

A Study on the Landscape Characteristics for Palkyung of the West Coast and the Islands in Saemankeum Area[†]

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to clarify meanings of Palkyung(八景) in different regions which can be considered as the prototype of the region's cultural landscape and also to confirm the change process by pointing out landscape characteristics and finally, to provide a foundation for the regions to establish their own identities, so they could be provided against the changes from developments in other areas.

The relationship between the characteristics of landscape values and the components of 32 Palkyung in 4 places those are Gogunsan, Wido, Gunsan and Byunsan under Saemankeum area have been analyzed and evaluated from operational point of view to clarify the structure of the landscape concept. Some important differentiation points would be the sunset of the West Sea, sailing boats and the sceneries related to fishing as they are in the West Sea Islands and the coastal regions; and it clearly reflects the local customs and the characteristics of the landscapes. Each of Gogunsan, Wido and Gunsan Palkyung has 2 distance views with 4km of visible area while Byunsan Palkyung has only 1; and it is considered that because it is mountain area. Most of the Byunsan Palkyung has close range views except for Seohaenakjo and there are around 4 close range views in other areas. There were 4 landscape dominated influence areas each in Gunsan and Byunsan, which means that there are comparatively more close to middle range views. Moreover, each region contains 2 to 3 views of psychological influence but as mentioned, Byunsan has only 1 view of psychological influence.

Therefore it is very important and valuable thing to consider the scenic relationship, preservation and reconstruction of Palkyung when planning the project.

Key Words: Cultural Landscape, Gogunsan Palkyung, Wido Palkyung, Gunsan Palkyung, Byunsan Palkyung

1. Introduction

The main purpose of the Saemankeum development project is the reduction of the world's longest breakwater (33km) which connects Gunsan and Buan and this could create 28,300 ha of reclaimed land and 11,800ha of lakes and marshes. This is a national project aimed to construct the 'Global masterpiece Saemankeum' of green growth and clean ecology and environment which will become Northeast Asia's nerve center of economy, industry and tourism. The project is processing at

present in order to take charge of the global mission as Northeast Asia's hub center by setting agricultural, industrial, tourism/leisure, international business, science/research, new/renewable energy, city, ecological/environmental sites, concerning the weaknesses and the strengths of Saemankeum (<http://www.jeonbuk.go.kr/01kr/index.jsp>).

It is certain that the project will change the map of Jeonbuk Province and affect the society, economy, environment and culture dramatically. Gogunsangundo is a natural marine park which is operating an excursion ship for Gogun-

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san tour and will become a global tourist attraction along with the process of Saemankeum project. Also Sunyoodo, Jangjado and Moonyudo will become land because the Gogunsangundo road connecting Sinsido and Moonyu-Jangjado is planned to be replaced by a 16m long national highway before 2012. If the 33km long breakwater between Bieungdo, Gungangundo and Byunsanbando are constructed as part of the Saemankeum reclamation project, more than 40,000ha of the sea will become land. Sinsido, which is right in front of Moonyudo will become land and Sinsido and Moonyudo will be connected by a bridge. Consequently, those islands surrounding Sunyoodo will be connected by overland route and become land.

It became clear that the Saemankeum project will turn Sunyoodo into land: and the future of Sunyoo Palkyung is a charged issue now. Also Gungangundo-the project's starting point, Byunsan-the last stop and Wido which is only 12km away from Byunsan will not be free from the change either.

Palkyung is a valuable cultural phenomenon that shows beautiful and unique landscape found and passed down by the people who have lived in the areas, and it reflects the cultures, emotions, perspectives toward the nature and values of people (Kang and Kim, 1991). Therefore, the conservation management of the Palkyung could define the residents' identities and act as a rudder and an indicator for the management and tourism plan that covers ecology and cultural landscape (Kim and Min, 2003).

Several researches on Palkyung have been under process. For example, researches on the meaning and characteristics of Palkyung (Jin and Rho, 1991; Kang and Kim, 1991; Choi Ki-Soo, 1998; Shin and Rho, 1998; Kim and Min, 2003; Rho Jae-Hyun *et al.*, 2007; Rho Jae-Hyun, 2008a), researches on the practical use of Palkyung as tourist attractions (Lee Chang-Sik, 2001; Sin Sang-Sup *et al.*, 2005; Rho Jae-Hyun, 2008b) and researches on distribution of Palkyung (Jung Ki-Ho *et al.*, 2009). However there was no research on Palkyung around the coast and islands.

