

# Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2006-2008 version

Available for download from [http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key\\_ris\\_index.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm).

*Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).*

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

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## 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

June 26, 2008

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## 3. Country:

Republic of Korea

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## 4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Odaesan National Park Wetlands

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## 5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or  
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

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## 6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

### a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

**If the site boundary has changed:**

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
- ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted\*\*

and/or

**If the site area has changed:**

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced\*\*

**\*\* Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

**b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:**

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**7. Map of site:**

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

**a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:**

- i) a **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ✓
- ii) an **electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ✓;
- iii) a **GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** ✓

**b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:**

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The boundary of three fens was set along the line where bog mass community meets forests

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**8. Geographical coordinates** (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

- Jilmoi Fen N 37° 46' 1.8", E 128° 42' 20.9"
- Sohwangbyungsan Fen N 37° 46' 21.0", E 128° 40' 40.5"
- Jogaedong Fen N 37° 50' 31.5", E 128° 33' 11.3"

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**9. General location:**

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

**Jilmoi Fen, Sohwangbyungsan Fen**

- San 1-122, Hyeongye li, Daegwanryung Myun, Pyeongchang Gun, Gwangwon Province, Republic of Korea

**Jogaedong Fen**

- San 1, Myeong gae li, Nae Myeon, Hongchun Gun, Gwangwon Province, Republic of Korea
  - Jilmoi Fen can be accessed by entering the entry road to Samyang Ranch by car followed by a 500-meter walk.
  - The peak of Sohwangbyungsan can be reached by car through the entry road to Samyang Ranch. From the peak, Sohwangbyungsan Fen is about a 1.5 km on foot.
  - Jogaedong Fen can be accessed by car up to Jogaedong River via Route 446 after passing the branch of Odaesan National Park, Nae-myun, Hongchun and about 2 km on foot thereafter.

**10. Elevation:** (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

Jilmoi Fen : 1,056 meters above Sea Level (ASL)  
 Sohwangbyungsan Fen : 1,170 meters above Sea Level (ASL)  
 Jogaedong Fen : 780 meters above Sea Level (ASL)

**11. Area:** (in hectares)

Jilmoi Fen : 12,341m<sup>2</sup> (1.23ha)  
 Sohwangbyungsan Fen : 2,300 m<sup>2</sup> (0.23ha)  
 Jogaedong Fen : 3,000m<sup>2</sup> (0.30ha)

Total area: 1.76ha

**12. General overview of the site:**

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

- Three wetland sites are present at Odaesan (Mountain).
- Located at 1,056-1,070 meters above the sea level, Jilmoi Fen is a rare type of wetland located at a high altitude with peatland and bog forms. Since the installation of the protection devices, it has gradually become free from human impact
- Located at 1,170 meters above sea level, Sohwangbyungsan Fen is a wetland free from any interference by human beings and is known as the most well conserved peatland in Republic of Korea. At maximum 86 cm of peat deposits which is developed into bog moss is piled at this wetland.
- Located at 780 m above sea level, Jogaedong Fen is cohabited by bog moss and reeds. There are some traces of its use as farming fields in the past.

