Mount Huangshan

2020 Conservation Outlook Assessment

SITE INFORMATION

Country: China
Inscribed in: 1990
Criteria: (ii) (vii) (x)

Huangshan, known as ‘the loveliest mountain of China’, was acclaimed through art and literature during a good part of Chinese history (e.g. the Shanshui ‘mountain and water’ style of the mid-16th century). Today it holds the same fascination for visitors, poets, painters and photographers who come on pilgrimage to the site, which is renowned for its magnificent scenery made up of many granite peaks and rocks emerging out of a sea of clouds. © UNESCO

SUMMARY

2020 Conservation Outlook

Finalised on 02 Dec 2020

GOOD

The outlook for maintaining the aesthetic and natural values of Huangshan looks promising with a core area largely uninhabited and a well-funded and well-staffed management system in place. The major threats of increasingly large numbers of visitors are being dealt with and threats outside the site such as that posed by pine tree disease is managed by a comprehensive mitigation plan to minimise the impact of this threat, making the prospects for continuing to control these threats good. Given its celebrity status as “the loveliest mountain in China,” attention will continue to be lavished on the site and continued improvements in interpretation and in managing visitor flow to reduce congestion at popular locations in the park should be an ongoing management priority.
FULL ASSESSMENT

Description of values

Values

World Heritage values

► Magnificent scenery and dramatic landscape formed by complex geological history

Mount Huangshan is renowned for its magnificent natural scenery which includes massive granitic boulders and ancient pine trees which are further enhanced by cloud and mist effects. This dramatic landscape includes formations of natural stone pillars, grotesquely-shaped rocks, waterfalls, caves, lakes and hot springs, formed by its complex geological history. The property features numerous imposing peaks, 88 of which exceed an altitude of 1,000 m, with the highest, the famous Lianhua Peak (Lotus Flower Peak), reaching up to 1,864 m (SoOUV, 2013; Consultation with HSAC, 2017).

► Outstandingly rich flora with endemic species

Mount Huangshan provides the habitat for a number of locally or nationally endemic plant species, several of which are globally threatened. Its outstandingly rich flora contains 16% of Musci and 13.46% of Hepaticae in China, and it has 161 species of ferns in 37 families and 66 genera (IUCN Consultation, 2020). There are 132 family, 696 genus and 1714 species of angiosperm, accounting for 58.2%, 23.8% and 7.0% of the total number of angiosperm in China (HSAC, 2014). Species endemic to Huangshan include 13 species of pteridophytes and 6 species of higher plants, with many other species endemic to the region or to China (SoOUV, 2013).

► Important vertebrate fauna

The exceptional flora of Mount Huangshan is complemented by an important vertebrate fauna of over 300 species, including 70 mammal, 246 bird, 31 reptile, 28 amphibian and 32 fish species (Consultation with HSAC, 2017; IUCN Consultation, 2020). A total of 13 species are under state protection, including the Clouded Leopard Neofelis nebulosa (VU) and the Oriental Stork Ciconia boyciana (EN) (SoOUV, 2013).

Assessment information

Threats

Current Threats

The large and increasing numbers of visitors to this celebrated site has implications for visitor experience, waste, and litter, as well as impacts on vegetation and wildlife, but measures have been taken to limit this threat. Water scarcity in the dry season exacerbates forest fire danger, but measures are being taken to deal with wildfires, such as a fire brigade and the construction of water ponds. A major threat is pine wilt disease, which is being controlled by monitoring and other measures. Natural hazards include wind, lightning, rain and snow, which cause rock fall and damage to trees.

► Habitat Shifting/ Alteration

(Dry season water shortages)

Mount Huangshan has a relative shortage of water resources due to its special geographic condition and the problem gets worse in the dry season, which poses great difficulty for forest fire control and fire fighting, as well as vegetation conservation (ACMHSS, 2002). However, whilst the threat is reported to
be currently controllable through an alpine fire protection water network system, future climate change which further decreases the water resources may exacerbate this particular threat.

**Storms/Flooding**  
*Wind, lightning, rain and snow damage*  

Natural hazards such as wind, thunder, rain and snow sometimes cause damage to trees and bamboo, and rock fall (ACMHSS, 2002; IUCN Consultation, 2017).

**Fire/ Fire Suppression**  
*Forest fire danger*  

The scarcity of water aggravates the danger of fires. A fire prevention team of 127 people has formed to build an alpine fire protection water network system, and set up a water pond in the property (IUCN Consultation, 2020), and therefore this threat is deemed low.