The main purpose of this research is to clarify the meanings of Palkyung in different regions which is considered as the prototype of the cultural landscape of Gungangundo, Gogunsangundo, Byunsan and Wido which will be affected by the Saemankeum project and also to point out significant changes over time by focusing on the characteristics of them. Finally, this research aims to provide a foundation for the regions to

establish their own identities, so they could be provided against the changes from developments in other areas.

II. Research Methods

The relationship between the characteristics of landscape values and the components of 32 Palkyung in 4 places those are Gogunsan, Wido, Gungangundo and Byunsan under Saemankeum area have been analyzed and evaluated from operational point of view to clarify the structure of the landscape concept. Moreover, for clearer results, the main viewpoints representing the areas the best were selected carefully by visiting each of them.

Also the major and minor view point targets were analyzed, landscape elements and the causes of changes were reviewed and viewpoint areas and structures of the Palkyung were analyzed with 1/5,000 topographic map and Daum map.

III. Results and Discussions

1. Summary of Each Target Area as Cultural Prototypes

1) Gogunsangundo

Gogunsangundo is on the sea about 50km Northwest from Gungangundo which is formed by 63 islands including Moonyudo (巫女島), Sunyoodo (仙遊島), Sinsido (新侍島), Bangchookdo (防禦島), and 16 of them are inhabited islands. The naval forces camp was called Gungangjin in Goryeo period. The camp moved to land in Joseon-Sejong period and the place name came along. Then new names were given to the islands with the first letter Go (古). They are hilly islands with altitudes less than 150m and positioned in a circle. Sinsido is the biggest one of all and some islands such as Sunyoodo, Moonyudo, Jangjado etc. are connected by bridges.

There is Sunyooobong with an altitude of 100m in the northern end of Sunyoodo which is considered as the center of Sunyoo Palkyung, and people call it Sunyoodo because the shape of Sunyooobong looks like two Sinsun (Taoist hermit) sitting face to face playing Baduk (Korean checkers).

People used call Sunyoodo 'Gungangdo' (群山島). It was a port of call (寄港地) of the Ryeo-Song trade route (麗·宋貿易路) in the Goryeo period and also was the key point of the coasting line in the west coast. There used to be a Donghun

Building kept in the Jinmaldongsan but it was burnt down in 1932, and now only the old site is remaining. Gogunsando is where the Choongmoogong, general Lee Soon Sin prepared a draft to report to the royal court about the great victory from Myungryanghaejun in Sunyoodo at the time of the Imjin War, and also Ohryongmyo under Mangjubong across the naval forces camp was a shrine where people prayed for safety of vessels. Thus, Sunyoodo was the base of the coasting line and an important spot for the national defense where all Gogunsan Palkyung are gathered.

2) Gunsan

Gunsan used to be called Gunsanjin (群山鎮) because there was the naval forces camp during the Goryeo period in the present Gogunsangundo, Sunyoodo. However, during the Joseonjo Sejong period, they took the name when they were moving the camp, and the old Gunsan was named Gogunsan with 'Go' (古) in it which means 'old'. Maintenance and abolition of the naval force camp here, kept changing according to the naval policy of Joseon Dynasty and there was Okgu-goon and Impihyun as the administrative districts, Gunsanhang was opened on the 1st May, 1899 (Gwangmu year 3) and back then, Gunsan was only a small fishing village with a population of 510 and 150 households.

At present, the total area of administrative district is 952.0km² with 387.236km² of land (19 Dong, 1 Eup, 10 Myeon) and 564.764km² of sea ; so the sea is broader than the land and it is a peninsular area that is surrounded by Gumgang, the West Sea and Mankyunggang. There are two main axes of the flow of the mountain landscape which are Nokjichook with Wolmyungsan, Sulimsan, Youngbyungsan and one with Osungsan, Daemyungsan, Gobongsan, Daechosan.

There are buildings from modern history around the inner harbor near Younghwadong and Wolmyungdong. Also Ok-gueupsung, Impieupsung and Changansunggwak are remaining still as well as Okguhyianggung, Impihyanggyo, Nosungdang, Jinpodaechupbi, Tapdongsamchungsuksap, Chae Man-Sik cultural center etc. Furthermore, there are some tourist attractions such as Eunpa Park, Gumgang Park, Gogunsangundo, Gunsan golf course, Bienghang, Gumgang habitat for migratory birds etc.