**13. Ramsar Criteria:**

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7    8 • 9  
                       

**14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:**

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

- **Criterion 1:** a wetland with characteristic features of its own

- The peat deposits at Jilmoi Fen and Sohwanbyungsan Fen are 80 – 86 cm high at the most, and those at Jogaedong Fen are 60 cm at maximum. These peat deposits serve important functions in revealing the environmental changes of the past.
- Criterion 2: an ecological community of endangered species or species at risk
  - Jilmoi Fen is inhabited by Gisaengkkot (*Trientalis europaea* var. *arctica*), a grade 2 endangered species of MoE designation.
- Flora:
  - Jilmoi Fen
    - habitat for 42 families, 101 genera, 144 species, and 21 special species of flora of MoE designation
  - \* List of special species of flora designated by MoE
    - MoE Special species level I: Mulyangjikkot (*Potentilla cryptotaeniae*), Yagwangnamu (*Malus baccata*), Naraehoebnamu (*Euonymus macropterus*), Pinamu (*Tilia amurensis*), Deulmenamu (*Fraxinus mandshurica*)
    - MoE Special species level II: Jinbuaeginari (*Disporum ovale*), Durumikkot (*Maianthemum bifolium*), Baksae (*Veratrum oxysepalum*), Donguinamul (*Caltha palustris* var. *membranacea*), Kkotjwisoni (*Geranium eriostemon* var. *megalanthum*), Norangiebikkot (*Viola orientalis*), Bulgeunbyeongkkotnamu (*Weigela florida*), Tobpul (*Achillea sibirica*)
    - MoE Special species level III: Kkothwangaenaengi (*Cardamine amaraeformis*), Chamjopapnamu (*Spiraea fritschiana*), Gaehoenamu (*Syringa reticulate* var. *mandshurica*)
    - MoE Special species level IV: Aegianjeunbuchae (*Symplocarpus nipponicus*), Nadoguksunamu (*Neillia uekii*), Ganeunbadi (*Ostericum maximowiczii*), Kkotgaehoenamu (*Syringa walfi*)
    - MoE Special species level: Gisaengkkot (*Trientalis europaea* var. *arctica*)
  - Sohwanbyungsan Fen
    - habitat for 41 families, 94 genera, 104 species and 29 specific species of floras of MoE designation
      - MoE Special species level I: Eolreji (*Erythronium japonicum*), Ilwolbibichu (*Hosta capitata*), Tugukkot (*Aconitum jaluense*), Sandolbaenamul (*Pyrus ussuriensis*), Yagwangnamu (*Malus baccata*), Pinamu (*Tilia amurensis*), Deulmenamu (*Fraxinus mandshurica*)
      - MoE Special species II: Durumikkot (*Maianthemum bifolium*), Baksae (*Veratrum patulum*), Nadojebinan (*Orchis cyclochila*), Saseuraenamul (*Betula ermanii*), Donguinamul (*Caltha palustris* var. *membranacea*), Dolyangjikkot (*Potentilla dickinsii*), Gaesiho (*Bupleurum longeradiatum*), Keunangcho (*Primula jesoana*), Bulgeunbyeongkkot (*Weigela florida*), Gondalbi (*Ligularia stenocephala*), Gomchui (*Ligularia fischeri*), Naraebakjwinamul (*Cacalia auriculata* var. *kamtschatica*), Minbakjwinamul (*Parasenecio hastate* subsp. *orientalis*)
      - MoE Special species III: Bunbinamu (*Abies nephrolepis*; IUCN Least Concern species), Chamjopapnamu (*Spiraea fritschiana*), Sidaknamu (*Acer tschonoskii* var. *rubripes*), Cheongsidaknamu (*Acer barbinerve*), Manbyeongcho (*Rhododendron brachycarpum*), Sanaengdonamu (*Vaccinium koreanum*)
      - MoE Special species IV: Seungma (*Cimicifuga heracleifolia*), Waebangpung (*Aegopodium alpestre*), Kkotgaehoenamu (*Syringa walfi*)

- Jogaedong Fen
  - A survey is currently underway.
- Fauna:
  - Musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus parvipes*; IUCN Vulnerable)
  - Long-tailed goral (*Naemorhedus caudatus*; IUCN Vulnerable, CITES Appendix I)
  - Water deer (*Hydropotes inermis*; IUCN Vulnerable)
- **Criterion 3:** a wetland with many benefits to the biodiversity of fauna and flora
  - Jilmoi Fen: habitat for 42 families, 101 genera, 144 species,
  - Sohwangbyungsan Fen: habitat for 41 families, 94 genera, 104 species
  - Jogaedong Fen: a survey is underway for bog moss (*Sphagnum palustre*), reed (*Phragmites communis*), Cheonyeochima (*Heloniopsis orientalis*), etc.
  - Habitation for a diverse groups of animals – 28 species of mammals, including small-eared cats (*Felis bengalensis manchurica*) and common buzzards (*Buteo buteo*) which are grade 2 endangered species of MoE designation, 103 species of birds, 1,976 species of insects, 13 species of amphibians, 12 species of reptiles, etc. This area requires special protection as it is inhabited by life species that can easily become extinct by any damage by human beings.