**Invasive Non-Native/ Alien Species**  
*Pine wood nematode (pine wilt)*  

Natural and artificial spreading of pine wood nematode threatens the safety of pine resources of Mount Huangshan. Actions are being taken to fight pine wood nematode, establish bio-isolation areas and plant quarantine stations, and monitor pine wood nematode (ACMHSS, 2002; IUCN Consultation, 2017).

**Water Pollution**  
*Waste water from increased visitation*  

The large number of tourists in certain areas during holidays and festivals is a major problem when water quality and sewage treatment become difficult to control (WCMC, 2011). The management department of Mount Huangshan World Heritage site implements management of the sewage treatment facilities on the mountain, divides and centrally processes domestic sewage, which achieves sewage discharge standards. From the monitoring data of the Mount Huangshan Administrative Committee from 2017 to 2020, the quality of surface water is in compliance with the implementation standards (IUCN Consultation, 2020). Given the well managed sewage discharge system currently in palce, this threat is deemed very low.

**Solid Waste**  
*Human waste and trash from increased visitation*  

The large number of tourists in certain areas during holidays and festivals is a major problem when sewage treatment and litter become difficult to control (WCMC, 2011). However steps from the site management to address this mean that this threat is currently manageable and therefore represents a very low threat. Such steps include unified sewage discharge to meet the standards to reduce the impact of tourism activities on the ecological environment and a "Scenic Site Green Development Base", which realized the in-situ biological treatment of mountain food waste, which greatly reduced the amount of waste transported down the mountain, and eliminated potential secondary pollution during long-term storage and long-distance transportation of perishable waste (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

**Tourism/ visitors/ recreation**  
*Impacts of increasing numbers of tourists/visitors*  

Mt. Huangshan is one of the most popular scenic landscapes in China, with annual visitation at 3.5 million in 2019 according to the latest statistics reported by the Mt. Huangshan World Heritage Monitoring Report (IUCN Consultation, 2020). The construction of three cable cars has exacerbated the problem of congestion at popular spots such as Lotus Peak, which detracts from visitor experience to a certain extent during peak holiday seasons (IUCN Consultation, 2020; Mission Report, 1998). Negligent acts of a few tourists cause damage to the tourist resources, including smoking, which can cause forest fires, and trampling on vegetation (ACMHSS, 2002). In addition, some tourists feed and disturb Tibetan macaques with adverse effects for both people and monkeys (McCarthy, 2009; Ruesto, 2010; Yong,
Potential Threats

The construction of hotels and visitor facilities in response to increased visitation could detract from the scenic values of Huangshan and interfere with visitor experience, as well as cause waste and litter disposal problems. However, this threat has been minimized by measures that have been taken to reduce the number of hotels, increase prices for staying on the mountain, and limit any future hotel construction.

**Tourism/ Recreation Areas**

*(Construction of new hotels and other tourism infrastructure)*

The Administrative Committee of Mount Huangshan Scenic Site strictly controls construction (ACMHSS, 2002), and construction of new hotel and other accommodation facilities is prohibited within Mr. Huangshan (Consultation with HSAC, 2017). However, given the high and increasing numbers of visitors pressures to develop additional infrastructure will remain and therefore is a potential threat, albeit very low.

**Air Pollution**

*(Acid rain)*

Huangshan region, in which Mount Huangshan is located, is affected by acid rain, and the major pollutant (sulphur dioxide) comes from more industrialized provinces to the south (Wu et al., 2015). Prior to 2015 it was classified as a moderate acid rain region (PH 5.0), but then worsened again in 2016 when PH went under 5.0 again and the frequency of acid rains reached 96%, an increase of 23.8% (AHEPB, 2017). However, Mount Huangshan’s air quality is reported to be good, and the concentration of air pollutants meets the first-class standards (sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, PM10, PM2.5, ozone, carbon monoxide), and the concentration of negative oxygen ions is good. For example, the average value in 2019 will remain above 10,000/cm³ per month, of which more than 20,000/cm³ in June and July (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

Overall assessment of threats

Pine wilt disease and the negative impacts of high numbers of visitors and increasing visitation - congestion, waste, litter, trampling of vegetation, interference with wildlife - constitute the current threats to the site. Water scarcity in the dry season also poses the threat of wildfires and is considered a high threat, although this threat is mitigated through an extensive fire management programme in place. Natural hazards such as wind and storms threaten trees, but are not as significant. Hotel construction and the need for other visitor facilities could impinge on the scenic values and visitor experience of Huangshan should they be developed in future and atmospheric pollution sourced from outside the site may potentially impact the values of the site through acid rain if not managed appropriately.