3) Wido

Wido is an island with a size of 11.71km² and the shoreline

of 36km that is 14km away from Byunsanbando. Wido has 682 households and a population of 1,411.

Moreover, there are some islands near Wido which are Kunddanchido, Ddandalaesum, Guhryundo and Sikdo in the north and Junggumdo is connected by a breakwater with Wido. It was named 'Wido' because the island looks like a hedgehog. There are numbers of hilly mountains including the highest one in the north-Mangwolbong (255m), Dojebong (152m), Manggumbong (242m), Pajangbong (162m) etc. The southeastern shore is simple and straight and the northwestern shore has deep gulfs and long projected headland. Most of the beaches are sand beaches and tideland is well developed and connects the island with other islands at the time of ebb tide eg. Kunddanchido, Ddansirum. The communities are mainly distributed in the southeastern shore-Daeri and Chido town and the northwestern shore-Bulgumri and Pajanggum town. It was a place of exile, back in Joseon period, and Jinri, the old navy's camp is now a township office.

The island is beautiful and rich as it is known as the real model of 'Yuldogook' from 'Honggildongjun'. The sea surrounding the island has a lot of fish and Wido beach is famous for fine sand and a thick forest. Moreover, there are also some quiet and beautiful beaches such as Nongum and Miyeongum spread out all over the island. The famous croaker fishery-Chilsanuhjang's center is Wido, and up until the beginning of the 1970s, there was a shoal of croaker gathered every spring and autumn. Also a seasonal fish market was opened in Pajanggumhang and this Wido seasonal fish market was one of the 3 most famous markets in the West Sea with Hueksando and Yunpyungdo. People from Daeri town in Wido hold a rite and ship off their wishes on a 'Ddibaek' on the third day of January each year for a safety of the town and a big catch. Now the rite is named 'Wido Ddibaetnoli' and it was selected as the 82nd important intangible cultural assets. Ddibaetnoli is similar to the land's Dangsanjaek and has been held in several islands in the western sea. 'Wido Ddibaetnoli' was selected as an important intangible asset because it is especially well preserved.

4) Byunsan

Byunsanbando national park is the only peninsular park where the habitats of animals and plants and the ecosystem are well preserved. Therefore, this island with a size of 154.65 km² has a high value as an ecologic tour site as well as an

academic value. Byunsanbando is known for the most beautiful scenery in the west coast. The scenery changes in accordance with perspectives in Byunsanbando. In Byunsanbando national park's outer view is as much beautiful as the inner Byunsan view. Also the view from the coast line in between the Gosapo beach and the Gyeokpo beach is magnificent. Byunsanbando's tourist attractions are Gyeokpo Chesukgang, Chunnyungochal Naesosa, Jikso Fall, Gyeokpo and Gosapo beach, Wolkyungam, Gaeamsan etc.

Byunsan Palkyung indicates eight representative views and it was recorded in a folk song of Buan province. All the mountains and seas in Byunsan have great views and mysterious figures, and the ancients found eight most beautiful views and named it Byunsan Palkyung.

2. Analysis on the Components of Landscape

Palkyung in each region and the components of them were arranged on Table 1. Gogunsan Palkyung is often called Sunyoo Palkyung because half of the Palkyung are related with Sunyoodo. There is no way to find out when and who found Palkyung. However we could assume the town's lifestyle by Gogunsan Palkyung. Sunyoonakjo (仙遊落照), Samdogwibum (三島歸帆), Myungsasipri (明沙十里), Pyungsanakan (平沙落雁), Mangjupokpo (望主瀑布), Jangjauhwha (壯子漁火), Wolyoungdanpoong (月影丹楓), Moosansipibong (武山十二峰) are Palkyung of Gogunsan. However, we cannot see Samdogwibum anymore as Bumsan disappeared and also Jangjauhwha is losing its great views as time goes by.

Four of Gogunsan Palkyung are the inner island views which can be classified as the scenery of the season and the rest are related to the sea. The names of Sunyoodo, Sinsido, Moonyudo etc. were the ways to express Confucianism and admiration for the beautiful landscape. Therefore, we could say that Palkyung is the highlight of the rural landscape.

