376	Rock Wall Plant Zone in Sanbangsan Mountain, Jeju	San 16, Sagye-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	'93.08.19.
17	377	Evergreen Forest of Andeokgyegok Valley, Jeju	1946, Gamsan-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	'93.08.19.
18	378	Subtropical Forest Around Cheonjeyon Falls, Jeju	2785-1, Jungmun-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'93.08.19.
19	379	Subtropical Forest Around Cheonjiyeon Falls, Jeju	973, Seogwi-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'93.08.19.
20	462	Population of Royal Azaleas in Gajisan Mountain	San 232-2, Deokhyeon-ri, Sangbuk-myeon, Ulju-gun, Ulsan, etc. / Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do / Gajisan, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do and surroundings	'05.08.19.
21	463	Forest of Maple Trees at Munsusa Temple, Gochang	San 190-1, Eunsa-ri, Gosu-myeon, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'05.09.09.
22	483	Forest of Japanese Torreya at Gaecheonsa Temple, Hwasun	San 151, Gadong-ri, Chunyang-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.08.09.
23	489	Forest of Common Camellias at Ongnyongs Temple Site, Gwangyang	San 35-1, Chusan-ri, Ongnyong-myeon, Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.12.17.
24	517	Muljangorioreum Volcanic Cone, Jeju	San 78-38, Bonggae-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'10.10.28.

## Village Forest : 24 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	29	Evergreen Forest of Mijo-ri, Namhae	121, Mijo-ri, Samdong-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	40	Evergreen Forest of Yesong-ri, Wando	San 108, Yesong-ri, Bogil-myeon, Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
3	82	Forest of Japanese Hackberries and Yeddo Hornbeams in Cheongcheon-ri, Muan	365-2, Cheongcheon-myeon, Cheonggye-myeon, Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
4	93	Village Guardian Forest of Seongnam-ri, Wonju	San 191, Seongnam-ri, Sillim-myeon, Wonju-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
5	108	Forest of Saw-leaf Zelkova, Japanese Hackberries, and Yeddo Hornbeams in Hyanggyo-ri, Hampyeong	948-1, Hyanggyo-ri, Daedong-myeon, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
6	150	Windbreak Forest of Mulgeon-ri, Namhae	39-3, Mulgeon-ri, Samdong-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	'62.12.07.

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
7	154	Sangnim Forest, Hamyang	349-1, Ullim-ri, Hamyang-eup, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
8	235	Gwangyangeupsu Grove and Retusa Fringe Trees	193-1, Indong-ri, Gwangyang-eup, Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'71.09.13.
9	272	Village Guardian Grove in Galjeon-ri, Samcheok	419-1, Galjeon-ri, Hajang-myeon, Samcheok-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'82.11.09.
10	309	Village Guardian Grove in Gupo-dong, Busan	1206-23, Gupo-dong, Buk-gu, Busan, etc.	'82.11.09.
11	339	Evergreen Forest of Mira-ri, Wando	Sea area in 91, Mira-ri and San 300, Soan-myeon, Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do	'83.08.23.
12	340	Evergreen Forest of Maengseon-ri, Wando	San 40-2, Maengseon-ri, Soan-myeon, Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'83.08.23.
13	366	Gwanbangjerim Forest, Damyang	1, Gaeksa-ri, Damyang-eup, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'91.11.27.
14	403	Seongbaksup Forest in Gyeongsan-ri, Seongju	446-1, Gyeongsan-ri, Seongju-eup, Seongju-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'99.04.06.
15	404	Orijangnim Forest in Jacheon-ri, Yeongcheon	1421-1, Jacheon-ri, Hwabuk-myeon, Yeongcheon-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'99.04.06.
16	405	Garosup Forest in Sachon-ri, Uiseong	356, Sachon-ri, Jeomgok-myeon, Uiseong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'99.04.06.
17	445	Pine Forest of Hadong	443-10, Gwangpyeong-ri, Hadong-eup, Hadong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'05.02.18.
18	468	Bukcheonsu Grove in Buksong-ri, Pohang	477, Buksong-ri, Heunghae-eup, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'06.03.28.
19	469	Pine Forest of Geumdangsil, Yecheon	542-1, Sanggeumgok-ri, Yongmun-myeon, Yecheon-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'06.03.28.
20	473	Pinewoods of Mansongjeong Pavilion in Hahoe Village, Andong	1164-1, Hahoe-ri, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'06.11.27.
21	476	Forest of David Hemiptelea and Dwarf Elms in Jusagol Valley, Yeongyang	San 82-1, Junam-ri, Seokbo-myeon, Yeongyang-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'07.02.21.
22	480	Forest of Japanese Hackberries in Jeonil-ri, Boseong	385, Jeonil-ri, Hoecheon-myeon, Boseong-gun, Jeollanam-do	'07.08.09.
23	514	Docheonsup Forest in Docheon-ri, Yeongdeok	San 75, Docheon-ri, Namjeong-myeon, Yeongdeok-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'09.12.30.
24	561	Population of Retusa Fringe Trees in Heunghaehyanggyo, Pohang	129-6, Okseong-ri, Heunghae-eup, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'20.12.07.

Rare : 19 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	50	Population of Siebold Hemlocks, Japanese White Pines, and Engler's Beeches in Taehadong, Ulleung	San 1-1, Taeha-ri, Seo-myeon, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	51	Population of Cotoneaster and Insular Abelia in Dodong, Ulleung	San 4, Dodong-ri, Ulleung-eup, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'62.12.07.
3	52	Population of Ulleung Gukhwa and Thymes in Naridong, Ulleung	320-1, Na-ri, Buk-myeon, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'62.12.07.
4	138	Population of Golden Rain Trees on Anmyeondo Island, Tae'an	1318-7, Seungeon-ri, Anmyeon-myeon, Tae'an-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
5	147	Natural Habitat of White Forsythias in Songdeok-ri, Goesan	San 58-13, Songdeok-ri, Jangyeon-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'62.12.07.
6	156	Natural Habitat of Yoshino Cherries in Sillye-ri, Jeju	San 2-1, Sinrye-ri, Namwon-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'64.01.31.
7	159	Natural Habitat of Yoshino Cherries in Bonggae-dong, Jeju	San 14-2, Yonggang-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	'64.01.31.
8	173	Natural Habitat of Yoshino Cherries in Daedunsan Mountain, Haenam	San 24-1, Gurim-ri, Samsan-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do	'66.01.13.



No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
9	191	Smoothlip Cymbidium of Jeju	Jeju-do and surroundings	'67.07.18.
10	220	Natural Habitat of White Forsythias in Chujeom-ri, Goesan	San 144-2, Chujeom-ri, Jangyeon-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'70.01.09.
11	221	Natural Habitat of White Forsythias in Yulji-ri, Goesan	San 19-1, Yulji-ri, Chilseong-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'70.01.09.
12	266	Natural Habitat of Korean Berchemias in Sadam-ri, Goesan	San 8-1, Sadam-ri, Cheongcheon-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'80.10.04.
13	364	Natural Habitat of White Forsythias in Maecheon-ri, Yeongdong	San 4-9, Maecheon-ri, Yeongdong-eup, Yeongdong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'90.08.02.
14	370	Natural Habitat of White Forsythias, Buan	San 19-4, Junggye-ri, Byeonsan-myeon, Buan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'92.10.26.
15	387	Population of Serrateleaf Pearlbushes in Deokcheon-ri, Imsil	San 37, Deokcheon-ri, Gwancheon-myeon, Imsil-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'97.12.30.
16	388	Population of Sangaenari in Deokcheon-ri, Imsil	San 36, Deokcheon-ri, Gwancheon-myeon, Imsil-gun, Jeollabuk-do	'97.12.30.
17	428	Population of Golden Rain Trees in Daemun-ri, Wando	San 128, Daemun-ri, Gunoe-myeon, Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'01.05.07.
18	429	Population of Cacti in Wollyeong-ri, Jeju	359-4, Wollyeong-ri, Hallim-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'01.09.11.
19	432	Natural Habitat of Smoothlip Cymbidiums in Sanghyo-dong, Jeju	1616, Sanghyo-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'02.02.02.