Protection and management

Assessing Protection and Management

**Management system**

The Huangshan Administrative Committee in charge of Sites of Scenic and Historic Interest, comprising a workforce of 547 people, implements the 2007-2025 management for the conservation and management of the beauty and scenic resources of the site. These were divided into nine management zones, each zone having its own set of conservation regulations (IUCN Consultation, 2017). Cultivation, livestock grazing, fuel wood gathering, hunting, and industrial and mining enterprises are prohibited.
Construction is also prohibited within the buffer zone if it is likely to impinge on the quality of the landscape (UNEP-WCMC, 2011). A Master Plan for the property is currently under implementation. Objectives of this plan are to balance conservation of the property with tourism promotion, to ensure the safeguarding of the scenic area within a framework of sustainable development for the local community, and to raise conservation management standards by “digitizing, systematizing, refining, and humanizing” the property’s management regime (World Heritage Committee, 2013).

**Effectiveness of management system**

Highly Effective

Protection, conservation and management of the property have been strengthened by the establishment of the Management Committee of Huangshan Scenic Site directly under the authority of Huangshan Municipality (World Heritage Committee, 2013). In 1999, the HSAC was awarded the Melina Mercouri international prize for the safeguarding and management of culture landscapes by UNESCO, the first winner of this kind in Asia. In 2010, the HSAC was one of the three finalists for the Tourism for Tomorrow Award sponsored by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the first winner of this category in China (Huangshan Administrative Committee). The site remains well protected, but the large number of tourists in certain areas during holidays and festivals is a major management concern (UNEP-WCMC, 2011), albeit subject to numerous and comprehensive programs to mitigate the threats posed.

**Boundaries**

Highly Effective

Huangshan covers an area of 16,060 ha with a buffer zone of 49,000 ha (HSCG, 2006). It measures 40 kilometers long from north to south and 30 kilometers wide from west to east (Huangshan Administrative Committee). The boundaries of the park and the buffer zone are clearly delineated (HSCG, 2006).

**Integration into regional and national planning systems**

Mostly Effective

The Huangshan Administrative Committee in charge of Sites of Scenic and Historic Interest (also known as the Huangshan Scenic Area Administrative Committee (HSAC)) is an agency of the Huangshan Municipal People's Government which coordinates with Huangshan Municipal Forestry Bureau, Huangshan Municipal Natural Resources Planning Bureau, and Huangshan Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau (IUCN Consultation, 2020), and therefore ensures integration between different stakeholders relating to management activities of the site.

**Relationships with local people**

Mostly Effective

The core area is uninhabited with the exception of mountain hotel staff so relationships with local people within the site are limited (UNEP-WCMC, 2011). In 2007, 16 villages in 5 towns and 1 forest farm, under the jurisdiction of the Huangshan District, in the periphery of Mount Huangshan were classified within the buffer zone. The population of the 5 towns and 1 forest farm number 54,400 (IUCN Consultation, 2020). The master plan aims to safeguard the scenic area within a framework of sustainable development for the local community (World Heritage Committee, 2013). The cooperation between the Mount Huangshan and Huangshan District government has been fostered steadily, culminating in the signing of an official agreement with the aim to step up the management of the site and the local communities. According to the agreement, both sides agree to cooperate and coordinate on 18 areas, mainly forest fire control, pine wood nematode control, infrastructure planning and construction, tourism development and marketing, emergency response, and supply of local produce. In short, HSAC provides financial, technical and managerial support, and tourism development opportunities to the local communities in the buffer zone in exchange of their support and cooperation in forest fire and pine wood nematode control and compliance with the relevant HSAC regulations. An annual meeting between HSAC and representatives of the local communities is held to exchange views and discuss for better cooperation (IUCN Consultation, 2017) The local communities benefit substantially from the presence of the Mount Huangshan (Han et al., 2017).

