

Gwangneung Forest Biosphere Reserve Ecological Resources



Long-horned Beetle
Registered as Natural Monument No. 218 and an endangered species. A long-horned beetle has two pairs of isabelline spots on the paranotal lobes.



Black Woodpecker
Resident birds in the thick forests of broadleaf and needleleaf trees. They makes holes in the old oaks or pines to make nests. Registered as Natural Monument No. 242 and Endangered Wild Animal Rank 2.



Siberian Flying Squirrel
Registered as Natural Monument No. 328 and an endangered species. Recently, their numbers have fallen due to human interference, such as deforestation and thinning.



Korean Lady's Slipper
Its Korean name is 'Gwangneung Chamber Pot Flower' because it was first discovered in Gwangneung and the root smells like urine. It has the biggest and the most colorful flowers among the orchid family naturally grown in Korea.



Gwangneung Skullcap
The Korean name Gwangneung Thimble Flower was given because it was first discovered in Gwangneung and the calyx tube of the plant resembles a thimble. It is a rare and special plant that grows in the Gwangneung area.



Vicia venosa var. cuspidata
Grows in mountain forests, its uneven leaves have stalks and are pinnately compound. The tendrils only remain in traces, and the stipules are triangular and saw-toothed. The calyx is tube-shaped, and the tip is divided into pieces.



Phallus luteus
A gorgeous mushroom also called the queen of mushrooms. In the West, it is also known as a dress mushroom. Stinkhorns such as this are characterized by their strong odor.



Moon night mushroom
Short and thick, with a stem length of 1.5 to 2.5cm and thickness of 1.5 to 3cm. The stem is attached to the cap, and the part close to the gills is swollen in the shape of a bib. The flesh of the stem is dark purple or blackish-brown.



Transportation

By Car

Seoul and southern Gyeonggi-do region

- Northern Seoul → Uijeongbu (Route 43) → Chukseok Valley → Gwangneung Forest BR Management Center
- Seoul (Nowon-gu) → West Byeollae TG → Jinjeop → Gwangneungnae Entrance → Gwangneung → Gwangneung Forest BR Management Center
- Gangbyeonbuk-ro → South Guri IC → South Byeollae TG → East Byeollae TG → Jinjeop → Gwangneung → Gwangneung Forest BR Management Center
- Capital Region First Ring Expressway → Toegyewon IC (Route 47) → Jinjeop → Gwangneung Royal Tomb (Tomb of King Sejo) → Gwangneung Forest BR Management Center

Northern Gyeonggi-do region

- When using Rout 43 → Chukseok Valley → Gwangneung Forest BR Management Center
- When using Route 47 → Jinjeop → Gwangneung Royal Tomb (Tomb of King Sejo) → Gwangneung Forest BR Management Center

Busan

- Jungang Expressway → Gyeongbu Expressway → Jungbunaeryuk Expressway → Yeongdong Expressway → Jungang Expressway → Capital Region First Ring Expressway → Imsong IC

Gwangju

- Honam Expressway → Gyeongbu Expressway → Capital Region First Ring Expressway → Imsong IC

Daejeon

- Gyeongbu Expressway → Jungbu Expressway → The 2nd Jungbu Expressway → Jungbu Expressway → Capital Region First Ring Expressway → Imsong IC

Gangwon

- Seoul Yangyang Expressway → Gyeongchunbuk-ro → Geumgang-ro → Imsong IC

Bus

Departure	No.	Transfer	Get off at
Gangnam Station	7007	Transfer to Gwangneungnae No. 21 (interval: 30 ~ 60 min.)	Forest Technology Management Research Center
Dongseoul Bus Terminal	3001, 3002, 11		
Cheonho Station	23		
Seokgye Station	74		
Cheongnyangni Station	3200, 707, 88		



