

Bac Son Cultural and Historical Site

Alternative site name(s)

Mo Re-Bac Son

Province(s)

Lang Son

Status

Decreed

Management board established

Unknown

Latitude

21°49'N

Longitude

106°16'E

Bio-unit

06a - Tropical South China



Conservation status

Bac Son was included on Decision No. 41/TTg of the Prime Minister, dated 24 January 1977, as a 4,000 ha cultural and historical site (MARD 1997). The site is retained on the 2010 list, under the name Mo Re-Bac Son, with an area of 2,416 ha. However, the 2010 list proposes that the management category of Bac Son be changed to nature reserve (FPD 1998).

Conservation issues

Hunting would appear to be a major threat to mammal diversity at Bac Son. During 1998 and 1999, 285 Chinese Forest Musk Deers were traded in Bac Son and Chi Lang districts (Le Xuan Canh and Do Anh Dung 2000). If unchecked, hunting pressure of this kind is likely to eradicate any populations of this and other large mammal species that remain at the site.

Topography and hydrology

Bac Son Cultural and Historical Site is located in Bac Son district. The topography of the site is characterised by limestone karst, which reaches elevations of around 650 m. The site is situated in the watershed of the Bac Giang river.

Other documented values

The main objective of establishing Bac Son Cultural and Historical Site was to protect a revolutionary base used during the resistance war against the French colonial regime.

Biodiversity value

According to the 2010 list, Bac Son Nature Reserve supports 1,895 ha of forest, equivalent to 78% of the total area of the site, and the main conservation features are limestone forest, Chinese Forest Musk Deer *Moschus berezovskii* and bats (FPD 1998). Le Xuan Canh and Do Anh Dung (2000) report that Black Gibbon *Hylobates concolor* previously occurred in Bac Son district but might now be locally extinct.

Related projects

No information.

Literature sources

Le Xuan Canh and Do Anh Dung (2000) The status of some easy-hunted mammal species in Lang Son. Lam Nghiep [Vietnam Forest Review] June 2000: 25-27. In Vietnamese.