**15. Biogeography** (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

**a) biogeographic region:**

- Holarctic Region – Eastern Asiatic Region

**b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme** (include reference citation):

- Lee, Y.C. and Yim, Y.J., 2002. “Plant Geography”, Gwangwon National University Press, Korea. 412pp.
- Takhtajan, A., 1986. “Floristic Regions of the World”, University of California Press. 522pp.

**16. Physical features of the site:**

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

- Topography
  - Jilmoi Fen: a wetland developed below Maebong (1,173 m) of Daegwanryung high-level plain, scattered around Daegwanryung-myun, Pyeongchang-gun, Gwangwon-do. In the surrounding areas, an artificial pasture was created in 1972, and the Fen is gently sloping in its south-western side. Two small-sized cirque-shaped blowouts are lightly formed.
  - Sohwangbyungsan Fen: a wetland developed at Daegwanryung high-level plain, scattered around Daegwanryung-myun, Pyeongchang-gun, Gwangwon-do. It is formed at a point about 1.5 km of its peak to the east Maebong with its slope on the south below 5°.
  - Jogaedong Fen: scattered around the Jogaedong Valley in Myungkae-li, Nae-myun, Hongchun-gun, Gwangwon-do. There are traces of its use as a farming field in the

past. It is composed mostly of level ground and surrounded by forests. About 5 m away, Jogaedong valley is located.

□ Characteristics of the Soil

- Jilmoi Fen: Besides the peat deposits, the soil is composed of sandy loam. The peat deposit layer is about 80 cm deep at maximum.
- Sohwangbyungsan Fen: The surrounding area is composed of sandy loam, and water seeps through the air gap in the soil. Bog moss is formed within the wetland overall, an average of 53 cm and a maximum of 86 cm.
- Jogaedong Fen: Peatland deposits with a mixture of bog moss, leaves, etc. with about 60 cm height at the maximum. Since it is only recently discovered, it requires further precise surveys.

□ Water Quality Assessment

Water is provided mainly by rain and relatively clean without much pollutants. The collected data shows very low electric conductivity and Anion concentration is also low.

□ Climate

Observation from Daegwanryung Meteorological (Jilmoi Fen and Sohwangbyungsan Fen)

- Average annual temperature: 6.4 °C
- Average temperature of the coldest month (January): -7.6°C
- Average temperature of the warmest month (August): 19.0 °C
- Average annual amount of precipitation: 1,717.1mm
- Average annual wind velocity: 3.8m/s
- Maximum wind velocity: 28.3m/s
- Annual hours of continuous fog: 1,085.55 hr

Observation from Hongchun Meteorological (Jilmoi Fen, Jogaedong Fen)

- Average annual wind velocity: 10.1 °C
- Average temperature of the coldest month (January): -11.6°C
- Average temperature of the warmest month (August): 30.1 °C
- Average annual amount of precipitation: 1,291.3mm
- Average annual wind velocity: 0.9m/s
- Maximum wind velocity: 19.9m/s
- Annual hours of continuous fog: 324.96 hr

**17. Physical features of the catchment area:**

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

**18. Hydrological values:**

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

- Water is supplied to the wetland of Jilmoi Fen by the maintenance water which flows into the wetland from outside sources such as underground water, surface water, and precipitation. The surface water out-flowed at 0.666m<sup>3</sup>/min in August with the lowest outflow recorded in June.