Subway

Get off at Uijeongbu Station, Line 1, and Transfer to Bus No. 21



Inquiries and Information

UNESCO Gwangneung Forest Biosphere Reserve Management Center

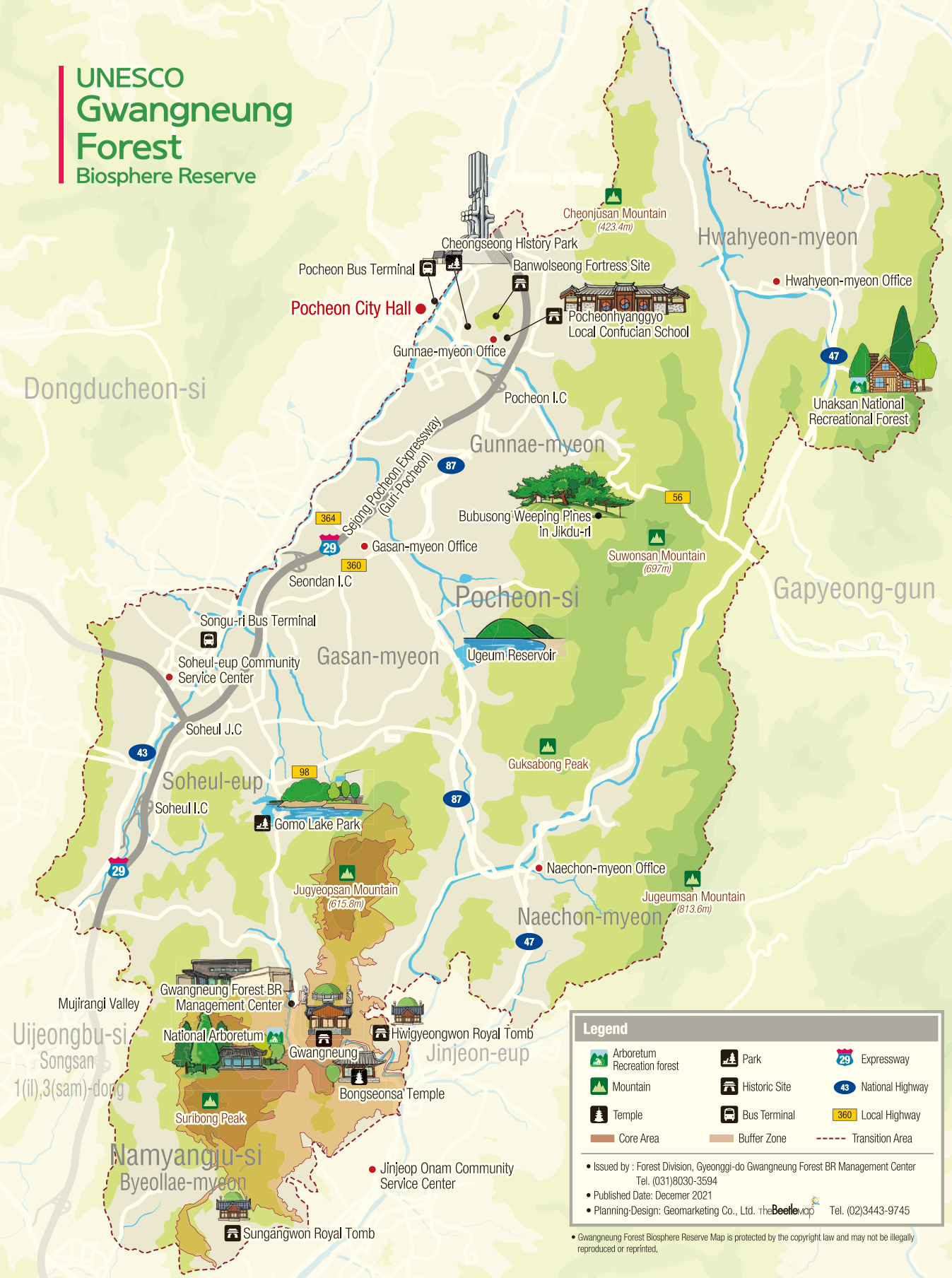
- 509, Gwangneungsumogwon-ro, Soheul-eup, Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
- 031-8030-3594 | www.gfbr.kr



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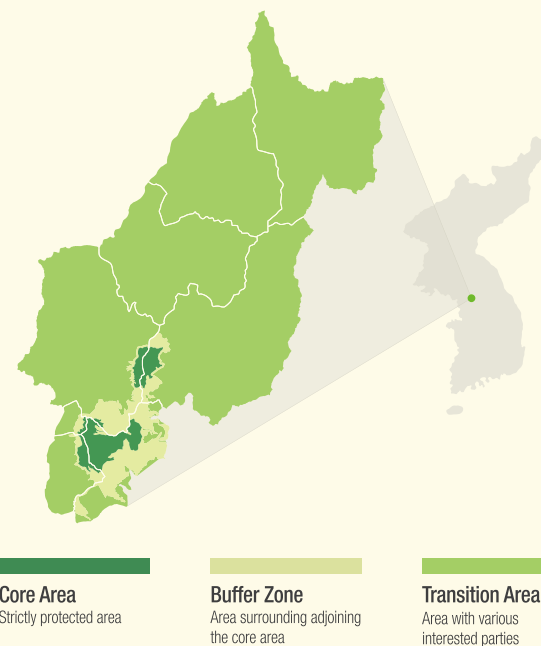


