

A Study on Sustainable Tourism and Community Participation in Agricultural Heritage Sites

-Focused on Uljin Geumgang Pine Tree Habitat-

NuriNet Co., Ltd. Gu, Jin Hyuk



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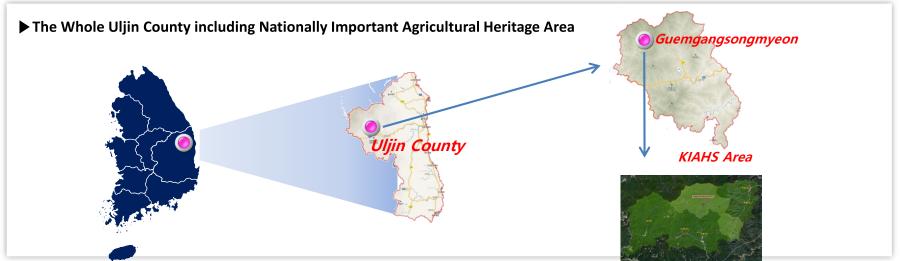


01 Introduction

Background & Purpose

- ▶ Agroforestry Heritage System of Uljin Geumgang Pine Tree was designated as the 7th NIAHS in Korean in 2016.
- ▶ Geumgang Pine Tree Habitat has been managed under conservation. But it is time to find a way to increase income of local people who live in agricultural heritage sites according to change of times.
- ▶ It needs to utilize tourism for sustainable conservation of agricultural heritage and coexistence with local people and it.
- ▶ It is crucial to link local tourism resources and agricultural heritage resources.

Research Area (Spatial Extent)





01 Introduction

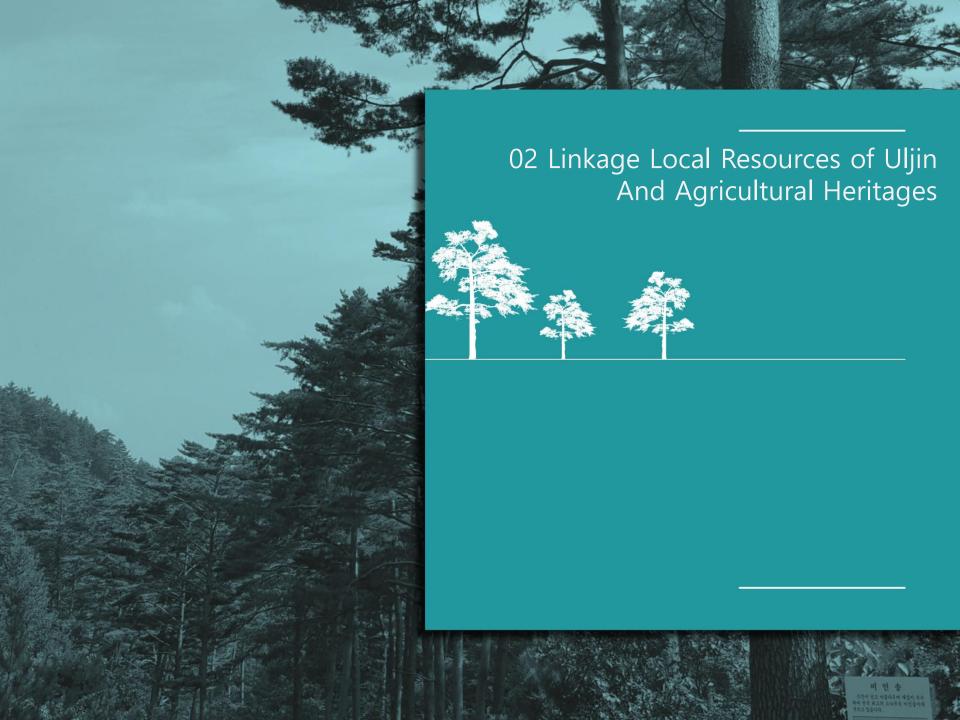
What is Sustainable Tourism?



