

Mo Re-Bac Son Nature Reserve

Alternative site name(s)

Bac Son

Province(s)

Lang Son

Area

4,000 ha

Coordinates

21°49'N, 106°16'E

Agro-ecological zone

North-eastern

Decreed by government

Yes

Management board established

Yes

Investment plan prepared

Yes

VCF eligibility criteria met

B, C

Social screening criteria met

None

Conservation needs assessment prepared

No

Operational management plan prepared

No

Tracking tool completed

No

Map available

Yes

Management history

The site was included on Decision No. 41/TTg of the Prime Minister, dated 24 January 1977, as a 4,000 ha cultural and historical site under the name Bac Son (MARD 1997). In investment plan was prepared for the site in 1995, and approved by Lang Son Provincial People's Committee. A management board has been established for the site and currently has seven members of staff (Lang Son Provincial FPD *in litt.* 2003).

The site is included on a list of Special-use Forests to be established by the year 2010, prepared by the FPD of MARD, as a 4,000 ha nature reserve under the name Mo Re-Bac Son (FPD 2003); this list has not yet been approved by the government. According to Lang Son Provincial FPD (*in litt.* 2003), however, the total area of the site is 2,033 ha, and the current Special-use Forest category is cultural and historical site.

Topography and hydrology

Mo Re-Bac Son Nature Reserve is located in Bac Son district, Lang Son province. The topography of the site is characterised by limestone karst, which reaches elevations of around 650 m. The site is situated in the catchment of the Bac Giang river.

Biodiversity values

According to the list of Special-use Forests to be established by the year 2010, prepared by the FPD of MARD, the main conservation features of Mo Re-Bac Son Nature Reserve are limestone forest and Forest Musk Deer *Moschus berezovskii* (FPD 2003). Le Xuan Canh and Do Anh Dung (2000) report that Black-cheeked Crested Gibbon *Hylobates concolor* previously occurred in Bac Son district but might now be locally extinct.

Conservation issues

Hunting would appear to be a major threat to mammal diversity at Mo Re-Bac Son. During 1998 and 1999, 285 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 level is likely to eradicate any populations of this and other large mammal species that remain at the site.

Other documented values

Mo Re-Bac Son was used as a revolutionary base during the resistance war against the French colonial regime.

Related projects

No information.

Conservation needs assessment

A conservation needs assessment has not been conducted for the site.

Operational management plan

An operational management plan has not been prepared for the site.

Eligibility against VCF criteria

The site is ineligible for VCF support because it does not meet the criteria for supporting forest biodiversity of international importance.

Criterion	Eligibility
A _I	
A _{II}	
B _I	Decision No. 41/TTg, dated 24/01/77
B _{II}	Nature Reserve
B _{III}	Under provincial management
C _I	Management board established
C _{II}	

Social screening requirements

A social screening report has not been prepared for the site.

Criterion	Eligibility
A	
B	
C	
D	

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.