
Karstifiable rocks
(potential karst aquifer)
Discontinuous carbonate rocks
WOKAM database;
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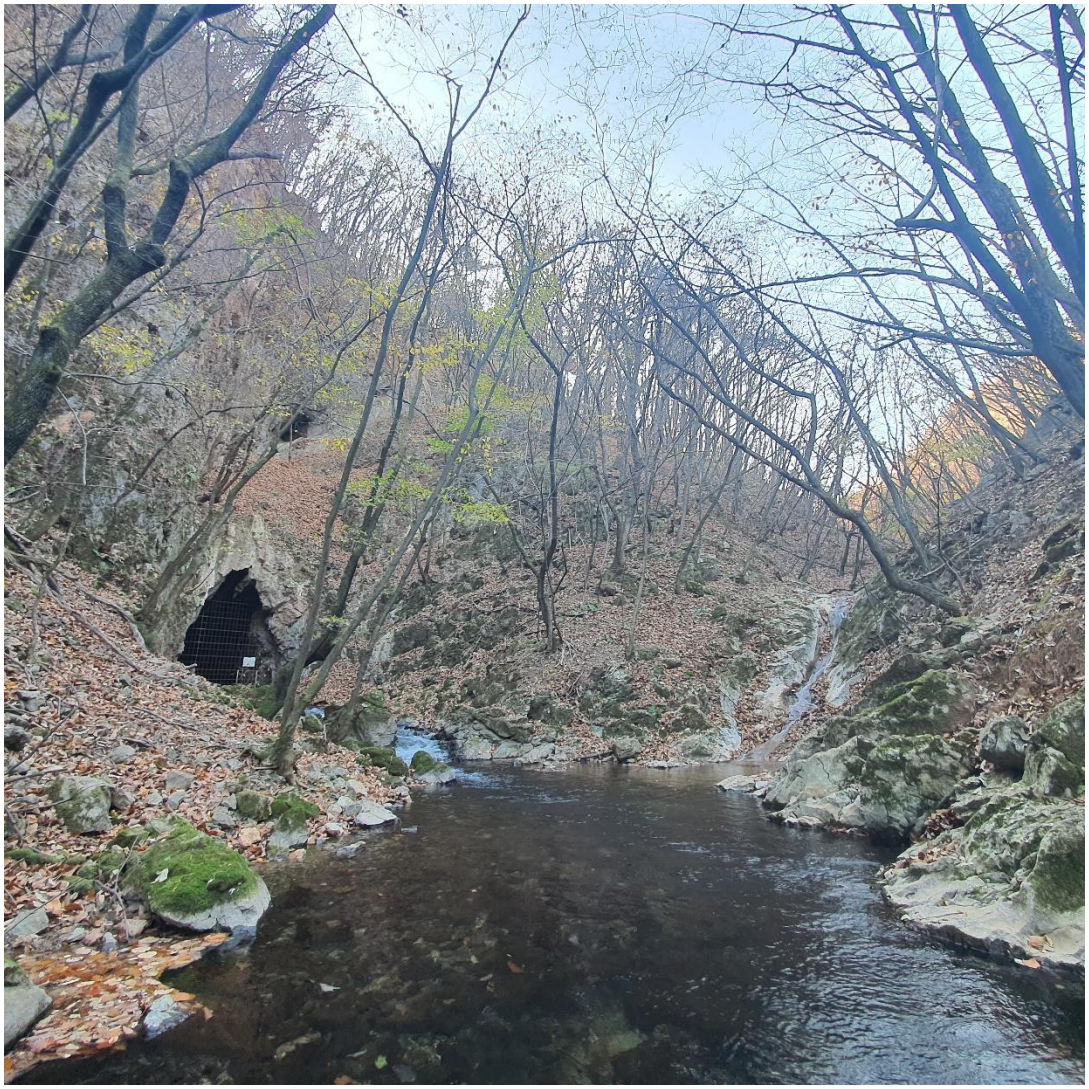
NORTH KOREA
SEA OF JAPAN
Sohan Cave
SOUTH KOREA
YELLOW SEA
KOREA STRAIT
N
W
E
S
0
105
210
Km

Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates / Nearby City	Spring discharge (Q in l/s,min/av/max) / tapped or not	Criteria* in order / Main justification */ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	Data collected by
South Korea	1. **Sohan cave**	N 37°23'01.6" E 129°11'06.1" Z = 90 m asl Samcheok	? / 328 / ? Not tapped	***Ec, H, S, A, E*** *Sohang Valley Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Areas has excellent ecological and natural scenery including native freshwater laver (Prasiola japonica) and Chodang Reservoir. In addition, there is Chodang Cave (Natural Monument) and Sohang Cave located about 90 m downstream, where eluted water from the limestone layer flows along Sohan Valley. Chodang Cave is a multi-layered vertical cave with a repeated series of vertical and horizontal passages and bottom groundwater passage connected to Sohan Cave entrance of Sohan Cave, thereby forming Sohan Stream. Freshwater laver (Prasiola japonica) is the only rare species in Korea which grows only within 1km of Sohan Valley. The population of Prasiola japonica was around 150,000 during the 1980s, then became 30,000 during the 2000s, and the population has rapidly decreasing.*	Heejung Kim, Han-Sun Ryu, Regina Martha Lumongsod

MIKAS – Sohan cave

The entrance of Sohan cave (Photo by Han-Sun Ryu)



Sohan cave spring forms Sohan stream (Photo by Han-Sun Ryu)

Plate for Sohan Valley Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Area (Source: Samcheok City)