Sustainable tourism is the concept of visiting a place as tourist and trying to make a positive impact on the environment, society and economy. And It contains **responsible travel to natural areas.**







< Gyeongsangbuk-do>

Geographical Information



Target Area

Administrative areas: 10 'Myeons(towns)' 195 'Lis(villages)

• Total Area: 989.43 km²



Demographic

• Populations: Total 53,103

• Households : Total 24,926



Physiographic

• The average temperature: 13.15°

Average Precipitation: 68.2mm



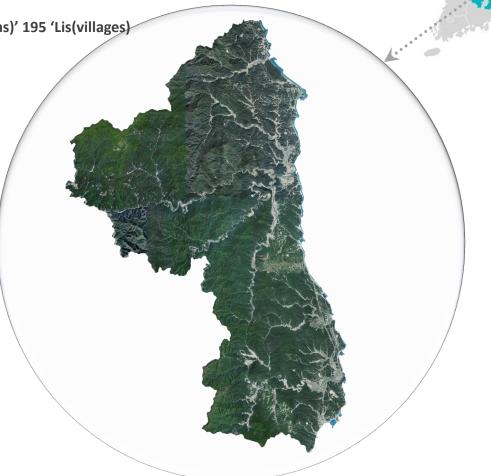
Forest Status

• Forest Area: 47,097.62ha(88.78%)

• A Coniferous Forest: 28,736.5ha(56.6%)

Geumgang Pine Forest: 43,330ha(92%)

Natural Forests: 42,980,23ha(91.13%)



Tourism potential area



1 Forest genetic resource protection forest(2001)

- Area of forest: 3,705ha
- Distribution of 34 million Geumgang pine tree
- The largest natural community in a single area





② Ecological landscape conservation area(2005)

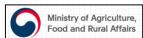
- Operate ecotourism routes in the Wangpicheon area
- More than 85% of green tract of land of grade 8 or higher
 - **Natural river conservation**





③ KIAHS(2016)

 Geumgang pine forest and symbiosis system of residents and Agroforestry

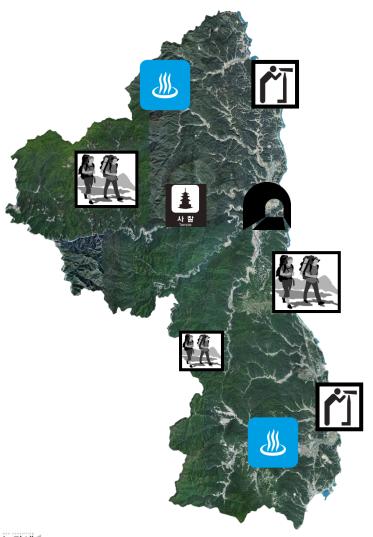








Tourist Attractions



① Coastline length: 111.75km





② Temple, Valley





3 Lime cave, Hot spring





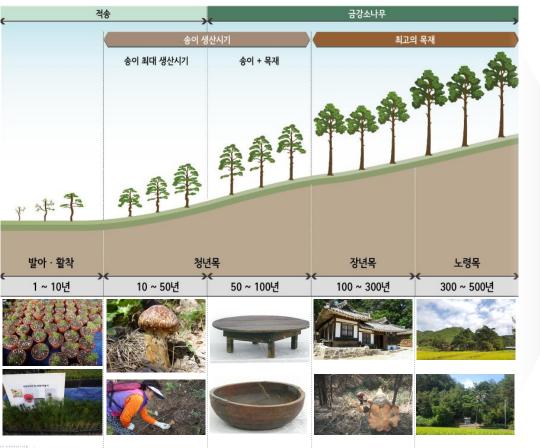




Food and Livelihood security

Conservation and Utilization of Geumgang Pine Forest

- Cultivating pine mushroom and producing timber through conservation of Geumgang pine forest
- Linkage festivals, visitor experiencing programs and products related to pine trees.





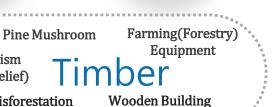




Food and Livelihood security

Linkage sustainable tourism and Agricultural heritage based on chronological change





Construction











Disforestation

(Logging)

Paganism

(Folk Belief)











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Local and Traditional Knowledge system

Cultural Landscape and Knowledge System

- There is a national and a private system which has preserved and managed Geumgang Pine Forest over 500 years.
- Cultural landscape of the village such as community forest which is planted near the pine forest, the village shrine ('Seonghwangdang')

National: Boundary Stones (Logging Prohibition Policies)



Villagers : Songgae(松契), Bogae(洑契)



