

Agroforestry Heritage System of the Uljin-gun Geumgang Pine Tree where Humans and Nature Coexist

Geumgang pine tree distributed throughout Uljin-gun(county) comprises the essence of the area's naturescape and agroforestry.

Geumgang pine tree is an important resource to the local residents in the area who have benefited from it throughout their life. The residents have been protecting Geumgang pine tree forest and enjoying a variety of benefits that it offers them, coexisting in harmony.

In particular, the Geumgang pine tree distributed over the Sogwang-li area in Uljin-gun and the Wangpi-cheon drainage area form a forest of Geumgang pine tree of 10 to 500 years of age, which naturally occurred along the course of time, and is evenly distributed over the area.

The area of the Uljin-gun Geumgang pine tree colonies hosts well preserved forests and biodiversity. The life-long wisdom of the local residents who have coexisted with the forest has been recognized and the area was designated as the 7th KIAHS(Korea Important Agricultural Heritage System) in 2016.

* Geumgang pine tree(金剛松) = *Pinus densiflora* for. *erecta* Uyeki

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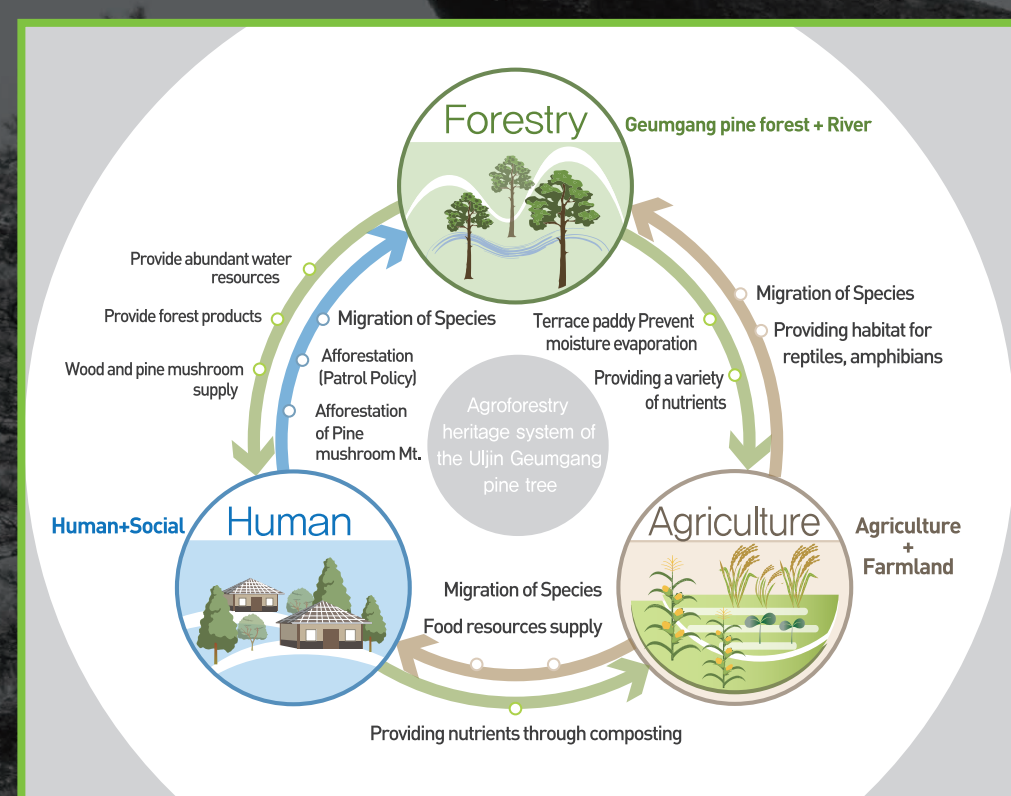
Food and Livelihood Security

In the past, the Geumgang pine tree forest provided materials for architecture, shipbuilding, handicrafts, forest fuel, and food. Presently, the forest offers forest products such as pine mushrooms, medicinal herbs, and wild herbs for collection, and its routes for ecological exploration contribute to the living of the local residents.