## Natural Habitatant : 14 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	1	Forest of Oriental Arborvitae in Do-dong, Daegu	San 180, Do-dong, Dong-gu, Daegu	'62.12.07.
2	48	Natural Habitat of Chinese Junipers in Tonggumi, Ulleung	San 70-1, Namyang-ri, Seo-myeon, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'62.12.07.
3	49	Natural Habitat of Chinese Junipers in Daepunggam, Ulleung	San 99-1, Taeha-ri, Seo-myeon, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'62.12.07.
4	62	Forest of Oriental Arborvitae in Yeongcheon-ri, Danyang	San 38-1, Yeongcheon-ri, Maepo-eup, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
5	63	Natural Habitat of Formosa Rice Trees on Bijindo Island, Tongyeong	San 51, Bijin-ri, Hansan-myeon, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
6	114	Forest of Oriental Arborvitae in Gamcheon-ri, Yeongyang	San 171, Gamcheon-ri, Yeongyang-eup, Yeongyang-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'62.12.07.
7	152	Natural Habitat of Diplomorpha at Hwabangsa Temple, Namhae	San 99-1, Daegok-ri, Gohyeon-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	'62.12.07.
8	162	Natural Habitat of Camphor Trees in Dosun-ri, Jeju	210, Dosun-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'64.01.31.
9	244	Population of Spreading Yews in Sobaeksan Mountain	San 59-1, Eouigok-ri, Gagok-myeon, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'73.06.20.
10	252	Forest of Oriental Arborvitae in Gu-ri, Andong	San 1-1, Gwangeum-ri, Namhu-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'75.09.27.
11	343	Forest of Cyathea Cuspidata on Yokjido Island, Tongyeong	108-1, Donghang-ri, Yokji-myeon, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'84.11.19.
12	346	Marsh Plants of Daesong-ri, Haman	883-1, Daesong-ri, Beopsu-myeon, Haman-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	'84.11.19.
13	372	Natural Habitat of Gaeneusam, Yanggu	San 54, Hanjeon-ri, Yanggu-eup, Yanggu-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'92.12.23.
14	560	Population of Bamboos in Taemok-ri, Damyang	656-2, Taemok-ri, Daejeon-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'20.11.09.

Distribution Limit Site : 13 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	18	Natural Habitat of Spleenworts on Samdo Island, Jeju	San 1, Bomok-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	'62.12.07.
2	19	Natural Habitat of Poison Bulbs on Tokkiseom Island, Jeju	San 85, Hado-ri, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	'62.12.07.
3	66	Northernmost Population of Common Camellias on Daecheongdo Island, Ongjin	San 268, Daecheong-ri, Baengnyeong-myeon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon, etc.	'62.12.07.
4	91	Population of Macropodous Daphniphyllum in Naejangsan Mountain	San 231, Naejang-dong, Jeongeup-si, Jeollabuk-do	'62.12.07.
5	110	Northernmost Population of Japanese Evergreen Oaks in Gigak-ri, Hampyeong	San 12-2, Gigak-ri, Hampyeong-eup, Hampyeong-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
6	112	Northernmost Population of Sericeous Newlitse at Bulgapsa Temple, Yeonggwang	San 2-1, Moak-ri, Bulgap-myeon, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do	'62.12.07.
7	122	Population of Horned Hollies in Docheong-ri, Buan	San 16, Docheong-ri, Byeonsan-myeon, Buan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
8	123	Population of Machilus in Gyeokpo-ri, Buan	San 35-14, Gyeokpo-ri, Byeonsan-myeon, Buan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
9	124	Population of Box-leaved Hollies in Junggye-ri, Buan	San 1-5, Junggye-ri, Byeonsan-myeon, Buan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
10	153	Forest of Japanese Torreyas at Baegyangsa Temple, Jangseong	San 115-1, Yaksu-ri, Bukha-myeon, Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
11	163	Natural Habitat of Elaeocarpus at Cheonjiyeon Falls, Jeju	2565, Seohong-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	'64.01.31.
12	169	Forest of Common Camellias in Maryang-ri, Seocheon	275-1, Maryang-ri, Seo-myeon, Seocheon-gun, Chungcheongnam-do	'65.04.07.
13	380	Population of Fortunes Creeping Spindles in Maisan Mountain, Jinan	7, Dongchon-ri, Maryeong-myeon, Jinan-gun, Jeollabuk-do	'93.08.19.

**Designation Status of Natural Monuments and Natural Reserves (as of December 31, 2020)**

| Designation status of Natural Monuments (Natural Reserves) in each city and province : 11 cases |

Category	Gangwon-do	Jeollanam-do	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gyeongsangnam-do	Jeju-do	Total
Number of designations	3	1	1	1	5	11

| Detailed Status of Natural Reserves |

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	170	Hongdo Island Natural Reserve	1, Hongdo-ri, Heuksan-myeon, Sinan-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'65.04.07.
2	171	Seoraksan Mountain Natural Reserve	Part of Yangyang-gun, Inje-gun / Goseong-gun, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do	'65.11.05.
3	182	Hallasan Mountain Natural Reserve	Jeju-do	'66.10.12.
4	246	Daeamsan and Daeusan Mountains Natural Reserve	Part of Dong-myeonm, Yanggu-gun / Seohwa-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do and Buk-myeon	'73.07.10.
5	247	Natural Reserve of Hyangnobong Peak and Geonbongsan Mountain	Part of Seohwa-myeon, Inje-gun and Sudong-myeon, Goseong-gun and Ganseong-eup, Goseong-gun, Gangwon-do	'73.07.10.
6	336	Dokdo Island Natural Reserve	Dokdo-ri, Ulleung-eup, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'82.11.16.
7	420	Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone Natural Reserve	1, Seongsan-ri, Seongsan-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'00.07.18.



No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
8	421	Munseom and Beomseom Islands Natural Reserve	San 4, Seogwi-dong / San 1-3, Beophwan-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'00.07.18.
9	422	Chagwido Island Natural Reserve	San 34, Gosan-ri, Hangeong-myeon, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'00.07.18.
10	423	Marado Island Natural Reserve	580, Gapa-ri, Daejeong-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'00.07.18.
11	524	Uponeup Wetland Natural Reserve, Changnyeong	Yueo-myeon / Ibang-myeon / Daehap-myeon / Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'11.01.13.

### Designation Status of Natural Monument Landform·Geology (as of December 31, 2020)

#### | Geological |

Toal	Fossil	Rock·Mineral	Overview of Landform and Geology	Natural Cave
85	22	7	35	21

#### | Designation Status of Natural Monuments (Geological) in each region |

Category	Number of designations	Natural Monument			
		Fossil	Rock·Mineral	Overview of Landform and Geology	Natural Cave
Seoul					
Busan	1		1		
Daegu	1			1	
Incheon	5	1	1	3	
Gwangju	1			1	
Daejeon					
Ulsan					
Sejong					
Gyeonggi	4	1		3	
Gangwon	18	1	1	8	8
Chungbuk	3				3
Chungnam	2			2	
Jeonbuk	4	1	1	1	1
Jeonnam	8	5	1	2	
Gyeongbuk	9	3	2	3	1
Gyeongnam	12	8		4	
Jeju	17	2		7	8
Nationwide					
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>

