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CONTENTS

- The Situation of Rivers in Korea
- Examples of Restoration projects
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- Video (3minutes)

1. The Status of Rivers

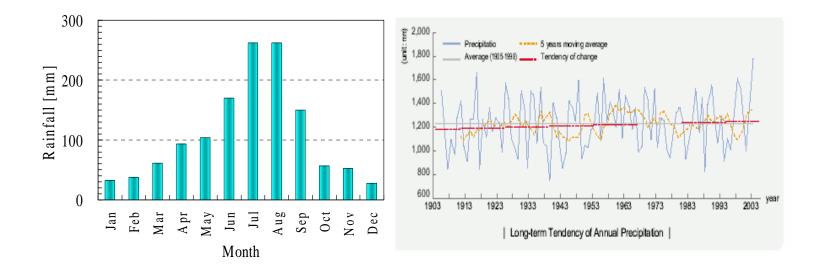
Extreme variation of river flows

Deteriorated River Environment

Large variation of seasonal precipitation

65 % of annual precipitation concentrates in June to September due to monsoon and typhoons

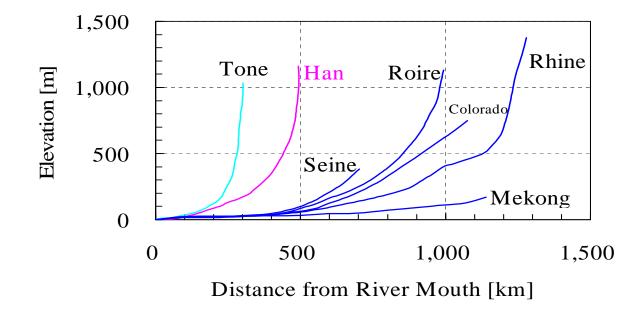
The variation is also big annually

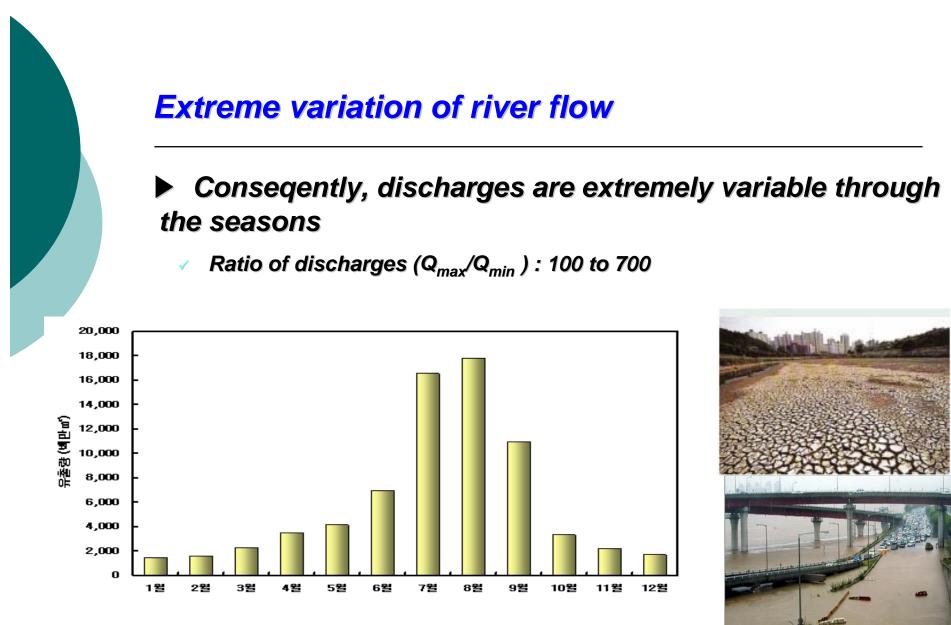




Steep Slope of River Channel

- Korean Peninsula has high mountains in the East and relatively short length of rivers.
- Rainfall runs off rapidly into the ocean rather than being absorbed into the ground





Monthly Average Runoff(1974 – 2003)

Fast urbanization deteriorated rivers

Rapid industrialization led to fast urbanization which caused urban land shortage during 1960s - 1980s.

 $\sqrt{}$ The rate of urban population is 90 %

Many of the rivers lost their natural appearances
Vatural river lines have been straightened
covered up with concrete for traffic or parking lots

Original natural rivers in the past



Deteriorated Example 1 : Parking lots in river



Example2 : Straightened concrete channel



Example 3 : rivers covered with structures



2. River Restoration in Korea

- History about river environment
- **Examples of diverse restorations**

History of River management in Korea

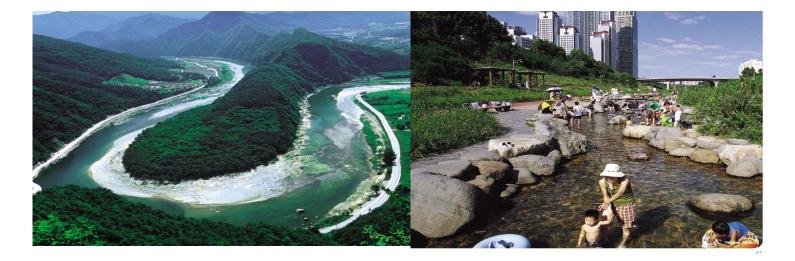
Before 1980's: focused on flood control and water use \sqrt{R} River bank had been straightened and covered with concrete \sqrt{R} River environment was considerably deteriorated After 1990: river environment became a matter of interest \sqrt{Public} asked for improvement of river environment $\sqrt{1}$ Demonstrated some pilot projects of river restoration After 2000: build a system to restore rivers $\sqrt{Revised River Act}$: river environment implementation $\sqrt{Published}$ River Planning & Restoration Guideline