Wido is also a beautiful island and there are 4 places related to scenery inside the island and rest is related to the sea. Especially Yongyunchangjo differentiates the island from others by describing the sea as a pond of dragon and it looks like it is an expression for the greatness of the nature. The sound of the bell from Naewonam and the song of the fisherman in Sikdo are considered as a visualization of the sounds and also Junggeumchihyun is a case of specialization of a common view of blue smoke rising from the chimney.

Most of the Gusan Palkyung does not exist or became

rare views due to the developments. The mountain in Jook-sungdong has gone now due to a development, Goongpo doesn't exist anymore after the introduction of a bank at the river mouth, and the Heukgijouh became history after the Yeonando development. Bongsoodae is also remained only with its old site and most parts of the foot of Ohsungsan have developed already but fortunately, the migratory birds are still flying in. Now, there are voices claiming the needs for new Palkyung but it seems that the effort to restore the old landscapes is even more crucial.

Byunsan Palkyung is divided into 4 inner Byunsan views and 4 outer Byunsan views (including the sea side views) and also there are 4 static places and 4 kinetic places. These landscapes are in good preservation as the national park areas except for Woongyunjodae.

Some important differentiation points would be the sunset of the west sea, sailing boats and the sceneries related to fishing as they are in the West Sea Islands and the coastal regions; and it clearly reflects the local customs and the characteristics of the landscapes.

3. Analyses of Landscape Structure

View points, target views, landscape elements and causes of variation of each region's Palkyung are clarified in Table 2. 32 landscapes can be segmented down into groups by a semantic approach and it reflects one side of their culture. It shows our ancestors' power to foresee through the scenery of the season, the climate, life style due to changes in fishing business, warm affections for lives, temporary natural phenomena and so on.

As above, sunset, sailboat, fishing style etc. are selected as the major target views from each region. The sea view appeared as the most common minor target views except for Byunsan. The result from segmenting down the 32 major target views into different elements (Jin and Rho, 1991), it appeared that there were 12 form elements, 9 natural elements and 11 semantic elements. The result is quite different from the research on the interior provinces-Imsil done by Rho Jae-Hyun *et al.* (2007) even it is under the same Jeobuk Province. In his research, natural element has the highest proportion of 58.1% and this reflects the different landscape structure among the same interior provinces, islands and the coastal area.