Fossil : 22 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	146	Fossil Site of Petrified Tree Fern on Geummubong Peak, Chilgok	San 28-3, Naksan-ri, Waegwan-eup, Chilgok-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	195	Shell Fossils in Seogwipo Formation, Jeju	43, Namseongjung-ro, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'68.05.29.
3	222	Bird Tracksite in the Haman Formation in Yongsan-ri, Haman	San 4, Yongsan-ri, Chirwon-myeon, Haman-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'70.04.27.
4	373	Dinosaur Tracksite in Jeo-ri, Uiseong	San 111-3, Jeo-ri, Geumseong-myeon, Uiseong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'93.06.01.
5	390	Cretaceous Fossil Site in Yusu-ri, Jinju	495, Yusu-ri, Naedong-myeon, Jinju-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'97.12.30.
6	394	Tracksite of Dinosaurs, Pterosaurs, and Birds in Uhang-ri, Haenam	1, Uhang-ri, Hwangsan-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'98.10.17.
7	395	Tracksite of Birds and Dinosaurs in Gajin-ri, Jinju	75-18, Gajin-ri, Jinseong-myeon, Jinju-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'98.12.23.
8	411	Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Birds in Deongmyeong-ri, Goseong	65, Deongmyeong 5-gil, Hai-myeon, Goseong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'99.09.14.
9	414	Dinosaur Egg Site in Gojeong-ri, Hwaseong	San 5, Gojeong-ri, Songsan-myeon, Hwaseong-gun, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'00.03.21.
10	416	Early Paleozoic Fossil Site in Jangseong, Taebaek	San 42-2, Jangseong-dong, Taebaek-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'00.04.28.
11	418	Dinosaur Egg Site in Bibong-ri, Boseong	545-1, Bibong-ri, Deungnyang-myeon, Boseong-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'00.04.28.
12	434	Dinosaur Tracksite and Sedimentary Rocks in Nangdo-ri, Yeosu	San 115-2, Nangdo-ri, Hwajeong-myeon, Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'03.02.04.
13	464	Tracksite of Humans and Animals, Jeju	Coast of 626-2, Sangmo-ri, Daejeong-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'05.09.08.
14	474	Dinosaur Fossil Site on Aduseom Island, Sacheon	San 33-2, Sinsu-dong, Sacheon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	'06.12.05.
15	477	Fossil Site on Jangguseom Island in Jungpyeong-ri, Hadong	San 6, Jungpyeong-ri, Geumnam-myeon, Hadong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'07.05.07.
16	487	Dinosaur Tracksite in Seoyu-ri, Hwasun	San 147-5, Seoyu-ri, Buk-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.11.09.
17	499	Fossil Site in Gain-ri, Namhae	San 60-20, Gain-ri, Changseon-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'08.12.29.
18	508	Stromatolite and Bunbawi Rock on Socheongdo Island, Ongjin	San 55-3, Socheong-ri, Daechong-myeon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon, etc.	'09.11.10.
19	512	Stromatolite at the Catholic University of Daegu, Gyeongsan	300-1, Geumrak-ri, Hayang-eup, Gyeongsan-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do (within Daegu Catholic University)	'09.12.11.
20	534	Tracksite of Pterosaurs, Birds, and Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong, Jinju	22, Yeongcheongang-ro 68beon-gil, Jinju-si, Gyeongsangnam-do (within exhibition hall of Jinju Pterosaur Tracks Museum)	'11.10.14.
21	535	Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan	135, Namnong-ro, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do (Mokpo Natural History Museum)	'12.06.27.
22	548	Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Pterosaurs in Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan	1047-17, Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do	'14.06.11.

Rock·Mineral : 7 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	69	Orbicular Granite in Unpyeong-ri, Sangju	San 17, Unpyeong-ri, Nakdong-myeon, Sangju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	249	Orbicular Granite Gneiss in Osan-ri, Muju	San 166, Osan-ri, Muju-eup, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'74.09.10.
3	267	Orbicular Gabbro in Jeonpo-dong, Busan	San 102-15, Jeonpo-dong, Busanjin-gu, Busan, etc.	'80.10.27.



No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
4	393	Peridotite Xenolith-Bearing Basalt in Jinchon-ri, Baengnyeongdo Island, Ongjin	154-2, Jinchol-ri, Baengnyeong-myeon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon	'97.12.30.
5	505	Orbicular Peperite on Donggeochado Island, Jindo	San 1-4, Donggeochado-ri, Jodo-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'09.10.09.
6	547	Green Earth Pigment (Celadonite) Site in Noeseongsan Mountain, Pohang	San 7-2, Hakgye-ri, Janggi-myeon, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'13.12.16.
7	556	Jurassic Conglomerate in Bongyang-ri, Jeongseon	919, Bongyang-ri, Jeongseon-eup, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'19.10.02.

#### Overview of Landform and Geology : 35 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	196	Rain Prints in Haman Formation, Seodong-ri, Uiryeong	316-3, Seodong-ri, Uiryeong-eup, Uiryeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'68.05.29.
2	224	Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Nammyeong-ri, Miryang	San 95-1, Nammyeong-ri, Sannae-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'70.04.27.
3	263	Sangumburi Crater, Jeju	166-1, Gyorae-ri, Jocheon-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'79.06.21.
4	391	Sand Beach (Natural Air Field) at Sagot Cape on Baengnyeongdo Island, Ongjin	Public waters adjacent to the local line, such as San 38-3, Jinchon-ri, Baengnyeong-myeon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon	'97.12.30.
5	392	Kongdol Pebble Beach in Nampo-ri, Baengnyeongdo Island, Ongjin	26-3, Nampo-ri, Baengnyeong-myeon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon, etc.	'97.12.30.
6	413	Mudcracks and Stromatolites in Mungok-ri, Yeongwol	San 3, Mungok-ri, Buk-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'00.03.16.
7	415	Columnar Joint in Daljeon-ri, Pohang	San 19-3, Daljeon-ri, Yeonil-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'00.04.28.
8	417	Early Paleozoic Deposits and Topography of Stream Erosion of Gumunso, Taebaek	San 10-1, Dongjeom-dong, Taebaek-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'00.04.28.
9	431	Coastal Dune in Sindu-ri, Tae'an	San 263-1, Sindu-ri, Wonbuk-myeon, Tae'an-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'01.11.30.
10	435	Block Stream in Biseulsan Mountain, Dalseong	San 1, Yong-ri, Yuga-myeon, Dalseong-gun, Daegu, etc.	'03.12.13.
11	436	Basalt Gorge Along Daegyocheon Stream of Hantangang River	1101, Naengjeong-ri, Gwanin-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc. / 725, Jangheung-ri, Dongsong-eup, Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'04.02.23.
12	437	Marine Terrace in Jeongdongjin, Gangneung	50-60, Jeongdongjin-ri, Gangdong-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'04.04.09.
13	438	Rhodolith Beach on Udo Island, Jeju	Public waters adjacent to the local line, such as 2565-1, Yeonpyeong-ri, Udo-myeon, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	'04.04.09.
14	439	Hornitos on Biyangdo Island, Jeju	Public waters adjacent to the local line, such as San 128-2, Hyeopjae-ri, Hallim-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	'04.04.09.
15	440	Karst of Baekbongnyeong Pass, Jeongseon	San 1-1, Jigwon-ri, Imgye-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'04.04.09.
16	443	Columnar Joint Along Jungmun and Daepo Coasts, Jeju	2763, Jungmun-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'05.01.06.
17	444	Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone in Seonheul-ri, Jeju	San 102-1, Seonheul-ri, Jocheon-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'05.01.06.
18	465	Columnar Joint in Mudeungsan Mountain	San 354-1, Yongyeon-dong, Dong-gu, Gwangju / San 96, Yeongpyeong-ri, Iseo-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do	'05.12.16.
19	475	Cretaceous Sedimentary Structure near Gyeseungsa Temple, Goseong	San 17-1, Daebeop-ri, Yeonghyeon-myeon, Goseong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'06.12.05.
20	500	Gatbawi Sea Cliff and Tafoni, Mokpo	Sea area adjacent to San 86-24, Yonghae-dong, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do	'09.04.27.
21	501	Fold Structure on Maldo Island, Gunsan	San 90-1, Maldo-ri, Okdo-myeon, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'09.06.09.
22	507	Fold Structure in Nampo-ri, Baengnyeongdo Island, Ongjin	San 282-1, Nampo-ri, Baengnyeong-myeon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon, etc.	'09.11.10.