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Agro-biodiversity



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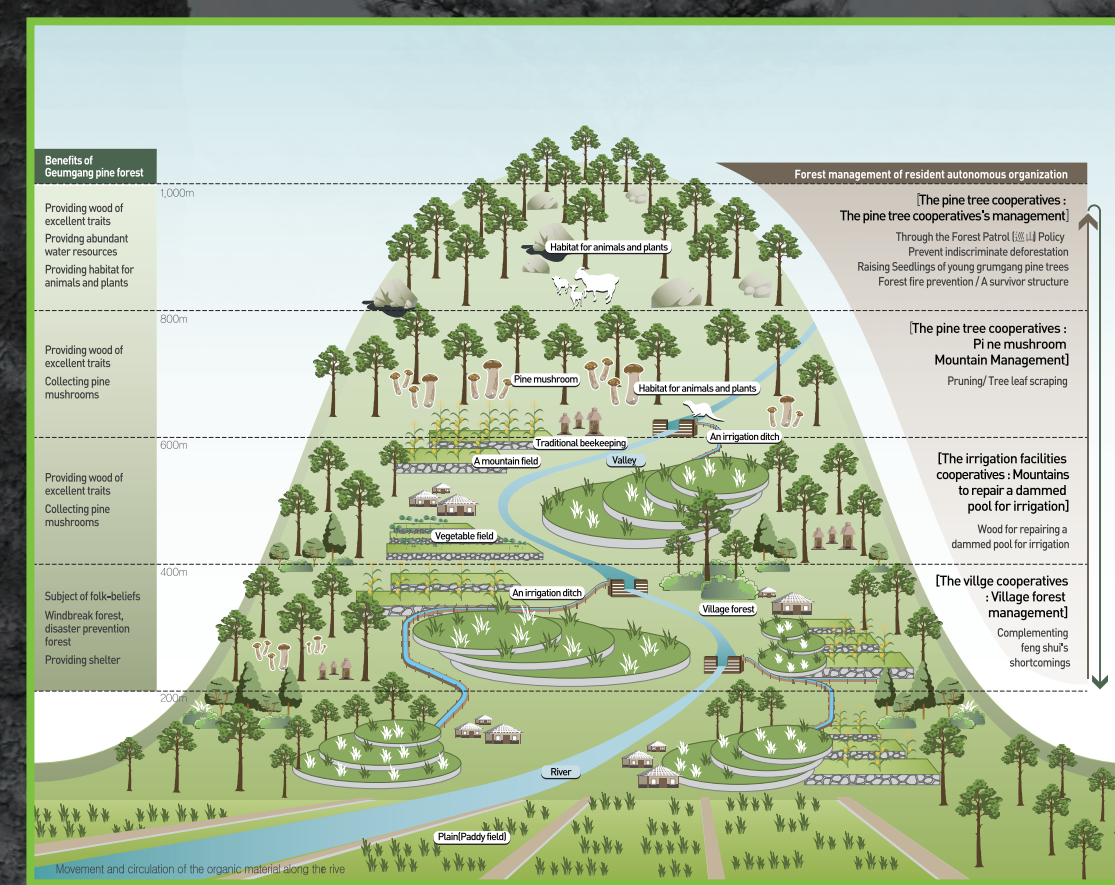
Cultural, Value Systems and Social Organisation

The Geumgang pine tree forest has twelve mountain passes (Yeoldugogae, Sibiryong), which are the fastest routes for transporting resources from the Yeongdong region. The passes still preserve, to this day, the history and culture of the bobusangs (or bajjekkun, professional peddlers) who used to restlessly transport goods day and night through the passes. The bajjekkun game, the jumak (traditional Korean pub) culture, and the Geumgangsang makgeoli (Geumgang pine tree rice wine) comprise important historical and cultural resources of the area.



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Local and Traditional Knowledge Systems



The value and utility of the Geumgang pine tree forest have long been recognized from the past. The ancient governments implemented conservation-focused forest management policies : for example, the Forbidden pine tree(松禁) policy(Geumsong policy) in the Goryeo dynasty (in the 4th year of the reign of King Hyeonjong,1013), and the Forbidden Mountain(禁山)

Policy (Geumsan policy) of the Joseon dynasty (in the 7th year of the reign of King Sejo,1461). In the private sector, the pine tree cooperatives(松契) evolved into forest cooperatives that implemented the Forest Patrol (巡山) Policy to guard the Geumgang pine tree forest. As a result these management and conservation policies, people have benefited from the forest in a sustainable manner. Currently, the forest is designated as a forest reserve for forest genetic resources, and is subjected to continuous systematic and scientific management measures

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Landscape and Seascapes Features