- Water is supplied to the wetland of Sohwangbyungsan Fen by the maintenance water which flows into the wetland from outside sources such as underground water, surface water, and precipitation. The groundwater is so abundant in the summer that its gushing is visible. The surface water out-flowed at 0.239m<sup>3</sup>/min in August with the lowest outflow recorded in June.
- Water is supplied to the wetland of Jogaedong Fen by the maintenance water which flows into the wetland from outside sources such as underground water, surface water, and precipitation. The surface water outflows into two sites, and the outflow volume is currently under survey. Overall, the water supply into the wetland continues through the year, and a steady amount of water volume is maintained within the wetland.

## 19. Wetland Types

### a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

**Marine/coastal:** A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

**Inland:** L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •  
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

**Human-made:** 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

### b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

U, Va

## 20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

### Dominant Vegetation

- Jilmoi Fen: bog moss (*Sphagnum palustre*) and Sansacho (*Carex curta* Gooden)
- Sohwangbyungsan Fen: peatland deposits of bog moss (*Sphagnum palustre*); Sansacho (*Carex curta* Gooden) and Jomnemogol (*Eleocharis wichuriae* Bockeler) communities
- Jogaedong Fen: bog moss (*Sphagnum palustre*) layers and reed (*Phragmites communis*)

## 21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

## 22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

- Level I endangered species of MoE designation
  - Mammals: Long-tailed goral (*Naemorbedus caudatus*), Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*; IUCN Near-threatened species) , Musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus parvipes*; IUCN Vulnerable species)
  - Bird: Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*; IUCN Least Concern species), Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*; IUCN Near Threatened)
  - Insect: Jangsuhanulso (*Callipogon relictus*)
  - Reptile: Korean ratsnake (*Elaphe schrenckii*)
  
- Level II endangered species of MoE designation
  - Mammals: Small-eared cats (*Felis bengalensis manchurica*), Siberian flying squirrel (*Pteromys volans*, IUCN Least Concern species), Yellow-throated marten (*Martes flavigula*, IUCN Least Concern species), Least weasel (*Mustela nivalis*, IUCN Least Concern species)
  - Birds: Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*; IUCN Least Concern species), Ural Owl (*Strix uralensis*; IUCN Least Concern species), Cinereous vulture (*Aegypius monachus*; IUCN Near Threatened species), Common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*; IUCN Least Concern species), Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*; IUCN Least Concern species), Eurasian Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*; IUCN Least Concern species), Eurasian eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*; IUCN Least Concern species)
  - Insects: Meotjorongbakttakjeongbeolre (*Damaster mirabilissimus mirabilissim*), Wangeunjeompyobeomnabi (*Fabriciana nerippe*), Keunjasaekhorangkkotmuji (*Osmoderma opicum*)
  
- Fauna (of the entire Odaesan National Park)
  - Odae Mountain National Park is inhabited by MoE designated Endangered Species such as 4 species of insects including Jangsuhanulso (*Callipogon relictus*; endangered species of MoE designation), 1 species of reptile including Korean ratsnake (*Elaphe schrenckii*), 8 species of birds, including Ural Owl (*Strix uralensis*; IUCN Least Concern species), 6 species of mammals, including Long-tailed goral (*Naemorbedus caudatus*).
  - Fauna: 1,976 species of insects including Hongjulgabi (*Seokia pratti*); 13 species of amphibians including Muldukkeobi (*Bufo stejnegeri*, IUCN Least Concern species) and Dybowski's Brown Frog (*Rana dybowskii*; IUCN Least Concern species); 12 species of reptiles including Daeryuk yuhyeolmoki (*Amphisma vibakari ruthveni*), Steppe rat snake (*Elaphe diene*); 103 species of birds including Goshwak (*Accipiter gentilis*; IUCN Least Concern species); Yellow-throated Bunting (*Emberiza elegans*); and 28 species of mammals.

### 23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

A strict management for damage prevention and protection is required for the three wetlands of Odaesan National Park, as they are located in the Baekdu Daegan Mountain System, which represents the landform of Korea.