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
23	511	Coastal Topography on Naepasudo Island, Taeon	San 3289, Seungeon-ri, Anmyeon-eup, Taeon-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'09.12.11.
24	513	Pyroclastic Deposit on Suwolbong Tuff Cone, Jeju	3616-1, Gosan-ri, Hangyeong-myeon, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'09.12.11.
25	525	Tuff and Volcanogenic Structure on Jageundaeseom Island, Sinan	San 278, Naewol-ri, Bigeum-myeon, Sinan-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'11.01.13.
26	526	Yongmeori Coast in Sagye-ri, Jeju	112-3, Sagye-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'11.01.13.
27	527	Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri, Uiseong	San 70, Binggye-ri, Chunsan-myeon, Uiseong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'11.01.13.
28	528	Block Stream in Maneosan Mountain, Miryang	San 16-1, Yongu-ri, Samnangjin-eup, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'11.01.13.
29	529	Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang	San 1-25, Osaek-ri, Seo-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'11.01.13.
30	530	Sambongyaksu Mineral Water in Gwangwon-ri, Hongcheon	San 197-1, Gwangwon-ri, Nae-myeon, Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do	'11.01.13.
31	531	Gaeinyaksu Mineral Water in Misan-ri, Inje	San 1, Misan-ri, Sangnam-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do	'11.01.13.
32	536	Columnar Joint in Yangnam, Gyeongju	Public waters in Yangnam-myeon, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	'12.09.25.
33	537	Basalt Gorge and Bidulginangpokpo Falls of Hantangang River, Pocheon	San 415-2, Daehoesan-ri, Yeonbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'12.09.25.
34	542	Pillow Lava in Auraji, Pocheon	San 209-1, Sinheung-ri, Changsu-myeon, Pocheon-si / San 98, Sindap-ri, Jeongok-eup, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'13.02.12.
35	543	Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol	1423, Mureung-ri, Mureungdown-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do	'13.04.11.

#### Natural Cave : 21 cases

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	98	Gimnyeonggul and Manjanggul Lava Tubes, Jeju	San 41-27, Woljeong-ri, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'62.12.07.
2	155	Seongnyugul Cave, Uljin	San 30, Gusan-ri, Geunnam-myeon, Uljin-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'63.05.10.
3	177	Cheonhodonggul Cave, Iksan	San 21-1, Taeseong-ri, Yeosan-myeon, Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'66.03.02.
4	178	Cave Area in Daei-ri, Samcheok	San 117, Daei-ri, Singi-myeon, Samcheok-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'66.06.17.
5	219	Gossigul Cave, Yeongwol	San 262, Jinbyeol-ri, Gimsatgat-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'69.06.05.
6	226	Chodanggul Cave, Samcheok	San 380, Geumgye-ri, Geundeok-myeon, Samcheok-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'70.09.19.
7	236	Lava Tube Area in Hallim (Socheongul, Hwanggeumgul and Hyeopjaegul Lava Tubes), Jeju	617, Hyeopjae-ri, Hallim-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'71.10.04.
8	256	Gosudonggul Cave, Danyang	San 4-2, Gosu-ri, Danyang-eup, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'76.09.24.
9	260	Baengnyongdonggul Cave, Pyeongchang	San 1, Mahwa-ri, Mitam-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'79.02.14.
10	261	Ondaldonggul Cave, Danyang	San 62, Ha-ri, Yeongchun-myeon, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'79.06.21.
11	262	Nodongdonggul Cave, Danyang	San 1, Nodong-ri, Danyang-eup, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'79.06.21.
12	342	Billmotdonggul Lava Tube in Eoem-ri, Jeju	707, Eoem-ri, Aewol-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'84.08.14.
13	384	Dangcheomuldonggul Lava Tube, Jeju	1457, Woljeong-ri, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'96.12.30.
14	466	Yongcheondonggul Lava Tube, Jeju	1837-2, Woljeong-ri, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'06.02.07.
15	467	Susandonggul Lava Tube, Jeju	3998, Susan-ri, Seongsan-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'06.02.07.
16	490	Bengdwigul Lava Tube in Seonheul-ri, Jeju	365, Seonheul-ri, Jocheon-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'08.01.15.
17	509	Sanhodonggul Cave, Jeongseon	San 1, Yeoryang-ri, Yeoryang-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'09.12.15.



No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
18	510	Seopdonggul Cave, Pyeongchang	San 120, Jujin-ri, Pyeongchang-eup, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'09.12.15.
19	549	Yongsodonggul Cave, Jeongseon	San 538-1, Hwaam-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'15.01.16.
20	552	Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone (Utsanjeongul, Bugoreumgul, Daerimgul Lava Tubes)	910, Deokcheon-ri, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'17.01.04.
21	557	Hwaamdonggul Cave, Jeongseon	San 248, Hwaam-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'19.11.01.

## Designation Status of Scenic Sites (as of December 31, 2020)

### | Designation Status of Scenic Sites in Each City and Province |

Category	Seoul	Busan	Incheon	Gwangju	Gyeonggi	Gangwon	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju	Total
Number of designations	3	2	1	1	4	25	10	3	8	22	15	12	9	115

### | Scenic Site : 115 cases |

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
1	1	Sogeumgang Mountain in Cheonghakdong, Myeongju	San 1-10, Samsan-ri, Yeongok-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'70.11.23.
2	2	Haegeumgang Islets, Geoje	San 1, Galgot-ri, Nambu-myeon, Geoje-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'71.03.23.
3	3	Gugyedeung Pebble Beach in Jeongdo-ri, Wando	Sea area in 151-1, Jeongdo-ri, Wando-eup, Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do	'72.07.26.
4	6	Buryeongsagyegok Valley, Uljin	San 121, Sugok-ri, Geunnam-myeon, Uljin-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'79.12.14.
5	7	Sangbaekdo and Habaekdo Islets, Yeosu	San 30, Geomun-ri, Samsan-myeon, Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'79.12.14.
6	8	Dumujin Coast on Baengnyeongdo Island, Ongjin	San 255-1, Yeonhwa-ri, Baengnyeong-myeon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon, etc.	'97.12.30.
7	9	Jindo Sea Parting	Sea area in Gogun-myeon / Uisin-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do	'00.03.14.
8	10	Samgaksan Mountain	San 1-1, Bukhan-dong, Deogyang-gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'03.10.31.
9	11	Jwanggyegok Valley in Juwangsan Mountain, Cheongsong	San 24, Sangui-ri, Budong-myeon, Cheongsong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'03.10.31.
10	12	Maisan Mountain, Jinan	San 127-1, Danyang-ri, Jinan-eup, Jinan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'03.10.31.
11	13	Chaeseokgang and Jeokbyeokgang Clifed Coasts, Buan	301-1, Gyeokpo-ri, Byeonsan-myeon, Buan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'04.11.17.
12	14	Eorayeon Meandering Stream and Surroundings, Yeongwol	San 40, Geoun-ri, Yeongwol-eup, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'04.12.07.
13	15	Terraced Paddy Fields of Gacheon Village, Namhae	777, Honghyeon-ri, Nam-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'05.01.03.
14	16	Hoeryongpo Meandering Stream, Yecheon	883-18, Masan-ri, Jibo-myeon, Yecheon-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'05.08.23.
15	17	Taejongdae Clifed Coast, Busan	24, Jeonmang-ro, Yeongdo-gu, Busan	'05.11.01.
16	18	Deungdaeseom Islet of Somaemuldo Island	San 65, Maejuk-ri, Hansan-myeon, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'06.08.24.
17	19	Seonmongdae Pavilion and Surroundings, Yecheon	75, Baeksong-ri, Hornyeong-myeon, Yecheon-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'06.11.16.
18	20	Uirimji Reservoir and Jerim Woods, Jecheon	241, Mosan-dong, Jecheon-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'06.12.04.

