

# Rare and Endangered Species in the Area of Mt. Sorak

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雪岳山地域의 稀貴種 및 滅種危機植物

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## 要 約

앞으로 우리나라의 稀貴植物과 滅種危機에 처한 植物을 파악하는데 도움이 될 수 있도록 雪岳山地域에서 관찰된 稀貴種과 滅種危機에 처한 植物種을 발표한다.

本 目錄이 本 地域에서 자라는 全稀貴植物이나 滅種危機에 처한 全植物은 아니지만 우리도 언젠가는 滅種危機植物集을 펴낼 날이 올 것이므로 이에 對備한 하나의 자료로서 밝혀진 것만에 局限시켰다.

털새모래덩굴(Menispermum), 만리화(Forsythia), 금강초롱과 흰금강초롱(Hanabusaya), 설악눈주목(Taxus), 눈쭈뻘(Thuja), 이노리나무(Crataegus), 월굴(Vaccinium), 홍월굴(Arctous), 산솨다리(Leontopodium), 모데미풀(Megaleranthis), 한계령풀(Leontice) 및 금강산돌배나무 등을 收錄함과 동시에 이의 分布와 우리나라의 중요한 植物資源으로서 보호하여야 할 필요성을 제시하였다.

It is aimed to present this list of rare and endangered species of Mt. Sorak in order to give an information on this field which will need to compile Red Data Book of Korea in the future. It is not a complete list of endangered species found in the area of Mt. Sorak but the author noticed while he was working on the Mt. Sorak that those species listed below were disappearing gradually from that area by the disturbance of alpine visitors.

### *Menispermum davuricum* var. *pilosum* Schneider

—Menispermaceae—

It is a twining woody plant along the path near Osaik Mineral Spring. It is a northern element which grows mostly in the region of Mt. Baiktu. Basic species has glabrous plant body while this variety has brown hairs on the petiole and leaf beneath.

Among associated plants with this species *Aristolochia manshuriensis*, *Magnolia sieboldii*, *Salvia chanroenica* *Scopolia japonica*, *Spiraea fritschiana*, *Symplocarpus nipponicus* are of botanical interest. It is confused very much with basic species which are somewhat common in the south.

### *Forsythia ovata* Nakai

—Oleaceae—

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It is an endemic species to Korea and distributes to the Mt. Jangsu in Huanghai province through Mt. Diamond. It grows on between rocks of river side of Sorak-dong, up to the top of Huachai-bong and Ulsan-am which seems to be this area is the southern limit of it's distribution.

Ovate leaf shape is different from that of *F. koreana* and flowers are similar to the last. Those of lower elevation disappear gradually by the human disturbances.

***Hanabusaya asiatica* Nakai and *for. alba* T. Lee**

—*Campanulaceae*—

It is an endemic genus to Korea, which grows on the higher elevation of alpine region. It distributes from Mt. Odai and goes up to far to the north. The flower is campanulate and downwarded with shiny sky blue colour. Flower begins to appear from August.

White form is very rare and grows near the Nymph's Water Fall, and no where else found it.

***Taxus caespitosa* Nakai**

—*Taxaceae*—

It is an endemic species to Korea and grows in the population of *Pinus pumila* between the Daichung-bong and Jungchung of the Mt. Sorak. It is similar to *Taxus cuspitata* but differs by ascending and caespitous habit of the stem. There are a few trees left there which will need special protection of this species. Besides of *pinus Pumila*, many alpine herbaceous plants are inhabited with it, such as *Geranium eriostemon var. megalanthum*, *G. davuricum*, *Silene jenineensis*, *Swertia tetrapetala*, *Hanabusaya* and *Anemone narcissiflora*.

***Thuja koraiensis* Nakai**

—*Cupressaceae*—

It is an endemic species to Korea and similar to that of *T. orientalis* but differs from it with broader leaves and more waxy white beneath bearing strobiles similar to those of *T. occidentalis*.

There are two types of tree forms, that is, those growing in the valley bottom grow up straight as those of *T. orientalis* while those growing on the windy site are ascending or prostrating on the ground as those of *Pinus pumila*. Nearest place to see this species to the visitors is Kwonkum Castle near Cable Car Terminal, where it is growing in the population of *Sasa borealis*.

