Geo-cultural Heritage Of Dong Van And Krong No Geoparks – Approach From Geological Aspect.

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Relationship between Human and Nature, even in the pre-historical time has long been discovered. Residents living in different natural regions have created different indigenous knowledge treasures, which so-called *geo-cultural heritages*, to adapt themselves to the environment they live. "*Geo-cultural heritage* is very a treasure of comprehensive indigenous knowledge and living skills of local people, contains exceptional cultural factors, which reflect the perception of the community about features of their surrounding natural environment".

DVG was recognized as a member of GGN in 2010, then has as recently as become one of 111 GGN's member after the 2014 revaluation. It is located in a typical karstic mountainous region in the Northernmost of Vietnam, contains outstanding natural and cultural heritages represented for a karstic region. Minority ethnic groups have created a famous Rocky Culture there.

Meanwhile, KRG is located in the largest basaltic plateau in South Part with typical volcano-geoheritages such as spectacular landscapes of craters, waterfalls, tree mold fossils, basalt flows, columnar basalt, the longest lava caves of Southeast Asia, and so on. KRG is homeland of *The Cultural Space of Gong of The Central Highland* recognized as "*Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*" by UNESCO in 2005 and basaltic lithophone sets represented for volcanic geological platform.

In both geoparks, almost geo-cultural heritages resulted from different geological platforms. They are an effective tool and have been exploiting for geo-tourism thanks to their uniqueness, attration and unlimited exploitation potential. Geological approach to geo-cultural heritages of two geoparks will be mentioned in the article.

Key words: Dong Van Karst Plateau Global Geopark (DVG); Krong No Aspiring Volcano-Geopark (KRG); geo-cultural heritage; Rocky Culture; volcano-geoheritage; basaltic lithophone sets.