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
19	21	Gomanaru Ferry Dock, Gongju	San 22-1, Ungjin-dong, Gongju-si, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'06.12.04.
20	22	Beopseongjin Wooded Fort, Yeonggwang	821-1, Beopseong-ri, Beopseong-myeon, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.02.01.
21	23	Cheongnyangsan Mountain, Bonghwa	San 74, Bukgok-ri, Myeongho-myeon, Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'07.03.13.
22	24	Oryukdo Islets, Busan	936, Yongho-dong, Nam-gu, Busan, etc.	'07.10.01.
23	25	Choyeonjeong Garden, Suncheon	766, Samcheong-ri, Songgwang-myeon, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'07.12.07.
24	26	Baegunjeong Pavilion and Gaehosongsup Pine Grove, Andong	93-1, Cheonjeon-ri, Imha-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'07.12.07.
25	27	Uisangdae Pavilion and Hongnyeoneam Hermitage of Naksansa Temple, Yangyang	San 5-2, Jeonjin-ri, Ganghyeon-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'07.12.07.
26	28	Jukseoru Pavilion and Osipcheon Stream, Samcheok	28, Seongnae-dong, Samcheok-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'07.12.07.
27	29	Old Path of Guryongnyeong Pass	San 1-1, Galcheon-ri, Seo-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do	'07.12.17.
28	30	Old Path of Jungnyeong Pass	San 86-2, Sucheol-ri, Punggi-eup, Yeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'07.12.17.
29	31	Tokkibiri Cliffside Road, Mungyeong	San 41, Sinhyeon-ri, Maseong-myeon, Mungyeong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'07.12.17.
30	32	Mungyeongsaejae Pass	San 42-8, Sangcho-ri, Mungyeong-eup, Mungyeong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'07.12.17.
31	33	Gwanghalluwon Garden	1447, Yocheon-ro, Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'08.01.08.
32	34	Yun Seon-do's Garden on Bogildo Island	57, Buhwang-gil, Bogil-myeon, Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'08.01.08.
33	36	Baekseokdongcheon Garden in Buam-dong, Seoul	115, Buam-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, etc.	'08.01.08.
34	37	Mureunggyegok Valley, Donghae	San 267, Samhwa-dong, Donghae-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'08.02.05.
35	38	Baegyangsa Temple and Baekhakbong Peak, Jangseong	San 115-1, Yaksu-ri, Bukha-myeon, Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'08.02.05.
36	39	Geumsan Mountain, Namhae	San 257-3, Sangju-ri, Sangju-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'08.05.02.
37	40	Soswaewon Garden, Damyang	17, Soswaewon-gil, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	'08.05.02.
38	41	Suncheonman Bay	1176, Anpung-dong, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'08.06.16.
39	42	Tangeumdae Height, Chungju	San 1-1, Chilgeum-dong, Chungju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'08.07.09.
40	43	Jeongbangpokpo Falls in Seogwipo, Jeju	156-8, Chilsimni-ro, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'08.08.08.
41	44	Dodamsambong Peaks, Danyang	195, Dodam-ri, Danyang-eup, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'08.09.09.
42	45	Seongmun Natural Arch, Danyang	San 20-35, Hagoe-ri, Maepo-eup, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'08.09.09.
43	46	Gudambong Peak, Danyang	San 32, Janghoe-ri, Danseong-myeon, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'08.09.09.
44	47	Sainam Rock, Danyang	San 27, Sainam-ri, Daegang-myeon, Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'08.09.09.
45	48	Oksunbong Peaks, Jecheon	San 9, Goegok-ri, Susan-myeon, Jecheon-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'08.09.09.
46	49	Haneuljae Pass on Gyerimnyeongno Path, Chungju	San 8, Mireuk-ri, Suanbo-myeon, Chungju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'08.12.26.
47	50	Cheongnyeongpo Meandering Stream, Yeongwol	San 67-1, Gwangcheon-ri, Nam-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'08.12.26.
48	51	Choganjeong Garden, Yecheon	350, Jungnim-ri, Yongmun-myeon, Yecheon-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'08.12.26.
49	52	Chaemijeong Pavilion, Gumi	249, Namtong-dong, Gumi-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'08.12.26.
50	53	Suseungdae Rock, Geochang	890, Hwangsan-ri, Wicheon-myeon, Geochang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	'08.12.26.
51	54	Dosolgyegok Valley in Seonunsan Mountain, Gochang	294, Dosol-gil, Asan-myeon, Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'09.09.18.
52	55	Il sadae Precipice and Surroundings in Gucheondong Valley, Muju	1868-30, Gucheondong-ro, Seolcheon-myeon, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'09.09.18.



No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
53	56	Pahoe Rapids and Susimdae Precipice in Gucheondong Valley, Muju	San 13-2, Simgok-ri, Seolcheon-myeon, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'09.09.18.
54	57	Sigyeongjeong Pavilion and Surroundings, Damyang	San 75-1, Jigok-ri, Gasamunhak-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'09.09.18.
55	58	Myeongokheon Garden, Damyang	103, Husan-gil, Goseo-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'09.09.18.
56	59	Mihwangs Temple and Surroundings in Dalmasan Mountain, Haenam	247, Seojeong-ri, Songji-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'09.09.18.
57	60	Cheongamjeong Pavilion and Seokcheongyegok Valley, Bonghwa	San 131, Yugok-ri, Bonghwa-eup, Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
58	61	Beopjusa Temple and Surroundings in Songnisan Mountain	San 1-1, Sanae-ri, Songnisan-myeon, Boeun-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
59	62	Haeinsa Temple and Surroundings in Gayasan Mountain	San 1-1, Chiin-ri, Gaya-myeon, Hapcheon-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
60	63	Gudeurae Ferry Dock and Surroundings, Buyeo	San 1, Ssangbuk-ri, Buyeo-eup, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
61	64	Hwaeomsa Temple and Surroundings in Jirisan Mountain	12, Hwangjeon-ri, Masan-myeon, Gurye-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
62	65	Songgwangsa and Seonamsa Temples in Jogyesan Mountain	San 48, Jukhak-ri, Seungju-eup, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
63	66	Daeheungsa Temple and Surroundings in Duryunsan Mountain	San 8-1, Gurim-ri, Samsan-myeon, Haenam-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
64	67	Baegaksan Mountain, Seoul	San 2-27, Cheongun-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, etc.	'09.12.09.
65	68	Hajodae Rock Beach, Yangyang	99, Jojun-gil, Hyeonbuk-myeon, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
66	69	Halmibawi and Harabibawi Rocks at Kkotji Beach, Anmyeondo Island	San 27, Seung-eon-ri, Anmyeon-eup, Taean-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, etc.	'09.12.09.
67	70	Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Chuncheon	San 189-2, Cheongpyeong-ri, Buksan-myeon, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'10.02.05.
68	71	Jukbangnyeom Fishing Facility at Jijok Strait, Namhae	Jijokaehyeop, Changseon-myeon, Namhae-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	'10.08.18.
69	72	Hansingyegok Valley in Jirisan Mountain	San 100, Gangcheong-ri, Macheon-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	'10.08.18.
70	73	Geomnyongso Spring, Taebaek	San 1-1, Changjuk-dong, Taebaek-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'10.08.18.
71	74	Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass	San 372, Eoheul-ri, Seongsan-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'10.11.15.
72	75	Miniature Shape of the Korean Peninsula, Yeongwol	180, Ongjeong-ri, Hanbando-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'11.06.10.
73	76	Seondol Rock Pillar, Yeongwol	San 122, Bangjeol-ri, Yeongwol-eup, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'11.06.10.
74	77	Sanbangsan Mountain in Seogwipo, Jeju	San 16, Sagye-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'11.06.30.
75	78	Soesokkak River Pool in Seogwipo, Jeju	1459, Hahyo-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'11.06.30.
76	79	Oedolgae Sea Stack in Seogwipo, Jeju	790-4, Seohong-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'11.06.30.
77	80	Ullimsanbang Villa and Garden, Jindo	315, Ullimsanbang-ro, Ulsin-myeon, Jindo-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'11.08.08.
78	81	Yonggyejeong Pavilion and Deokdongsup Grove, Pohang	26, Deokdongmunhwa-gil, Gibuk-myeon, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'11.08.08.
79	82	Manhyujeong Garden, Andong	42, Mukgyehari-gil, Giran-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'11.08.08.
80	83	Saraoreum Volcanic Cone	San 2-1, Sinrye-ri, Namwon-eup, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	'11.10.13.
81	84	Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars	San 1-4, Hawon-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'11.10.13.
82	85	Yongchupokpo Falls in Simjin-dong, Hamyang	San 16-4, Sangwon-ri, Anui-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'12.02.08.
83	86	Geoyeonjeong Pavilion and Surroundings in Hwarimdong, Hamyang	2582, Yuksimnyeong-ro, Seoha-myeon, Hamyang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'12.02.08.
84	87	Woryeondae Pavilion and Surroundings, Miryang	330-7, Yongpyeong-ro, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'12.02.08.

