



GGN2020 Mid-Conference Field Trip

- Date: September 19th 9:00~18:00
- Departure: ICC JEJU
- Course: Geotrail Tour/ East Jeju Tour/ South-East Jeju Tour/ Jeju Cultural Tour/ West Jeju Tour



Geotrail Tour

Seongsan Ilchulbong → Gimnyeong Geotrail → Samdasoo Geotrail → Jeju Stone Park



Seongsan Ilchulbong

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.



Gimnyeong Beach- Tumulus

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 Museum 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.



Samdasoo Geotrail

It is the first case where cooperation between Jeju Province Development Co. and Gyora-ri villagers contributed its designation as a geosite. The village has geologically valuable sites, such as Gyoraie Gotjawal, Gyoraeri Sediment, and Mantle Xenolith Zone.



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East Jeju Tour

Jeju Stone Park → Dongbaekdongsan → Manjanggul → Jeju Haenyeo Museum → Seongsan Ilchulbong



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Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Center

Dongbaekdongsan is a large natural camellia forest. Besides old camellia trees, a variety of plants grow here with evergreen broad-leaf trees, adding academic value to the forest. This unique forest will present visitors an unforgettable memory of the green nature of Jeju.



Manjanggul

Manjanggul 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.



Jeju Haenyeo Museum

Jeju Haenyeo Museum was made to re-evaluate Haenyeo culture who have devoted huge part in Jeju economy, history and displays the information regarding seas, fishing village, folks, and fisheries with the world's unique Haenyeo culture as the center, to foster the educational value.



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South East Jeju Tour Cheonjiyeon Waterfalls → Seogwipo Formation → Seopjikoji → Seongsan Ilchulbong → Soesokkak → Jeju Folk Village



Cheonjiyeon Waterfalls

Cheonjiyeon is the one of the most representative waterfalls on Jeju Island. Cheonjiyeon means a pond (yeon) joining the sky (cheon) and land (ji). Literally at the waterfall, white water falls from the rock cliff making a thundering sound into a pond.



Seogwipo Formation

Seogwipo Formation is one of the sedimentary layers which sediments piled up until form a large plot. This formation retains fossils of marine creatures, such as the giant clams and corals, that lived at the time. It is available to see the fossils in person.



Seopjikoji

What makes Seopjikoji different from other coasts in Jeju Island is that it is made of red volcanic ash called "scoria", and possesses rock formations that only show themselves when the tide is low are very unique.



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.



Saeseom(Sae Island)

The Saeseom is an uninhabited island located in front of the Seogwipo Formation, and has recently been connected to land by the construction of a bridge. The island was named because it has many "Sae", a plant that covers the roofs of grass, and it is a good course to explore Seogwipo Formation and the sea.



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Jeju Cultural Tour Jeju Folklore & Natural History Museum → Jejumok-Gwana → Jeju Stone Park → Seongeup Folk Village → 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

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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Seongeup Folk Village

The entire village, which preserves the living site of the people of old Jeju, has been designated as an Important Folklore Cultural Heritage. Though it can be considered a folk village of sorts, it differs from regular folk villages in that people still live in it to this day.



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West Jeju Tour Sanbangsan·Yongmeori Coast B → Yongmeori Coast A → Songaksan → Suwolbong



Sanbangsan

Sanbang refers to a room within a mountain, and Sanbangsan 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. Sanbangsan was formed about 800,000 years ago and is one of the oldest volcanic landforms in Jeju along with the nearby Yonggeori Tuff Ring.



Yongmeori Coast

Yongmeori Coast 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.



Suwolbong

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.