Table 1. Identifying the contents of Palkyung

	Palkyung	Contents	Remarks
Gogusan palkyung	Sunyoonaekjo (仙遊落照)	Indescribably great view of the sea and the sky with a sunset, from Sunyoodo	-
	Samdogwibum (三島歸帆)	Sailboats return through three islands with a full load of fish, flapping flags in the wind	Only 2 islands are remaining at present
	Wolyoungdanpoong (月影丹楓)	The autumn colors on Wolyoungbong (199m), Sinsido	-
	Pyungsanakan (平沙落雁)	Grass and a nettle tree at the center of the silver colored sandy beach: 4 branches came down to the sand looks like geese	The nettle tree got lost
	Myungsasipri (明沙十里)	Unforgettable views of the 4km long, clear and beautiful Sunyoodo sandy beach with a bright moon at night	-
	Mangjoopkpo (望主瀑布)	7 to 8 streams of water falls down from Mangjoobong (152m)	-
	Jangjauwhwa (壯子漁火)	Janjado as the center. There used to be hundreds of fishing boats to catch croakers and the lights from the boats made for a fine spectacle	Croaker fishing has declined
	Moosansipibong (無山十二峯)	People named it Moosansipibong because those 12 mountain tops on the island including Bangchookdo and Maldo, look like some soldiers wearing helmets lining up	-
Wido palkyung	Naewonmojong (內院暮鐘)	The sound of a bell is heard twice a day from Naewonam on Chido	Naewonam got lost
	Junggeumchiyun (井金炊煙)	The smoke comes out of the chimney on Junggeum island in front of Jinri	-
	Sikdouhga (食島漁歌)	The song that people from Sikdo-opposite side of Pajanggeumsing when they are fishing	-
	Mangbongjewol (望峰露月)	The moon hanging on Mangwoibong	-
	Bongsanchulun (鳳山出雲)	The magnificent sight of the stratus clouds on Bongsoson at the beginning of autumn	-
	Sunsogwibum (船所歸帆)	The beautiful sight when the sailing ships are coming back from Chilsanuhjang	-
	Wangdeungnakjo (旺燈落照)	The sunset in Wangdeungdo	-
	Yongyunchangjo (龍淵漲潮)	When the tide is in, the waves of the sea in front of Jinri look like a dragon swimming in a pond	-
Gusan palkyung	Jooksungchunmoo (竹城春霧)	The dense bamboo forest wrapped in mist in Jooksung is very beautiful	The mountain is gone due to the Jooksungdong development
	Goongpogwibum (弓浦歸帆)	The lyrical views of a white ship is sailing back to Goongpo-the edge of Goongmulsan	Hard to see nowadays due to the introduction of Gusan bank of a river mouth
	Yongdangyawoo (龍塘夜雨)	Look straight down to Yongdaeng from Haemangjung, there is a great view of fishing boats catching the ice fish: and the lights from the boats with a drizzle make up a magnificent view	Yongdang (Yongdaengi) is the old name of Janghang
	Jangamnakjo (長岩落照)	The sunset and Janghangnakjo over the Jaeryunso mountain make the west sea red and make for one great spectacle	-
	Haemangchuwol (海望秋月)	It indicates the views of the clear and bright moon in between pine trees from Haemangryung	Lots of pine trees have disappeared
	Huekgijouh (黑磯釣魚)	The atmosphere when fishing on the edge of the riverside-where the present observatory is	It's gone due to the introduction of Yunando
	Seoponakan (西浦落雁)	Praise for the flock of geese flying to Seopo at the edge of Osungsan	-
	Bongwhamaksul (烽火幕雪)	The atmosphere when it snows on the Bongsodaek camp	Bongsodaek-only the place remained
Byunsan palkyung	Woongyunjodae (雄淵釣臺)	The peaceful figure fishing in Woongyun in front of Gomsu	It's a rare view now
	Jiksopokpo (直訴瀑布)	The beauty of the fall at Oknyudam valley on Naeyunsan	-
	Sosamojong (蘇寺暮鐘)	The mysterious feeling from the sound of a bell in the evening, from Naesosa	-
	Wolmyungmae (月明霧靄)	The mysterious look of the foggy morning sea looking down from Wolmyungam on the mid-slope of Ssangsunbong	-
	Seohyenakjo (西海落照)	It indicates the majestic scenery of the sunset from Nakjodae (next to Wolmyungam) to the yellow sea	-
	Chesukbumju (採石帆柱)	The wonderful view of the Cheungamjulbyuk in Chaesukgang and a ship sailing through the blue sea under it	-
	Jiposingyung (止浦神景)	The magnificent view of the mountain tops from Jijipo (present Jisuri) to Ssangsunbong	-
	Gyeamgojoek (開岩古跡)	The historic sites and the beautiful sights in Gaeamsa and Woogeumsansung·Myoangol	-