No.	Designation No.	Name of Cultural Properties	Location	Designated date
85	88	Yongamjeong Pavilion and Surroundings, Geochang	63, Nongsan-ri, Buksang-myeon, Geochang-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, etc.	'12.04.10.
86	89	Imdaejeong Garden, Hwasun	601, Sapyeong-ri, Sapyeong-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'12.04.10.
87	90	Baengnokdam Crater Lake on Hallasan Mountain	San 15-1, Topyeong-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	'12.11.23.
88	91	Seonjakjiwat Plain on Hallasan Mountain	San 1-1, Yeongnam-dong, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'12.12.17.
89	92	Bangseonmun Natural Arch, Jeju	48-26, Geobuksaemi-gil, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, etc.	'13.01.04.
90	93	Hwajeogyeon Pool, Pocheon	San 115, Jail-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'13.01.04.
91	94	Meonguri Gorge of Hantangang River, Pocheon	697-3, Uncheon-ri, Yeongbuk-myeon, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'13.02.06.
92	95	Biryongpokpo Falls and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain	San 41, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do	'13.03.11.
93	96	Towangseongpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain	San 41, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do	'13.03.11.
94	97	Daeseungpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain	San 1-67, Hangye-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do	'13.03.11.
95	98	Sibiseonnyeotang Potholes and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain	San 12-21, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do	'13.03.11.
96	99	Suryeomdonggyegok and Gugokdamgyegok Valleys in Seoraksan Mountain	San 12-21, Yonggye-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do	'13.03.11.
97	100	Ulsanbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain	San 1-2, Wonam-ri, Toseong-myeon, Goseong-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'13.03.11.
98	101	Biseonda Flat Rock and Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley in Seoraksan Mountain	San 41, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do	'13.03.11.
99	102	Yongajangseong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain	San 12-21, Yongdae-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do	'13.03.11.
100	103	Gongnyong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain	San 41, Seorak-dong, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'13.03.11.
101	104	Mangyeongdae Cliff in Seoraksan Mountain	San 12-21, Yongdae-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do, etc.	'13.03.11.
102	105	Jusanji Reservoir and Surroundings in Cheongsong	San 41-1, Jusanji-ri, Juwangsan-myeon, Cheongsong-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, etc.	'13.03.21.
103	106	Yongyeonggyegok Valley, Gangneung	San 1, Sagimak-ri, Sacheon-myeon, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'13.03.21.
104	107	Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion and Surroundings, Gwangju	10, Hwanbyeokdang-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, etc.	'13.11.06.
105	108	Gyeongpodae Pavilion and Gyeongpoho Lagoon, Gangneung	365, Gyeongpo-ro, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, etc.	'13.12.30.
106	109	Sujongsa Temple in Ungilsan Mountain, Namyangju	186, Bukhangang-ro 433beon-gil, Joan-myeon, Namyangju-si, Gyeonggi-do, etc.	'14.03.12.
107	110	Hwayanggugok Valley, Goesan	456, Hwayang-ri, Cheongcheon-myeon, Goesan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	'14.08.28.
108	111	Saseongam Hermitage and Surroundings, Gurye	189, Jungma-ri, Muncheok-myeon, Gurye-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'14.08.28.
109	112	Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun	San 14, Janghak-ri, Iseo-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do	'17.02.09.
110	113	Mangjubong Peak and Surroundings on Seonyudo Island, Gunsan	106-4, Seonyudo 1-gil, Okdo-myeon, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'18.06.04.
111	114	Columnar Joints on Gyubong Peak and Jigong Stony Slope in Mudeungsan Mountain	40-28, Dowon-gil, Iseo-myeon, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do	'18.12.20.
112	115	Baegundong Garden, Gangjin	546, Wolha-ri, Seongjeon-myeon, Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'19.03.11.
113	116	Jikso falls and surroundings, Buan	San 95-1, Junggye-ri, Byeonsan-myeon, Buan-gun, Jeollabuk-do, etc.	'20.04.20.
114	117	Seomdeungbando Peninsula in Gageodo Island, Shinan	San 95, Gageodo-ri, Heuksan-myeon, Sinan-gun, Jeollanam-do, etc.	'20.09.02.
115	118	Garden in Seongbuk-dong, Seoul	47, Seonjam-ro 2-gil, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul (Seongnagwon Garden)	'20.09.02.



## Location Map of Natural Monuments and Scenic Sites in Each City and Province

### Gyeonggi-do



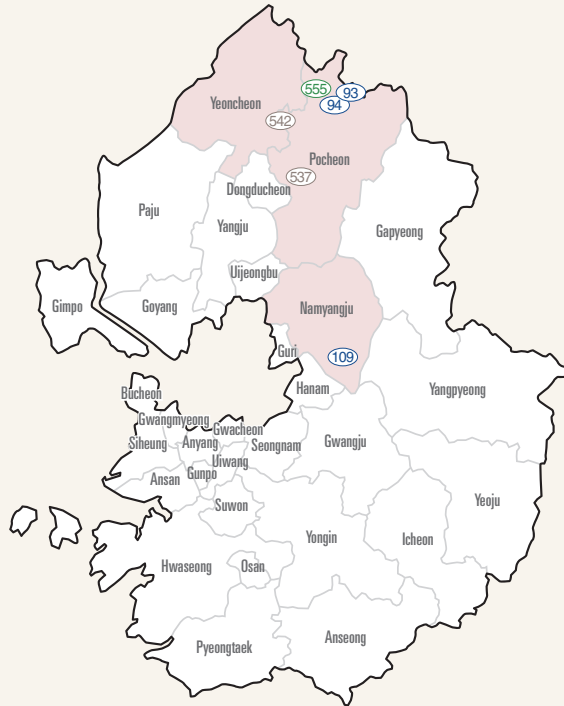
Natural Monument 537  
Basalt Gorge and Bidulginangpokpo Falls of Hantangang River, Pocheon



Natural Monument 542  
Pillow Lava in Auraji, Pocheon



Natural Monument 555  
Alder Tree of Chogwa-ri, Pocheon



Scenic Site 93  
Hwajeogyeon Pool, Pocheon



Scenic Site 94  
Meonguri Gorge of Hantangang River, Pocheon



Scenic Site 109  
Sujongsa Temple in Ungilsan Mountain, Namyangju

### Chungcheongbuk-do



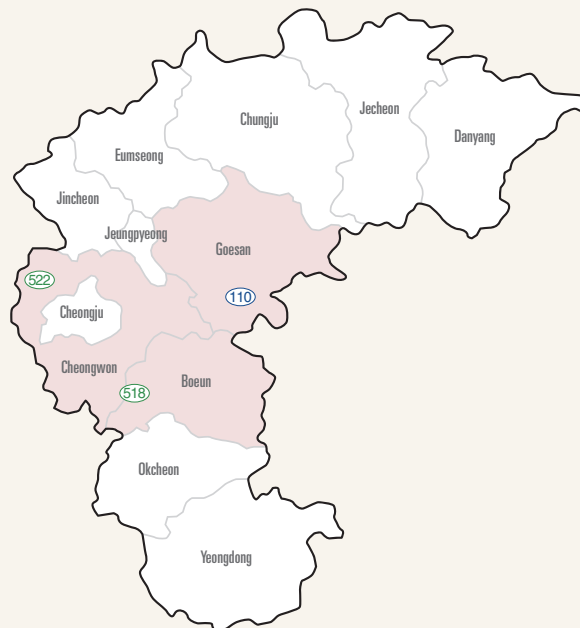
Natural Monument 518  
Date Plum of Yonggok-ri, Boeun