**Legal framework**

Highly Effective

Huangshan is a World Natural and Cultural Heritage site and a National Scenic Area protected under the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics (1982), the Forestry Law (1982), the Law on the Management of
Scenic and Historic Interest Areas (1985), and the Law on the Protection of Wildlife (1988) (World Heritage Committee, 2013; HSCG, 2006). In practice the most relevant pieces of legislation are the Regulation on the management of the Huangshan Scenic Area (HAS), which was first adopted by the Anhui Province People’s Congress in 1989 and amended in 1997, 2006, 2010, and 2014, respectively (AHPC, 2014) and the Master Plan for the HSA approved by the State Council of the Chinese government (HSCG, 2006). More than 100 bylaws and regulations have been promulgated based on these this constitutional legislation, which forms the legal framework to govern the management of Mount Huangshan (HSAC, 2016).

► Law enforcement
Mostly Effective

Enforcement of the relevant regulations appears effective. Significant efforts are being taken to control visitation (IUCN Consultation, 2017). In the peak-day management practice, the number of people entering the mountain in the North Gate in winter is limited to less than 4,000. When the number of tourists entering the mountain reaches 80% of the maximum carrying capacity, an emergency plan is initiated, whereby early warning information is released to the outside, to persuade tourists to visit the surrounding scenic sites or to enter the mountain the next day. Other efforts include actively using marketing methods to balance the off-peak passenger flow in the off-season (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

With the onset of COVID-19, the park was closed on January 25. The park reopened to public on February 21 with a controlled number of daily visitors of 10,000. This number expanded to 20,000 on March 18 and decreased to 15,000 on April 15 in response to the advice from the national epidemic prevention agencies (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

► Implementation of Committee decisions and recommendations
Highly Effective

There have been no recent Decisions by the World Heritage Committee made with regards to this World Heritage site. The latest Decision is from 2013 when the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value was adopted (World Heritage Committee, 2013).

► Sustainable use
Highly Effective

Since no consumptive use of resources from the site is allowed, there are no problems with sustainable use, other than uses of the site for tourism and recreation, which are being addressed.

► Sustainable finance
Highly Effective

The available funding from ticket income and businesses run by the administrative unit is sufficient for adequate management of the site (ACMHSS, 2002). Tourist revenues are the main source of funds and total revenue for 2019 was RMB 309186.46 million (IUCN Consultation, 2020) and funds are also appropriated annually by central and local governments (UNEP-WCMC, 2011; IUCN Consultation, 2017).

► Staff capacity, training, and development
Mostly Effective

There is a complement of 547 staff supported by a body of varying temporary workers (IUCN Consultation, 2017). The 2002 periodic report notes the need for staff training on resource protection, tourism, service skills, management, aesthetics, psychology, laws, safety and art, and for staff development providing on-the-job training for the management staff, inviting professors from prestigious universities to give academic lectures or special seminars, and selecting some staff to go abroad to study (ACMHSS, 2002). From 2017 to 2019, Mount Huangshan Administrative Committee conducted an extensive training programme for employees to improve their management capabilities, including lectures and seminars conducted by professors (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

► Education and interpretation programs
Mostly Effective

The visitor centre and the Huangshan Geological Museum celebrate the scenic and cultural significance of the site. In both facilities there is a section dedicated to biodiversity. An education program was first launched at Zhaixi Primary School but was then expanded to all the primary and middle schools throughout the Huangshan district. A 6-episode TV program was aired on the CCTV-1, CCTV-9 and Anhui
Satellite TV channels in early 2014 to reach the greater general public. A series of activities, including seminar, lectures, brochure, posters, are organized each year to celebrate the National Cultural Relic Day. (HSAC, 2016). Since 2017, Mount Huangshan has conducted a variety of scientific outreach work for college students, community residents, community schools and tourists, using the “entertainment + education” new popular science method, for example, using the opportunity of the China World Heritage Day to conduct lectures, exhibitions, video interviews, painting essays, and small tour guide competitions, amongst others (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

**Tourism and visitation management**

Mostly Effective

The mountain is increasingly targeted by tourists, and foreigners are being encouraged to visit it. Where in 1989 there were only 500,000 visitors, numbers rose between 1996 and 2001 from 867,000 to 1.34 million, 50-70,000 being foreigners. The trend continued in the new century when visitation reached 10.9 million in the period 2006-2010, with an annual average of 2.18 million (HSAC, 2010). The figures were 14.652 million and 2.9 million, respectively for 2011-2015 (HSAC, 2016). The visitation rose to 3.3 million in 2016. Many measures have been taken to cope with the impact of increased visitation. For example, a rotation system has been adopted as early as 1987 when scenic sites in Mount Huangshan selected sites to be closed down for a period of time to recover (HSCG, 2006). Hotels in Mount Huangshan would be gradually moved outside and overnight stay is discouraged. New sites in and around areas have been developed to divert the pressure. Visitors are subject to limited sight-seeing packages in peak season (IUCN Consultation, 2017). There is an educational centre, museum and art centre, a 70 km network of rock stairways and footpaths many of them stone paved, to 400 marked scenic spots (UNEP-WCMC, 2011).