It emits fragrance but gives hazard to the mcuntain climbers by ccovering whole

ground with their branches such as Chonbul-dong and Kun-bulbadi slopes.

***Crataegus komarovi* Sargent**

—*Rosaceae*—

It is a small tree growing near the summit of Mts. Daichung-bong and Jeombong. It resembles to *C. pinnatifida* but differs by the thin leaves and no lenticels on the surface of fruit. It is an endemic species growing mostly in the north. It seems to be this area is the southern limit of distribution and does not show any good growth.

Because of windy alpine area this species forms shrubby type but it attains more or less 5m. in height when grown under suitable condition. White flowers in the spring and red fruit of the fall are very attractive.

***Vaccinium vitis-idaea* Lin.**

—*Ericaceae*—

It is an evergreen subshrub which attains 10-15 cm in height. Leaves are thick, shiny and resembles to those of *Buxus* seedlings in appearance. Flowers are pale redish white and open during July. Red berries mature during September, which are fitted to eat.

It grows on the upper edge of the Jungchungbong which is the southern limit of its distribution. This is the only place to see this plant in the south, and will need special protection of it.

***Arctous ruber* (Rehder et Wilson) Nakai**

—*Ericaceae*—

It is one of three species distributed throughout alpine region of northern hemisphere and grows to a height of 3-6 cm. It grows on the upper edge of the Jungchung-bong which is the southern limit of distribution of it in Korea.

Flowers open during June and pale yellowish. Fruit matures red in the fall and leaves turn red when frosted. It is an important source of botanical science in Korea which is associated with *Lonicera coerulea* var. *edulis*, *Thuja koraiensis* and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.

***Leontopodium leiolepis* Nakai**

—*Compositae*—

It is a perennial herbaceous plant growing on the broken pebbles, or rock slit of the edge of Mt. Sorak, and a few survivors left since the most alpinists here began to like it because of similar appearance of *Leontopodium alpinum*. It is covered with cottony white

trichomes and does not produce any peculiar flowers but likes to grow on the rocky dry site where no other plants are inhabited.

It will need for special protection because it is not often to set good seed.

***Megaleranthis saniculifolia* Ohwi**

—*Ranunculaceae*—

It is a perennial herbaceous plant and an endemic genus to Korea. It is one of the earliest flowers to open in the spring. It inhabitates along the stream side of the middle part of the Jeombong-san, and distributes Unbong of the Mt. Jiri area, Mts. Sobaik and De:hyu.

It seems to like wet places rather than cooler area because in the south it grows along the stream side of mountain foot while in the northern part it occurred at the upper part of the wet spot or the same habitat of the middle part of the mountains.

It looks like those of Anemone group in appearance but has larger fruit with broader leaves.

The fruit matures by the end of June but leaves persist until frost season.

***Leontice microrhyncha* S. Moore**

—*Berberidaceae*—

It forms a small population near the summit of the Bugam-ryong which seems to be the southern limit of distribution. It is a biennial herbaceous plant which grows on the good soil in the cooler environment. It flowers as soon as snow begins to melt and coincides with the time of Salamanders laying eggs.

It bears plenty of yellow flowers supported by the larger bract leaves below, and disappear as soon as fruit matures in June.

Among associated plant species *Erythronium japonicum*, *Anemone raddei*, *Symplocarpus nipponicus* and *Eranthis stellata* are of botanical interest.

Nowhere this species was found in Korea except Bugam-ryong in the south though this species distributes far to the north up to Manchuria.

***Pyrus ussuriensis* var. *diamantica* Uyeki**

—*Rosaceae*—

There are several varieties of *Pyrus ussuriensis* in the area of Mt. Sorak, among which var. *pubescens*, var. *hakuunensis* and var. *diamantica* are of botanical interest. All those trees are covered with pure white flowers in the spring and their fruit send out

sweet fragrance from late summer which makes busy to nose of visitors.

*var. diamantica* is an element of north and differs from the basic species by having cottony trichomes on the veins of beneath, and leaves are elliptical, oval ovate form while branchlets and leaves of *var. hakuunensis* are covered with brown trichomes. However, one will meet sometimes difficulties to draw line between those varieties.

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