

Ngu Hanh Son Cultural and Historical Site

Alternative site name(s)

Marble Mountains

Province(s)

Da Nang

Status

Decreed

Management board established

No

Latitude

16°01'N

Longitude

108°16'E

Bio-unit

05b - South Annam



Conservation status

Ngu Hanh Son Cultural and Historical Site was included on Decision No. 194/CT of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, dated 9 August 1986 (MARD 1997). This decision decreed the establishment of a 400 ha cultural and historical site for the protection of a “renowned landscape protection forest” (Cao Van Sung 1995). Ngu Hanh Son is not included on the 2010 list (FPD 1998).

Topography and hydrology

Ngu Hanh Son consists of five limestone karst outcrops: Thuy Son, Moc Son, Hoa Son, Kim Son and Tho Son (Storey and Robinson 1995). The highest outcrop, at 107 m, is Thuy Son, which contains a number of natural caves (Dodd and Lewis 1996).

Biodiversity value

The site has been entirely deforested and has little or no biodiversity value.

Conservation issues

Ngu Hanh Son Cultural and Historical Site is of no conservation importance.

Other documented values

The caves inside Thuy Son mountain contain a number of Buddhist shrines, and Thuy Son is a popular place of pilgrimage for Buddhists (Storey and Robinson 1995).

Ngu Hanh Son has been developed as a site for tourism, and is visited by large numbers of domestic and foreign tourists each year.

Related projects

No information.

Literature sources

Dodd, J. and Lewis, M. (1996) Vietnam: the rough guide. London: Rough Guides.

Storey, R. and Robinson, D. (1995) Lonely planet travel survival kit: Vietnam. Third edition. Hawthorn: Lonely Planet Publications.