Community Forest / Village Shrine







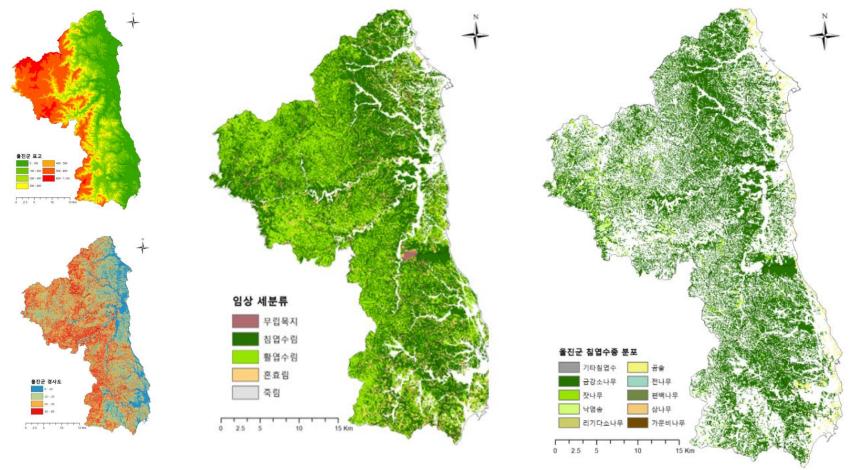






Agro-biodiversity

The coniferous forests in Uljin county, Geumgang pine trees account for 92%





Culture, Value system and Social Organizations

Trade Route for Peddler merchant 'Bobusang', Joseon Dynasty (The Old Forest Trail) → Designated 'Geumgang Pine Forest Genetic Resources Protection Zone' → Open Geumgang Pine Forest Roads to Public (2011)

- The old forest roads is a trade route from seaside of Uljin to inland area.
- There is the old forest roads within a thick pine forest of Uljin.
- Culture, history, tradition and nature of Uljin are well-preserved with the forest.
- Every May, A festival is held by local community which plays a role of passing on 'Bobusang Culture'.











Operation of Geumgang Pine Forest Roads

Open genetic preservation forest of Geumgang pine tree to the public in 2011 for coexistence of Korea Forest Service and Local people

- Open 'Geumgang Pine Forest Roads' to the Public from April to November every year
- Strictly limited the number of visitors: 80 people /1 course & a day
- Visitors should accompany with the certified tour guides and forest interpreters who are local people.
- In principle, visitors should use service which is provided by local people such as B&B, meals, forest interpreter and cars

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The Old Forest Roads Management & Community Participation System		
	The Pine Forest Roads	Community Participation
Course managing	Limit the number of Visitors	Visitor Information Center
	(80 people/1course)	(Visitors, Villages, Forest Interpreters
Operation System	Accompany with Tour Guide	Forest Interpreters (8 Interpreters)
Management	Assign a person in chare each route	Community involvement
Providing Visitor Service	Reservation through Internet & Phone-call	B&B (Bed & Breakfast) Food Truck (Packed food box)
Main Body	Visitor Information Center (Geumgang Pine Forest Roads Visitor Information Center)	Each Forestry Fraternity (Each Forest village Society)
Others	Supporting Experiencing Program for	Forest Experiencing Instructors
	Socially Disadvantaged Class Over 65 year-old people,	Forest Interpreters
누리 넷《	2 times/a week(Mon, Wed)/20 people	