Table 2. Landscape structures of the targets

	Palkyung	Targets and view points			Landscape elements	Causes of variation	Landscape types
		Major view points	Major view target	Minor targets			
Gogunsan palkyung	Sunyoonaekjo (仙遊落照)	Whole area of Sunyoodo	Sunset	The west sea	Natural elements (visual)	Evening	E ^a , P ^b
	Samdogwibum (三島歸帆)	Sunyoodo dock	Sailboat	Sea, sky	Semantic elements (event)	Whole year	E, P
	Wolyoungdanpoong (月影丹楓)	Sinsido Wolyoungbong	autumn colors	Wolyoungbong	Natural elements (seasonal)	Season (autumn)	P
	Pyungsanakan (平沙落雁)	Sunyoodo beach	Goose	White sandy beach	Form element (living things)	Season (autumn)	E
	Myungsasipri (明沙十里)	Sunyoodo beach	White sandy beach	Sea	Form element (geographical)	Whole year	D ^c , F ^d
	Mangjoopokpo (望主瀑布)	Mangjoobong	Mangjoo fall	Natural geographical features	Form element (geographical)	Season (summer)	Fo ^f
	Jangjauwhwa (壯子漁火)	Jangjado	Fishing boats	Sea	Semantic elements (event)	Evening	E, P
	Moosansipibong (無山十二峯)	Bangchookdo, Myungdo, Malkdo	12 islands	Sea	Form element (geographical)	Whole year	P
Wido palkyung	Naewonmojong (內院暮鐘)	Widoilwon	Sound of a bell	Naewonam	Semantic element (hearing)	Evening	S ^e , E
	Junggeumchiyun (井金炊煙)	Around Junggum	Smoke	Front view of the town	Semantic element (visual)	Evening	E
	Sikdoughga (食島漁歌)	Around Sikdo	Song	Fishing boats	Semantic element (hearing)	Whole year	S, E
	Mangbongjewol (望峰霽月)	West side of Wido	Full moon	Mangwobong	Natural element (visual)	Each month (day of the full moon)	E
	Bongsanchoolun (鳳山出雲)	Whole area of Bongsosan	Stratus clouds	Bongsosan	Natural element (weather)	Visual, momentary	E
	Sunsogwibum (船所歸帆)	Wido dock	Sailboat	Sea, island	Semantic element (eEvent)	Momentary, whole year	E
	Wangdeungnakjo (旺嶝落照)	Wangdeungdo	Sunset	Sea	Natural element (visual)	Evening	E, P
	Yongyunchangjo (龍淵漲潮)	Sea in front of Jinri	Sea	Waves	Natural element (visual)	Visual, momentary, whole year	E, P
Gunsan palkyung	Jooksunghunmoo (竹城春霧)	Jooksungri	Fog	Bamboo forest	Natural element (seasonal)	Morning Season (spring)	E
	Goongdogwibum (弓浦歸帆)	Gooamsan	White sailing boat	Sea, mountain	Semantic element (event)	Whole year	E
	Yongdangyawoo (龍塘夜雨)	Haemangjung	The front view	Night, a drizzle	Natural element (weather)	Night Season (summer)	E
	Jangammakjo (長岩落照)	Wolmyungsan	Sunset	Front view	Natural element (visual)	Evening	E, P
	Haemangchuwol (海望秋月)	Haemangryung	Moon light	Pine tree	Natural element (seasonal)	Season (autumn)	E
	Huekgijouh (黑磯釣魚)	Around the observatory	Fishing	Boat	Semantic element (event)	Whole year	E
	Seoponakan (西浦落雁)	Whole area of Osungsan	Flock of geese	Osungsan	Form element (living things)	Season (autumn)	E
	Bongwhamaksul (烽花幕雪)	Whole area of Woldmyungsan	Snow	Bongwhadae (a Beacon mound)	Natural element (climate)	Season (winter)	E

(Table 2 Continued)

Byunsan palkyung	Woongyunjodae (雄淵釣臺)	Joolpo	Sea in front of Gomso	Fisherman	Semantic element (event)	Whole year	E
	Jiksopokpo (直訴瀑布)	Naebyunsan	Jikso fall	Oknyudam	Form element (geographical)	Whole year	Fo
	Sosamojong (蘇寺暮鐘)	Whole area of Naesosa	Sound of a bell	Naesosa	Semantic element (hearing)	Evening	S, E
	Wolmyungmooae (月明霧靄)	Whole area of Wolmyungam	Fog	Soorimdae	Natural element (weather)	Momentary	E
	Seohyenakjo (西海落照)	Nakjodae	Sunset	Sea	Natural element (visual)	Evening	E
	Chesukbumju (採石帆柱)	Chesukgang	Sailboat	Cheungam cliff	Semantic element (event)	Whole year, momentary	E
	Jiposingyung (止浦神景)	Whole area of Jisuri	mountain landscapes	Parkland	Form element (geographical)	Whole year	F
	Gyeamgoeok (開岩古跡)	Around Gaeamsa	Gaeamsa	Woolguemstone, Jooryoosung	Form element (historical)	Whole year	F

a: ephemeral, b: panoramic, c: detail, d: feature, e: soundscape, f: focal

There are 4 form elements in Gogunsan Palkyung and 4 semantic elements in Wido which have the highest proportions in the area. Wido has only 1 form element and 2 places with hearing elements within 4 semantic elements which differentiates it from other Palkyung. Also Wido is the only place that has the moon as the view target which makes it unique as well.

Gunsan Palkyung also differentiates itself from others with the variation factors due to the natural elements such as four different seasons and the time (morning/evening).

Buan Palkyung with 3 form elements and 3 semantic elements, gets the least influence from visual and seasonal factors.

Most of Gunsan Palkyung and Wido Palkyung have a form of temporary landscapes because there were many features related to the natural elements and also other factors containing a number of landscapes with variable factors. Byunsan Palkyung shows a lot of geographical landscapes because it is formed with mountain topography. Also Gogunsan Palkyung shows many different kinds of landscape types as it is formed with the sea and islands and here, we can see the intelligence of our ancestors to enjoy various sceneries.