The basic principle by revised River Act

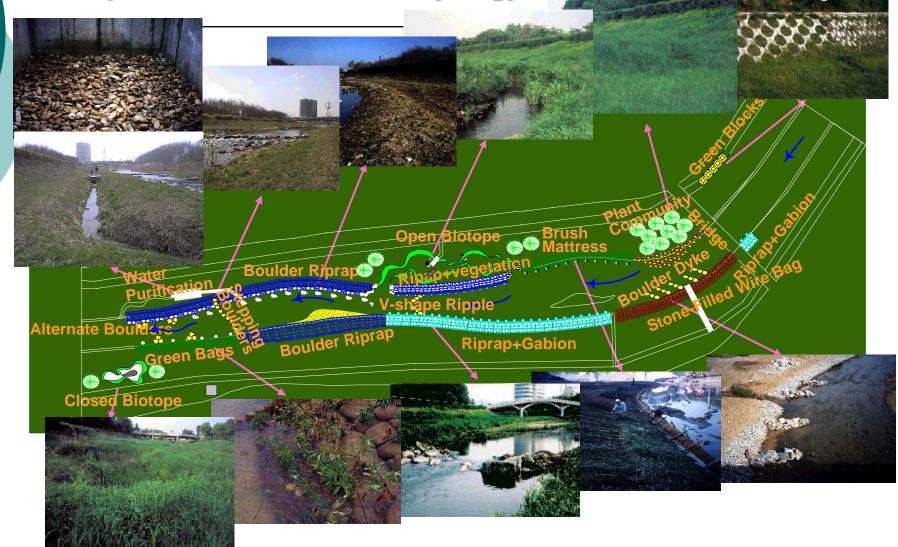
map out rivers by zoning system for management
Conservation zone for well reserved river areas

Restoration zone for damaged river areas

Leisure zone for citizen's activity and amenity



Example 1 : Restoration of yangje-cheon-in-Seoul city



Transition of Yangjae-cheon



After (1998)





Recent View



Recent View

example 2 : Osan-cheon Restoration Project



After (2001)

Exanople 3 : Gyeongan-cheon Restoration Project



After (2003)

Example 4 : Anyang-cheon Stream Restoration Project



After (2003)



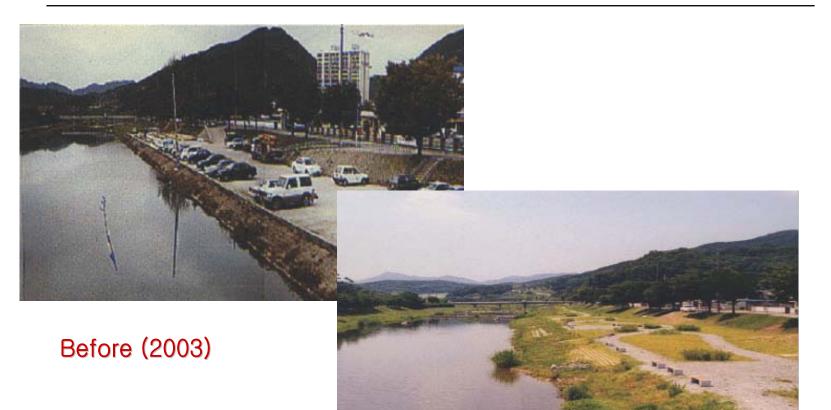
Example 5: Hagi-cheon Stream Restoration Project

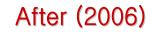


After (2001)



Example 6: Gyeong-cheon Restoration Project





Example 7: Restoration of saji-cheon



Before (2002)

After (2004)

3. Conclusions

Problems to be solved for river restoration

Conclusions

Problems to be solved for river restoration

Water Pollution should be cleared

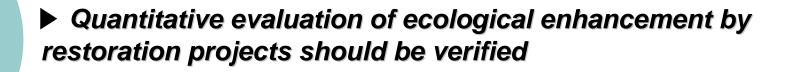
- In late 1980s, water pollution was in the worst situation
- Since then , improved gradually
- But still not satisfactory (annual average BOD 1.5-2.5)



Serious variation of river flow should be relieved

- In spring , many of rivers are dried
- But in summer, we almost always suffer from flood







Conclusions

River restoration is indispensable for river environment and future generations

And we have to maintain a good balance between flood safety, ecosystems of river front and citizens needs

However we can not achieve this projects without cooperation of all participants such as regional governments, environmentalists, engineers, and citizens

Cheonggye-cheon Restoration Project in Seoul



After (2006)

BACK TO A FUTUR

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Thank you!