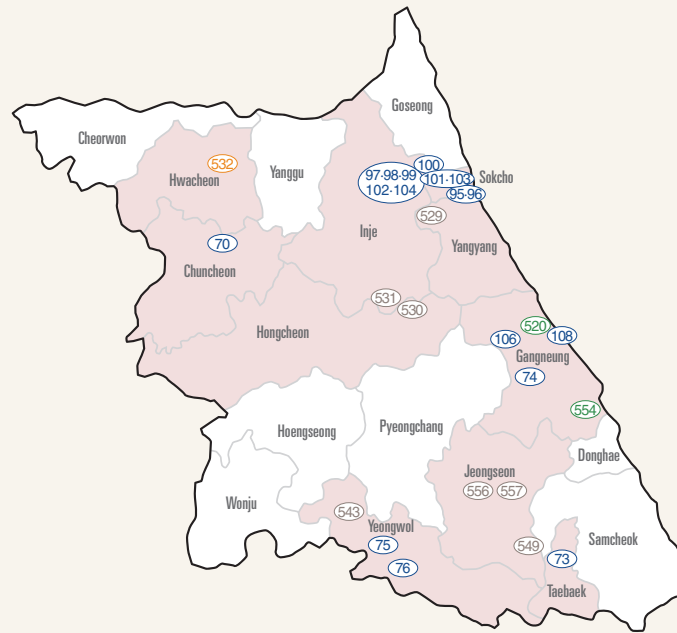
Natural Monument 522  
Quince of Yeonje-ri, Cheongju



Scenic Site 110  
Hwayanggugok Valley, Goesan



# Gangwon-do



Natural Monument (520)  
Rose of Sharon of Bangdong-ri, Gangneung



Natural Monument (529)  
Osaegyaksu Mineral Water in Osaek-ri, Yangyang



Natural Monument (530)  
Sambonyaksu Mineral Water in Gwangwon-ri, Hongcheon



Natural Monument (531)  
Gaeinyaksu Mineral Water in Misan-ri, Inje



Natural Monument (532)  
Habitat of Golden Mandarin Fish



Natural Monument (543)  
Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol



Natural Monument (549)  
Yongsodonggul Cave, Jeongseon



Natural Monument (554)  
Date Plum of Hyeonnae-ri, Gangneung



Natural Monument (556)  
Jurassic Conglomerate in Bonyang-ri, Jeongseon



Natural Monument (557)  
Hwaamdonggul Cave, Jeongseon



Scenic Site (70)  
Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple, Chuncheon



Scenic Site (73)  
Geomnyongso Spring, Taebaek



Scenic Site (74)  
Old Path of Daegwallyeong Pass



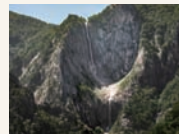
Scenic Site (75)  
Miniature Shape of the Korean Peninsula, Yeongwol



Scenic Site (76)  
Seondol Rock Pillar, Yeongwol



Scenic Site (95)  
Biryongpokpo Falls and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain



Scenic Site (96)  
Towangseongpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain



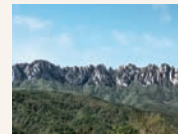
Scenic Site (97)  
Daeseungpokpo Falls in Seoraksan Mountain



Scenic Site (98)  
Sibiseonnyeotang Potholes and Surroundings in Seoraksan Mountain



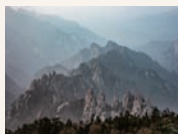
Scenic Site (99)  
Suryeomdonggyegok and Gugokdamgyegok Valleys in Seoraksan Mountain



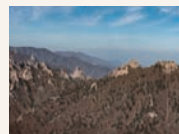
Scenic Site (100)  
Ulsanbawi Rock in Seoraksan Mountain



Scenic Site (101)  
Biseonda Flat Rock and Cheonbuldonggyegok Valley in Seoraksan Mountain



Scenic Site (102)  
Yongjajangseong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain



Scenic Site (103)  
Gongnyong Ridge in Seoraksan Mountain



Scenic Site (104)  
Mangyeongdae Cliff in Seoraksan Mountain



Scenic Site (106)  
Yongyeonggyegok Valley, Gangneung



Scenic Site (108)  
Gyeongpodae Pavilion and Gyeongpoho Lagoon, Gangneung



## Chungcheongnam-do



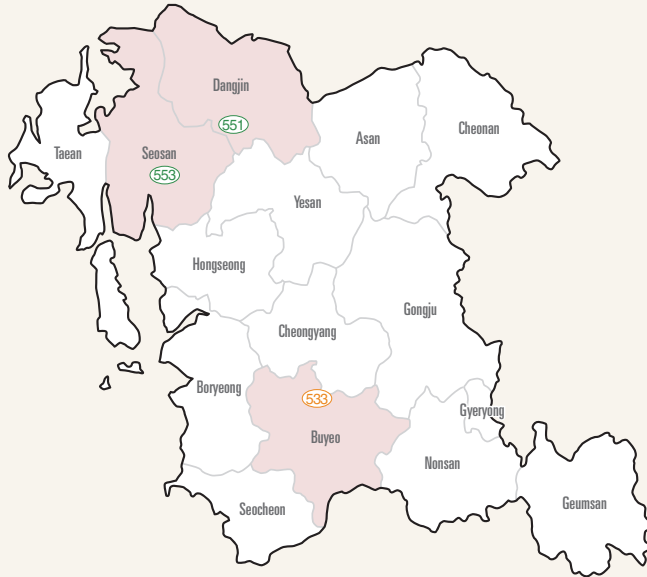
Natural Monument 551  
Ginkgo Tree in Myeoncheon-myeon, Dangjin



Natural Monument 533  
Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang



Natural Monument 553  
Chinese Juniper of Songgokseowon Confucian Academy, Seosan



## Gyeongsangbuk-do



Natural Monument 519  
Sand Pear of Muchang-ri, Yeongyang



Natural Monument 527  
Eoreumgol Ice Valley in Binggye-ri, Uiseong



Natural Monument 536  
Columnar Joint in Yangnam, Gyeongju



Natural Monument 538  
Spindle Tree of Dokdo Island



Natural Monument 540  
Donggyeongi Dog of Gyeongju



Natural Monument 547  
Green Earth Pigment (Celadonite) Site in Noeseongsan Mountain, Pohang



Natural Monument 558  
Trifoliate Orange at the Head House of the Jangsu Hwang Clan, Mungyeong



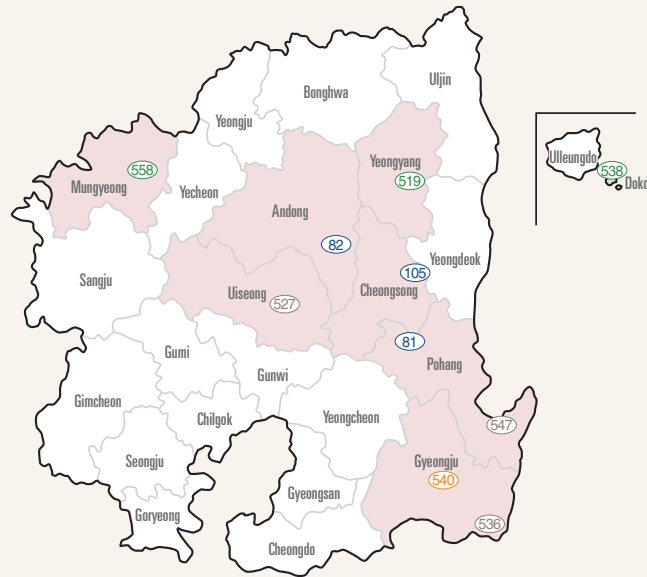
Scenic Site 81  
Yonggyejeong Pavilion and Deokdongsup Grove, Pohang