Tour Program, Meals, Accommodation and Interpretation which are involved to







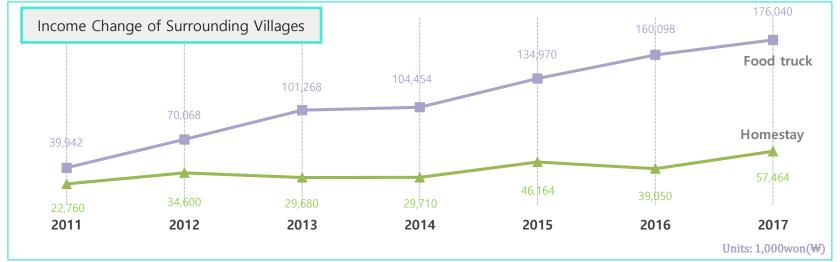




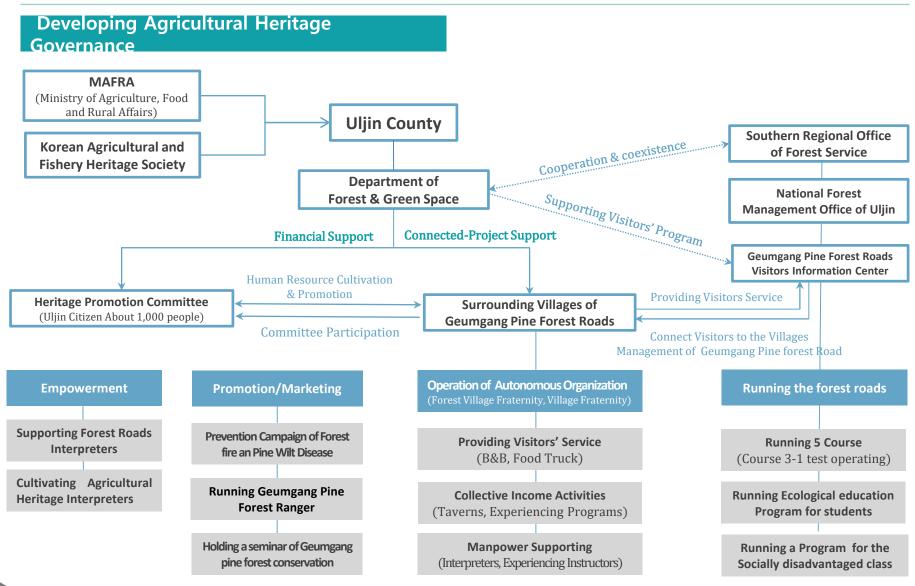
Effects of Sustainable Tourism

Units: people









Empowerment

Efforts to Keep a Sustainability of Agricultural Heritage Resources

- Strengthening management abilities in order to keep coexistence local people with Uljin.
- Attempting to strengthen visitors, local people and students' abilities by running differentiated programs for each

Help Visitors to Understand Geumgang Pine Forest (Pine Tree)

- ▶ Build up Exhibition Hall(Museum)
- ▶ Understanding of Geumgang Pine Tree



Help Local People to Understand Geumgang Pine Tree and Agricultural Heritage

- ► Cultivation Agricultural Heritage Interpreters
- ▶ Making Continuous Presentations for Local People





Help Students to Understand Geumgang Pine Tree and Agricultural Heritage

- ▶ Making a Good Use of Workbooks
- ▶ Running Ecological Education Programs









04 Sustainable Tourism of Agricultural Heritage

1. Systemic Management by Assessment and Prediction of Ecosystem Service

- Biodiversity & values of ecosystem service should be evaluated as well as being predicted according to change of land use and land cover caused by tourism in Agricultural heritage. It is also necessary to make a plan to keep a balance of development and conservation based on the results of assessment and prediction.
- Making a land use plan and control tourists' needs in compliance with results of assessment.



- Establish responsible traveling culture through continuous education and communication between local
- people and visitors.
- Branding products of agricultural heritage sites and fair trade off
- Providing incentives to local people with 'Direct Payment Program for Agricultural Heritage Conservation'.
- Promoting consumption, for example accommodation, experiencing programs and buying agricultural products, through linkage adjacent villages and villages on agricultural heritage sites.
- Generating greater economic benefits for local people and Enhancing the well-being of host communities.



04 Sustainable Tourism of Agricultural Heritage

3. Integration: Agricultural Heritage Tourism (Eco + Green + Rural + Culinary + Culture + Responsible ••)



☐ Food and livelihood security

Culinary Tourism



→ Eco -Tourism



Green /Rural Tourism

☐ Culture,Value system and Social Organisations

→ Culture Tourism, Responsible travel



Green /Rural Tourism













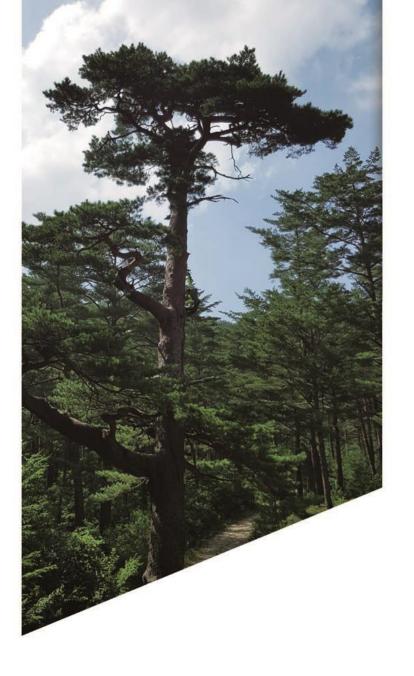












Thank You