4. Analysis on the Landscape Composition

In order to analyze the landscape composition, the visible distance were measured, view ranges were set, the perceptual influences were analyzed and listed in Table 3. Shinohara (1980) research has been used as the standard for the seg-



Figure 1. Landscape influential area

Data: http://local.daum.net/map/index.jsp?nil_profile=title&nil_src=local

mentation of close range views, middle distances and distance views. Also for perceptual influence, Rho (2007) research was referred.

There were many cases that the view points and the view targets were not the same. Consequently, the view ranges have come up with complex results according to where we could identify the target views, but the perceptual influence was figured out with the sense of distance.

Each of Gogunsan Palkyung, Wido and Gunsan Palkyung has 2 distance views with 4km of visible area while Byunsan Palkyung has only 1; and it is considered that because it is mountain area. Most of the Byunsan Palkyung has close range views except for Seohaenakjo and there are around 4

Table 3. Analysis on landscape composition types of Palkyung

	Palkyung	Visible area		Perceptual influence
		Range	Distance	
Gogunsan	Sunyoonaekjo	Long range	>4km	Psychological
	Sandogwibum	Middle, long range	<3km	Visual
	Wolyongdanpoong	Close, middle range	<2km	Landscape
	Pyungsanakan	Close, middle range	<0.5km	Landscape
	Myungsasipri	Close, middle range	<2km	Landscape
	Mangjopokpo	Close range	<0.5km	Landscape
	Jangjuhwha	Long range	<4km	Psychological
	Moosansipibong	Long range	Around 4~6km	Psychological
Wido	Naewonmojong	Close, middle range	<3km	Visual
	Junggeunchiyun	Close, middle range	<2km	Landscape
	Sikdougha	Close, middle range	<1km	Landscape
	Mangbongjewol	Long range	>4km	Psychological
	Bongsanchoolun	Middle, long range	<4km	Psychological
	Sunsogwibum	Close, middle range	<3km	Visual
	Wangdeungnakjo	Long range	>4km	Psychological
	Yongyunchangjo	Long range	<1km	Visual
Gunsan	Jooksungchunmoo	Close, middle range	<1km	Landscape
	Goongpogwibum	Middle, long range	<2km	Landscape
	Yongdangyawoo	Close, middle, long range	<4km	Visual
	Jangamnakjo	Long range	>4km	Psychological
	Haemangchuwol	Long range	>4km	Psychological
	Huekgijouh	Close, middle range	<2km	Visual
	Seonakan	Close, middle range	<1km	Landscape
	Bongwhamaksul	Close, middle range	<1km	Landscape
Byunsan	Woongyunjodae	Close, middle range	<2km	Visual
	Jiksopokpo	Close range	60~130m	Landscape
	Sosamojong	Close, middle range	<2km	Visual
	Wolmyungmooae	Close, middle range	<2km	Visual
	Seohyenakjo	Long range	>4km	Psychological
	Chesukbumju	Close, middle range	<2km	Landscape
	Jiposingyung	Close, middle range	<1km	Landscape
	Gyeamgojek	Close, middle range	<1km	Landscape

close range views in other areas. Chart 3 shows various results from different regions, and we could see the will to reduce the distance views.

Also the perceptual influence was divided into the landscape dominated influence areas with 0.5km of middle range views and the psychological influence areas with 5km of long range views. As a result, there were 4 landscape dominated influence areas each in Gunsan and Byunsan, which means that there are comparatively more close to middle range views. Moreover, each region contains 2 to 3 views of psychological influence but as mentioned, Byunsan has only 1 view of psychological influence. The result is differ from Noh *et al.*

(2007)'s research result that shows the distance view of Palkyung in Insilgun is around 1~5km, and the relationship between view point and view target is formed within the visible area of the long range views, and cause of this is also considered as the difference in the topography and locational factors. Figure 1 shows the visible range of each Palkyung.