Scenic Site 82  
Manhyujeong Garden, Andong



Scenic Site 105  
Jusanji Reservoir and Surroundings in Cheongsong



## Daejeon



Natural Monument (545)  
Saw-leaf Zelkova of  
Goegok-dong, Daejeon



## Gyeongsangnam-do



Natural Monument (524)  
Uponeup Wetland Natural Reserve,  
Changnyeong



Natural Monument (528)  
Block Stream in  
Maneosan Mountain, Miryang



Natural Monument (534)  
Tracksite of  
Pterosaurs, Birds, and  
Dinosaurs in Hotan-dong,  
Jinju



Scenic Site (71)  
Jukbangnyeom  
Fishing Facility at  
Jijok Strait, Namhae



Scenic Site (72)  
Hansingyegok Valley in  
Jirisan Mountain



Scenic Site (85)  
Yongchupokpo Falls in  
Simjin-dong, Hamyang



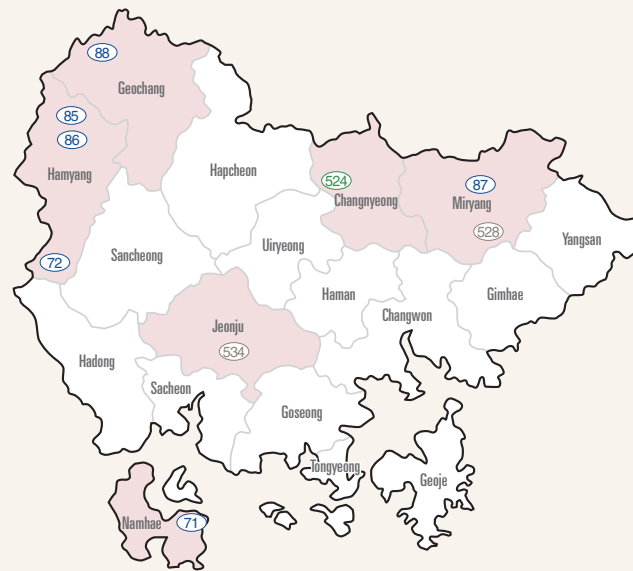
Scenic Site (86)  
Geoyeonjeong Pavilion and  
Surroundings in  
Hwarimdong, Hamyang



Scenic Site (87)  
Woryeondae Pavilion and  
Surroundings, Miryang



Scenic Site (88)  
Yongamjeong Pavilion  
and Surroundings,  
Geochang





## Jeollabuk-do



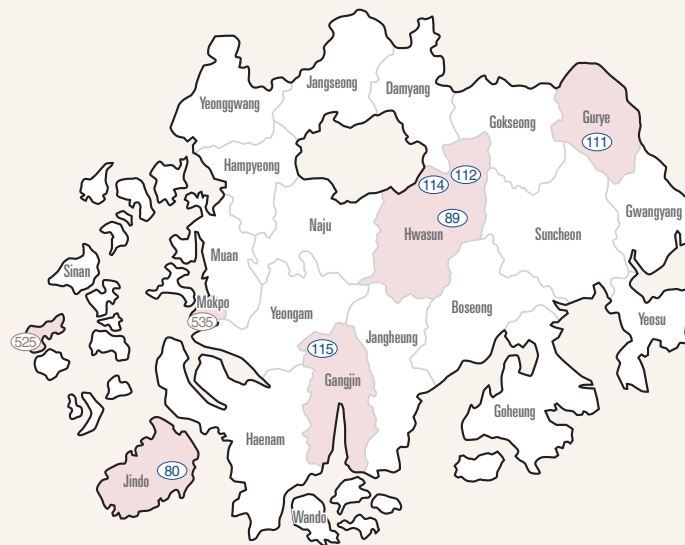
Scenic Site (113)  
MangJubong Peak and Surroundings on Seonyudo Island, Gunsan



Natural Monument (548)  
Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Pterosaurs in Sanbuk-dong, Gunsan



## Jeollanam-do



Natural Monument (525)  
Tuff and Volcanogenic Structure on Jageundaeseom Island, Sinan



Scenic Site (114)  
Columnar Joints on Gyubong Peak and Jigong Stony Slope in Mudeungsan Mountain



Natural Monument (535)  
Nest of Theropod Dinosaur Eggs from Aphaedo Island, Sinan



Scenic Site (80)  
Ullimsanbang Villa and Garden, Jindo



Scenic Site (89)  
Imdaejeong Garden, Hwasun



Scenic Site (111)  
Saseongam Hermitage and Surroundings, Gurye



Scenic Site (112)  
Jeokbyeok Cliff, Hwasun



Scenic Site (115)  
Baegundong Garden, Gangjin

## Gwangju



Scenic Site (107)  
Hwanbyeokdang Pavilion and Surroundings, Gwangju



Natural Monument (539)  
Population of Red Leaf Willows in Chunghyo-dong, Gwangju



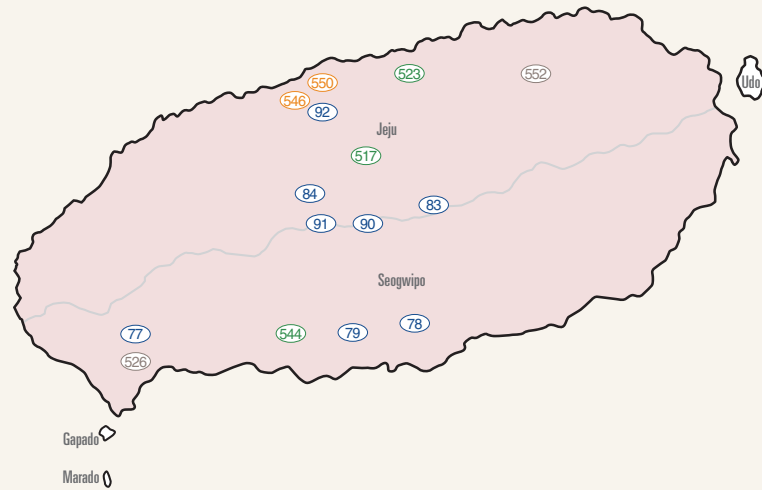
## Jeju-do



Natural Monument (517)  
Muljangorioeum Volcanic Cone, Jeju



Natural Monument (523)  
Mandarin Orange Trees of Doryeon-dong, Jeju



Scenic Site (90)  
Baengnokdam Crater Lake on Hallasan Mountain



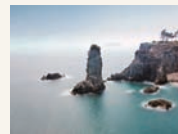
Natural Monument (526)  
Yongmeori Coast in Sagye-ri, Jeju



Natural Monument (546)  
Jeju Black Cattle



Scenic Site (78)  
Soesokkak River Pool in Seogwipo, Jeju



Scenic Site (79)  
Dedolgae Sea Stack in Seogwipo, Jeju



Scenic Site (83)  
Saraoreum Volcanic Cone



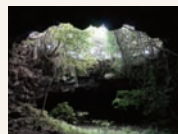
Scenic Site (91)  
Seonjakjiwat Plain on Hallasan Mountain



Natural Monument (544)  
Elaeocarpus of Gangjeong-dong, Jeju



Natural Monument (550)  
Jeju Black Pig



Natural Monument (552)  
Upper Lava Tubes of Geomunoreum Volcanic Cone (Utsanjeongul, Bugoreumgul, Daerimgul Lava Tubes)



Scenic Site (77)  
Sanbansan Mountain in Seogwipo, Jeju



Scenic Site (84)  
Yeongsilgiam Cliff and Obaengnahan Rock Pillars



Scenic Site (92)  
Bangseonmun Natural Arch, Jeju



Overview of Korean Natural Heritage

# Natural Monument Scenic Site

자연유산 대관  
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