**b)** Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box  and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

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**24. Land tenure/ownership:**

a) within the Ramsar site:

- Owned by the State

b) in the surrounding area:

- Owned by the State

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**25. Current land (including water) use:**

a) within the Ramsar site:

- Jilmoi Fen and Sohwangbyungsan Fen are being managed as special protection area of national parks as so designated on January 17, 2008. A protection facility was installed in 2004 for Jilmoi Fen for management as well.
- No public entry is allowed for all three wetlands. Access is only allowed for resource survey and monitoring.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Jilmoi Fen is surrounded by ranches, and Sohwangbyungsan Fen and Jogaedong Fen by forests.

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**26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:**

a) within the Ramsar site:

- No development activity within the wetland

b) in the surrounding area:

- Ranches for livestock in the vicinity of Jilmoi Fen

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**27. Conservation measures taken:**

**a)** List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

- Jilmoi Fen: Following an in-depth survey in 1999, monitoring has been continuously carried out for observation of changes in the ecosystem.
- Sohwangbyungsan Fen: A survey was undertaken during the resource monitoring of national parks in 2007.
- Jogaedong Fen: A survey is currently underway as part of the resource monitoring of national parks in 2008.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI   
Category II (National Park), 1975.

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?

Officially approved wetland management plan doesn't exist yet.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

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**28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

- Planning to keep patrol logs for watching for any illicit activity and patrolling in collaboration with relevant institutions and experts
- These wetlands are the specially protected areas inside the Odaesan National Park and people are not allowed to enter. Until 2010, the office of the Odaesan National Park will focus on monitoring and research. The management plan will be set up based on research results.

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**29. Current scientific research and facilities:**

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

- Research project
  - Project Title: The fourth monitoring of resources in the Odaesan National Park (wetlands area) in 2008
  - Project Term: 5 times annually
  - Survey Body: the Office of Odaesan National Park
  - Survey Items: vegetation, soil, water quality, etc.
- Facilities
  - None

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**30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:**

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

- Existing facility: information board (one spot), protection fences (one spot)
- To be added: information board (two spots), restriction fences (two spots)

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**31. Current recreation and tourism:**

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

- None: no public entry is allowed for the protection of wetlands and Baekdu Daegan Mountain System.

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**32. Jurisdiction:**

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

- The Office of the Odaesan National Park, National Park Services of Korea

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**33. Management authority:**

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

- Office of Odaesan National Park

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**34. Bibliographical references:**

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

1. In-depth Survey on the Ecosystem of Odaesan Wetlands (p. 175), National Park Service of Korea, 1999
2. Monitoring Report on the Ecosystem of Wetlands of Odaesan National Park (p. 62) National Park Service of Korea, 2000
3. Monitoring Report on the Resources of Odaesan National Park (p. 47), National Park Service of Korea, 2001
4. Monitoring Report on the Resources of Odaesan National Park (p. 58), National Park Service of Korea, 2002
5. Survey on the Natural Resources of Odaesan National Park (p. 738), National Park Service of Korea, 2004
6. Third-Year Monitoring of the Natural Resources of Odaesan National Park (p. 381), National Park Service of Korea, 2007
7. Lee, Y.C. and Yim, Y.J., 2002. Plant Geography, Kangwon National University Press, Korea. 412pp.
8. Takhtajan, A., 1986. Floristic Regions of the World, University of California Press. 522pp.

## Annex

## □ Water Quality Assessment

## ■ Jilmoi Fen

Year	Electric Conductivity	K+	Na+	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
Average of 2000 – 2002	34 µS/cm	1.6mg/L	6.3mg/L	1.9mg/L	2.7mg/L	1.7mg/L
2007	17 µS/cm	0.2mg/L	1.4mg/L	1.1mg/L	0.6mg/L	0.06mg/L

## ■ Sohwangbyungsan Fen

Year	Electric Conductivity	K+	Na+	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
2007	11.1 µS/cm	0.61mg/L	1.02mg/L	0.91mg/L	0.33mg/L	0.04mg/L

## ■ Jogaedong Fen: assessment is currently underway in 2008.