



# GGN2021 Conference Field Trip

- Date: December 16, 09:00-18:00
- Departure: ICC JEJU



## Jeju West-South Geo-trail Tour Suwolbong Tuff Ring & Chagwido Island → Archaeological Site in Gosan-ri → Yongmeori Tuff Ring & Sanbongsan Lava Dome



Suwolbong Tuff Ring

Located in Gosan-ri, western Jeju Island, Suwolbong is a small hill-like oreum up to 77 meters high and has one of the most beautiful sunset views in Jeju. Although one of countless Jeju oreums, Suwolbong is known as the textbook of volcanology with a variety of volcanic sedimentary structures embedded in volcanoclastic deposits along the coastal cliffs.



Yongmeori Tuff Ring

Yongmeori was named after the landform of this area as it resembled a dragon (yong) that took a pose to jump into the sea while raising its head (meori). The coast is Jeju's oldest volcanic edifice, which was formed by hydrovolcanic activities that occurred long before the Creation of Hallasan Mountain and the lava plateau.



Sanbongsan Lava Dome

Sanbang refers to a room within a mountain, and Sanbongsan derives its name from the fact that there is a sea cave located inside the mountain. This massive lava dome is a 395-meter-tall, bell-shaped volcano without a crater. Sanbongsan was formed about 800,000 years ago and is one of the oldest volcanic landforms in Jeju along with the nearby Yongmeori Tuff Ring.





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## Jeju East Geo-trail and Geo Spots Tour

Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone → Manjanggal Lava Tube → Gimnyeong Geo-trail → Jeju Stone Park



Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone

Seongsan Ilchulbong was born on the east coast of Jeju Island about 5,000 years ago. It is a hydrovolcanic edifice formed when hot magma and cold seawater mixed, causing a powerful explosion. It is one of the beauties of Jeju Island.



Manjanggal Lava Tube

Manjanggal Lava Tube is one of the largest lava tubes in the world, and it has a significant meaning in that it was formed thousands of years ago, and it is very well preserved. Therefore, it is very valuable to researchers and scientists.



Gimnyeong Geo-trail

There are so many geological resources, such as Bille (broad and flat rock), pahoehoe lava, Tumuli, and coastal sand dunes that some houses stand on a cave around which natural springs are brimming with water.



Jeju Stone Park

Jeju Stone Park is a museum and geological park which shows general stone culture of Jeju Island, the homeland of stones. All the stone culture of Jeju Island are displayed in this museum. Also, a theme of the museum is a myth of Jeju, so it will be a great chance to learn more about Jeju Island.



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## Jeju UNESCO World Natural Heritage Tour

Geomun Oreum Volcanic Cone → Manjanggal Lava Tube → Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone



Geomun Oreum Volcanic Cone

Geomun oreum is a 456-meter-high horseshoe-shaped cinder cone with one of its sides open. The lava from these parasitic cones flew more than 14 kilometers along the coastline, creating a number of lava tubes, called the Geomunoreum lava tube system. Among several lava tubes in the system, Yongcheondonggul and Dangcheonmuldonggul display magnificent structures of secondary carbonate speleothems, white and brown in color, with other comparable examples not found in any other regions of the world. Such distinctive features enabled 'Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes' to be inscribed as a World Natural Heritage Site for the first time in Republic of Korea.



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## Jeju Historical and Cultural Sites Tour

Jeju Folklore & Natural History Museum → Jejumok-Gwana Government Office → Jeju Stone Park → Jeju Folk Village



Jeju Folklore & Natural History Museum

Jeju Folklore & Natural History Museum is located in city, which was opened in 1984. As the only museum in the country to research, collect and display the local traditional antiques and natural history scattered throughout several places in the island.



Jejumok-Gwana Government Office

Jejumok-Gwana Government Office was located near Gwandeokjeong Hall, and used to be an area where government offices were located. From the Tamnaguk to the Joseon Dynasty, the Jejumok-Gwana served as the center of administration in Jeju.



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Jeju Folk Village

Jeju Folk Village, the Most Jeju-like Place in Jeju! Jeju Folk Village has comprehensively organized Jeju's traditional folklore materials by setting 1890, the end of the Joseon Dynasty, as its base year and has put them on display for all to see.



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## Jeju MAB Programme and Ecology Tour

Halla Arboretum → Seonheulgot Dongbaek-Dongsan → Darangswi Oreum Volcanic Cone → Soesokkak Estuary



Seonheulgot Dongbaek-Dongsan

Dongbaek-Dongsan, designated as both a Ramsar wetland and a Global Geopark, gained its name due to being a thick forest filled with camellias and is a well-known ecological site and tourist attraction in Korea.

The forest provides various activities and programs directly run by local residents so that visitors can experience its stunning ecological and geological features. Unlike other wetlands near the basin of streams or lakes, it is an inland wetland formatted in Gotjawal where a number of small and dry ponds are situated, turning into wetlands after a heavy rainfall.



Darangswi Oreum Volcanic Cone

Darangswi Oreum, a 382-meter-high volcanic cinder cone, greets many visitors as it is easy to climb and beautiful to watch landscape. At its summit, you can enjoy the scenic beauty of the eastern part of the island, including Seongsan Ilchulbong tuff cone, as well as a variety of crater topographies.



Soesokkak Estuary

The name, Soesokkak, originated from its shape as it looks like a cow lying down. Soesokkak is a deep pond where water from the top of Mount Halla converges with water from Hyodon Stream and the ocean. With intact and unique ecosystems and a cross-section of lava, which created Hyodon Stream, Soesokkak represents the biosphere reserve of Jeju Island.