5. The Relationship with Saemankeum Project

The land use plan that has been revised since 1991, was presented in December 2009. According to the plan, proportion of the agricultural site will be decreased down to less

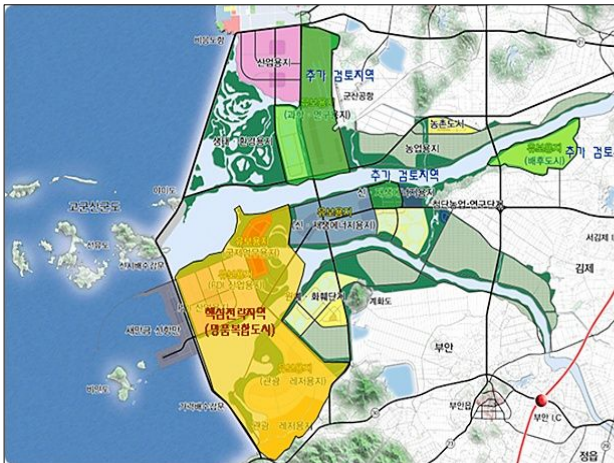


Figure. 2. Land use plan for Saemankeum inner part
Data: <http://www.smgc.go.kr/content.do?method=development>

than 30%. The plan is focused on constructing a luxury complex city of 6,703ha with southern Byunsan as a core strategic area. The area includes an industrial site, controlling and planning site and international business site. Also, the new port of Saemankeum planned to be constructed in the sea over the breakwater where Sinsido and Biando in the north and south.

So, it looks like the Saemankeum project would not affect Palkyung in other areas but only Sinsido. However, it is certain that Sunyoodo and Byunsan's long range views of psychological influence will be affected by the construction of the huge breakwater and the complex city. Also the industrial site that is planned to be built in the southern Gunsan is under the long range view from the view point of Wolmyung-san. Wido is comparatively free from changes, but the characteristics of the island will be affected soon or later by the project.

Moreover, our visual range is around 40km on a fine day, which means that Saemankeum is under the visual range of the major view points of all 4 Palkyung as you can see it on Figure 2.

Therefore it is very important and valuable thing to consider the scenic relationship, preservation and reconstruction of Palkyung when planning the project.

IV. Conclusions

It is certain that Saemankeum project will affect Palkyung of Gunsan, Gogunsangundo, Byunsan and Wido and cause some changes. This study aimed to clarify meanings of Pal-

kyung in different regions which can be considered as the prototype of the region's cultural landscape and also to confirm the change process by pointing out landscape characteristics and finally, to provide a foundation for the regions to establish their own identities, so they could be provided against the changes from developments in other areas.

Four of the Gogunsan Palkyung are related to views inside the island which can be classified as the scenery of the sea and the rest are related to the sea. Wido is also a beautiful island and there are 4 places related to scenery inside the island and rest is related to the sea. Especially Yongyun-changjo differentiates the island from others by describing the sea as a pond of dragon and it looks like it is an expression for the greatness of the nature. Most of the Gunsan Palkyung does not exist or became rare views due to the developments. However landscapes of Byunsan Palkyung are well preserved as national park areas except for Woongyunjodae. Some important differentiation points would be the sunset of the West Sea, sailing boats and the sceneries related to fishing as they are in the West Sea Islands and the coastal regions; and it clearly reflects the local customs and the characteristics of the landscapes.

The result from segmenting down the 32 major target views into different elements, it appeared that there were 12 form elements, 9 natural elements and 11 semantic elements. Most of Gunsan Palkyung and Wido Palkyung have a form of temporary landscapes because there were many features related to the natural elements and also other factors containing a number of landscapes with variable factors. Byunsan Palkyung shows a lot of geographical landscapes because it is formed with mountain topography. Also Gogunsan Palkyung shows many different kinds of landscape types as it is formed with the sea and islands, and here, we can see the intelligence of our ancestors to enjoy various sceneries.

Each of Gogunsan, Wido and Gunsan Palkyung has 2 distance views with 4km of visible area while Byunsan Palkyung has only 1; and it is considered that because it is mountain area. Most of the Byunsan Palkyung has close range views except for Seohaenakjo and there are around 4 close range views in other areas.

There were 4 landscape dominated influence areas each in Gunsan and Byunsan, which means that there are comparatively more close to middle range views. Moreover, each region contains 2 to 3 views of psychological influence but as

mentioned, Byunsan has only 1 view of psychological influence. So, it looks like the Saemankeum project would not affect Palkyung in other areas but only Sinsido. However, it is certain that Sunyodo and Byunsan's long range views of psychological influence will be affected by the construction of the huge breakwater and the complex city. Also the industrial site that is planned to be built in the southern Gunsan is under the long range view from the view point of Wolmyungsan. Wido is comparatively free from changes, but the characteristics of the island will be affected soon or later by the project.

Therefore it is very important and valuable thing to consider the scenic relationship, preservation and reconstruction of Palkyung when planning the project.

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