History of Gwangneung Forest

Gwangneung Royal Tombs, the tombs of King Sejo the 7th king of Joseon and his wife Queen Jeonghui, is a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site. The forest with Gwangneung Royal Tombs was for many years strictly managed as a royal forest. In 1911, after the colonialization, it was incorporated into the woods and fields to be reserved for the best and became the Gwangneung Forest of today. For approximately 550 years since the tombs were built, Gwangneung Forest has been the forest that led the forestry of Korea, working on various practices from the Japanese colonial era. It has the highest biodiversity with the most species per unit area, being enlisted as a world heritage to pass down to our descendants.

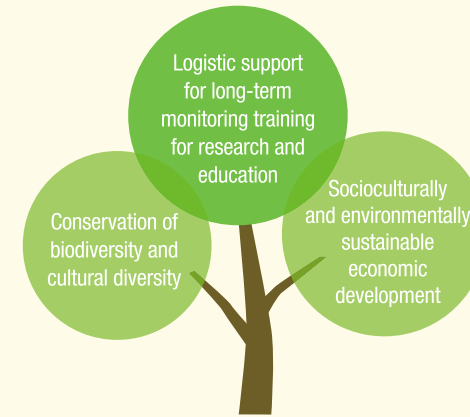
Gwangneung Forest Biosphere Reserve

Well-preserved for the past 550 years, Gwangneung Forest is a particularly important ecological resource including a temperate broadleaf climax forest, which is somewhat rare in the northern temperate climate regions worldwide. There are a total of 6,251 taxonomic groups of plants in Gwangneung Forest. It is a repository of biodiversity with the most species per unit area in Korea. Based on this characteristic, Gwangneung Forest was enlisted as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve on June 2, 2010, being recognized for its importance worldwide.



Functions of Biosphere Reserve

Biosphere Reserves share experiences and ideas on national, regional, zonal level in the global network, integrating the following three functions.



Purpose of Biosphere Reserves

A Biosphere Reserve is a place to test and practice innovative ideas for sustainable development, and it combines the scientific knowledge and participatory governance for the following purposes.



As stated in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves Regulation Introduction Article 2-3, "A Biosphere Reserve follows the sovereignty and laws of the country the region belongs to," **there are no additional regulations, and there are no restrictions in daily life or productive activities.**

Gwangneung Forest Biosphere Reserve Cultural-Historic Resources

Gwangneung Royal Tombs, Namyangju



Gwangneung Royal Tombs, the tombs of King Sejo the 7th king of Joseon and his wife Queen Jeonghui, are a pair of tombs attached with a T-shaped shrine, instead of burying the two together.

Sungangwon Royal Tomb, Namyangju



Tomb of Inbin Kim, a royal concubine of Seonjo, the 14th king of Joseon Dynasty, and the mother of Wonjong who was honored as a king after his death. Byeongpungseok and Nanganseok are left out, the tomb is surrounded by hoseok (stone walls); and stone figures, stone lanterns, and stone posts are erected.

Hwigeongwon Royal Tomb, Namyangju



Tomb of Yubi Park, a royal concubine of Jeongjo, the 22nd king of the Joseon Dynasty, and the mother of Sunjo, the 23rd king. It was initially built in today's Hwigeong-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, but was moved to its current location in the 14th year of King Cheoljong because it was said to be a poor location from the perspective of geomancy.

Pocheon Banwolseong Fortress Site



Constructed during the Goguryeo period, the ancient name of Pocheon-si can be seen in the roof tile pieces with an inscription of 馬忽受解空口單 (Mahol-su-hae-gong-gu-dan).

Pocheon Hwasanseowon Confucian Academy



A Confucian academy that enshrined Baeksa Hang-bok Yi. It was named Baeksaseowon at the time of construction, but was given a plaque stating 'Hwasanseowon' in the 10th year of the reign of King Hyojong. The scholars in Pocheon perform rituals on September 12 of the lunar calendar every year.

Pocheonhyanggyo Local Confucian School



Designated as Cultural Heritage Material of Gyeonggi-do No. 16, Pocheonhyanggyo Local Confucian School was built in the 3rd year of King Myeongjong to nurture good scholars and to educate the local community.

Gomorisanseong Fortress



A fortress constructed around the summit of Gomosan Mountain in Gomo-ri, Pocheon. It received attention for a movement to rename it, as "Gomorseong Fortress" appearing in the epitaph of the Tomb of Gwanggaeto and the Goguryeo Monument, for the similarity of the name of the place.