**Monitoring**

Highly Effective

Since 1980, the scenic resources of the property have been jointly assessed by the provincial Bureau of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Huangshan Administrative Committee in Charge of Sites of Scenic and Historic Interest and Qinghua and Sun Yat-Sen Universities, to provide a scientific basis for its conservation. An Environmental Monitoring Station has been set up and automatic monitoring by remote sensing is being installed (WCMC, 2011). In 2017, the Mount Huangshan World Cultural and Natural Heritage Monitoring Center was established with the Mount Huangshan World Heritage Monitoring Information System, and a long-term monitoring mechanism was gradually established based on this (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

**Research**

Mostly Effective

The site has a strong legacy in research. Specifically in the mountain’s water resources, air quality, state of sewerage, pine nematode control, and general environmental management (WCMC, 2011). Prominent scientists from research institutions and universities have been appointed as Chief Scientists to guide the HSSA research staff. Biodiversity research is carried out, including a base-line biodiversity survey and a conservation zone of Tibetan macaques has been established (ACMHSS, 2002). Extensive research on interactions between tourists and Tibetan macaques has been carried out (McCarthy, 2009; Ruesto, 2010; Yong, 2013). A GEF project (2014-2018) was also completed to promote biodiversity and sustainable use in the Huangshan Mountain region (IUCN Consultation, 2017). The Huangshan Pine Germplasm Resources Conservation Research Project (2019-2021) in Mount Huangshan Scenic Site is now underway. The project mainly selects and collects excellent Huangshan pine seeds at different altitude gradients with the overall aim of conserving the pine forests through developing a rapid propagation technique for the species (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

**Overall assessment of protection and management**

Highly Effective

The rugged character of the site and the largely uninhabited nature of the core area, with no pressures to extract resources from within the park, give Huangshan a large degree of natural protection. A well-staffed administration with clear legal authority integrated at the provincial level means the site is well-managed and even the highest threats associated with the high number of visitors and pine wilt disease are being effectively dealt with, along with the threat of wildfires. The
master plan also includes effective measures for minimizing threats coming from the buffer zone and for limiting future hotel construction that would detract from the scenic values of Huangshan.

Assessment of the effectiveness of protection and management in addressing threats outside the site

Less than 40 km away, the pine wood nematode is regarded the biggest threat to the pine forests, the principal element of the Mount Huangshan scenery. Back in 1999, a pine wood nematode prevention system has been installed to check its spread. The Anhui Provincial Pine Wood Nematode System Prevention and Control Program is a comprehensive approach to control the threat which deepens the promotion of pine wood nematode disease monitoring, dead pine tree cleaning, monochamus alternatus control, and special law enforcement for quarantine inspection of epidemic wood. In 2019, a forest fire monitoring system was established, including 10 new infrared forest fire monitoring points. This arrangement contributes to the record that no forest fires have broken out in the past 40 years (IUCN Consultation, 2017; IUCN Consultation, 2020).

State and trend of values

Assessing the current state and trend of values

World Heritage values

Magnificent scenery and dramatic landscape formed by complex geological history

The spectacular peaks, rock formations, and other elements of scenery, with the exception of pines, are of low concern. The park has taken effective measures to deal with problems associated with large numbers of visitors by limiting hotel construction and taking care of waste and litter. Due to the peak holiday season, traffic congestion in popular attractions reduces the tourist experience to a certain extent, however there is sufficient visitation management such that the values are not overly threatened. Pine wilt disease has the potential to threaten gnarled pines that contribute to the spectacular scenery, but measures are being taken to keep it out of the park (World Heritage Committee, 2013; UNEP-WCMC, 2011; Jing, 1998).

