

# Tan Trao Cultural and Historical Site

## Alternative site name(s)

Núi Hồng

## Province(s)

Tuyen Quang

## Status

Decreed

## Management board established

Yes

## Latitude

21°48' - 21°50'N

## Longitude

105°27' - 105°30'E

## Bio-unit

06a - Tropical South China



## Conservation status

Tan Trao was included on Decision No. 41/TTg of the Prime Minister, dated 24 January 1977, as a 1,081 ha cultural and historical site (MARD 1997). In 1992, an investment plan for the site was approved by the former Ministry of Forestry. The area of the site given in this investment plan was 6,633 ha, including 3,153 ha of forest (FPD 1998). Tuyen Quang Provincial FPD (2000), however, give the area of the cultural and historical site as 14,692 ha in Tan Trao, Trung Yen, Minh Thanh, Binh Yen and Luong Thien communes, Son Duong district. Of the total area of 14,692 ha, 5,808 ha is zoned as strict protection area (Tuyen Quang Provincial FPD 2000), although it is not clear if any of the remaining area is designated as buffer zone and not, therefore, included within the cultural and historical site.

Tan Tra Cultural and Historical Site is included on the 2010 list (FPD 1998), which gives the total area as 6,633 ha.

## Topography and hydrology

Tan Trao Cultural and Historical Site is situated in an area of low mountains, and ranges in elevation from 95 to 814 m. The site is drained by the Day river, which joins the Red River at Viet Tri town.

## Biodiversity value

The main purpose of establishing Tan Trao as a protected area was to safeguard a site of historical importance, together with the surrounding evergreen forest. Almost all of the natural forest within the area has now been cut down and replaced by agricultural land, settlements or plantation forests. Only about 1,000 ha of natural forest remains at the site.

## Conservation issues

In the early 1990s, the provincial FPD produced an investment plan for Tan Trao Cultural and Historical Site. With funding from the national 327 Programme, approximately 1,000 ha of natural forest was protected, and a further 600 ha of bare land was replanted with indigenous tree species, such as *Chukrasia tabularis* and *Canarium* spp. To date, however, no funds have been allocated to the cultural and historical site from the 661 Programme, which replaced the 327 Programme.

The overall level of impact of local people living within the site is relatively high. This population is comprised of a number of different ethnic groups, including the Kinh, Tay, Nung, Dao and Cao Lan. In the cultural and historical site, households experience, on average, two to three months of food shortages each

year, so people rely heavily on forest resources. Almost all of the inhabitants of the protected area are fixed residents cultivating permanent farmland. A small proportion of the population still practice shifting cultivation due to a scarcity of permanent agricultural land. The major impacts of local people on the natural habitats of the protected area are exploitation of forest products, forest fire, unsustainable cultivation practices and illegal hunting (Tuyen Quang Provincial FPD 2000).

### Other documented values

Tan Trao is an important historical site. Famous as the revolutionary base of the Vietnamese government and Communist Party during the resistance war against the French, Tan Trao attracts a significant number of domestic tourists each year. Amongst the historical relics at the site are Uncle Ho's hut and the National Congress meeting house.

### Related projects

No information.

### Literature sources

Tuyen Quang Provincial FPD (2000) [FPD questionnaire]. Tuyen Quang: Tuyen Quang Provincial Forest Protection Department. In Vietnamese.