Outstandingly rich flora with endemic species

The current information on the state and trends of this value is that as provided at the time of World Heritage inscription and therefore not updated since 2014. Therefore this value is assessed as data deficient. Nonetheless, according to the that information, in Mount Huangshan World Heritage site, there are Musci in 46 families, 135 genera, and 401 species, accounting for 68.7% of the total number of Musci families, 32.1% of the total genera, and 16.0% of the total species in China. There are 27 families of Hepaticae, 49 genera and 119 species, accounting for 53.85% of the total number of Hepaticae families, 33.33% of the total genera, and 13.46% of the total species in China. There are 133 species of ferns in 33 families and 60 genera. There are gymnosperms in 6 families, 14 genera and 18 species, accounting for 54.5%, 34.1% and 7.6% of the total in China. There are angiosperms in 132 families, 696 genera, and 1714 species, accounting for 58.2%, 23.8% and 7.0% of the total in China (HSAC, 2014). Among the endemic species of Mount Huangshan, there are 13 species of ferns and 6 species of higher plants, as well as many species endemic to other regions or China (State Party of China, 2013).

Important vertebrate fauna

The current information on the state and trends of this value is that as provided at the time of World Heritage inscription and therefore not updated since 2014. Therefore this value is assessed as data deficient.
deficient. Nonetheless, according to the that information, Mount Huangshan contains 70 species of mammals, 246 species of birds, 31 species of reptiles, 28 species of amphibians and 32 species of fish. A total of 13 species are protected by the state, including Cloud Leopard (Vulnerable) and Oriental White Stork (Endangered), etc. (State Party of China, 2013; HSAC, 2014).

Summary of the Values

- **Assessment of the current state and trend of World Heritage values**
  - Low Concern
  - Trend: Stable
  The magnificent scenery and dramatic landscape of the site have been preserved and the trend in management has been to improve these values since inscription through environmental protection, forest conservation and management, fire control, limiting hotel construction, improving interpretation and tourism, dealing with pine wilt disease, and better managing the rapidly increasing numbers of visitors.

Additional information

Benefits

Understanding Benefits

- **History and tradition,**
  - Wilderness and iconic features,
  - Sacred natural sites or landscapes

  Huangshan highlights the importance and development of landscape painting in Chinese history and culture and provides continuing inspiration for artists and photographers today as an icon of mountain beauty. Huangshan can play in important role in reminding the Chinese people of the value their culture has put on nature and its preservation for aesthetic, cultural, and spiritual reasons as a way to motivate environmental conservation in general.

- **Outdoor recreation and tourism**

  As one of the most highly regarded and visited mountain sites in China, Huangshan provides experiences of nature for millions of visitors and enough income from tourism to make its management sustainable and provide income for local communities. The management of tourism and its associated problems in the park provides a model for other sites in China and elsewhere.

Summary of benefits

Huangshan is a showcase of many different reasons for promoting the conservation of nature, from scientific reasons to those of culture, aesthetics, and spirituality. The site highlights the importance of Chinese landscape painting, a genre of art for which China is famous. The renown of Huangshan as “the loveliest mountain in China” draws many people to the site and provides experiences of nature for many Chinese as well as income from tourism that ensures sustainable funding for park management and income for local communities.

Projects

Compilation of active conservation projects

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1. **Administrative Committee of Mount Huangshan Scenic Beauty Site**

   The main conservation concern for site managers is the advance of pine wood nematode throughout eastern China and its progress through Anhui Province. The site management is undertaking strenuous quarantine efforts to limit its entry to the site by banning the importation of pine timber and its products, and only using local seedlings in re-afforestation (IUCN Consultation, 2017). Special research and interventions are being undertaken on the protection of ancient and famed trees, forest fire control, pine wood nematode control.

2. **Huangshan Administrative Committee, FAO**

   With FAO as the international implementing agency and HSAC as the national implementing agency, the Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use In Huangshan Mountain Region Project spans 5 years (2014-2018). The total budget of the project is USD13.7 million, among it are USD2.72 million in grant from GEF. The project site includes Mount Huangshan, several nature reserves in the Huangshan Mount region and 5 villages in the vicinity of those reserves. It consists of 35 activities, including the establishment of a Huangshan Mountain biodiversity research center, biodiversity survey and database, conservation assessment of the project nature reserves.

3. **Zhejiang University**

   Biodiversity survey in Huangshan-Tainmushan and Xianxialing-Wuyishan mountains in eastern China program was approved by the Ministry of Science and Technology in 2015. It is implemented by 14 institutions, leading by the Zhejiang University. It spans between 2015-2020 with a total budget of RMB12.4 million. The program aims to support regional biodiversity survey, collection and preservation of specimens, compiling and updating of regional biodiversity encyclopedia, internet platform sharing biodiversity data in eastern China and species resources that are open to the general public. Its findings will help provide scientific knowledge and technical support to the decisions on the management and conservation of the biodiversity resources and environment in Mount Huangshan.
# REFERENCES

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