9th International Conference on UNESCO Global Geoparks

Jeju Island UNESCO Global Geopark
Post-Conference Field Trip

- Date: September 21 (Mon)/1 day
- Participants: 80 people (Min. 30/ Max. 80)
- Travel Expense: USD 85 (Airfare not included)
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☐ Schedule

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sep.21 (Mon)</td>
<td>Departure from the Jeju ICC</td>
<td>08:40</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cheonjiyeon waterfalls (or Biyangdo Island)</td>
<td>Geosite</td>
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<td>Seogwipo Formation (Saeseom trail)</td>
<td>Geosite</td>
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<td>Lunch</td>
<td>11:30–12:30</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sanbangsan Cruise</td>
<td>12:40–13:40</td>
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<td>Saebyeol Oreum</td>
<td>Geological Attraction</td>
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<td>Hallim Park</td>
<td>Biological Attraction</td>
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<td>Arrive in the Jeju Airport (Jeju City)</td>
<td>18:00</td>
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※ If the weather permits, visits to Biyangdo Island can be included in the morning
※ In case of extreme weather conditions, the cruise tour can be replaced with a tour around Songaksan Tuff Ring, Eongtto Waterfalls and Seogwipo tradition market.
Information

Cheonjiyeon falls

- 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. Cheonjiyeon, one of the most representative waterfalls on Jeju Island, is about 22 meters high and 12 meters wide, and below the waterfall is a pond with a depth of 20 meters. In the lower part of the fall is Seogwipo Formation, consisting of volcanic materials and marine sediments, which is covered by lava erupted about 400,000 years ago. Falling water continued eating the formation away, creating a 20-meter-deep pond. Originally, the waterfall was closer to the sea than it is now, but it is estimated that it has gradually moved upstream of the valley due to the erosion over time.
**Seogwipo Formation**

- Seogwipo shellfish fossil mound is an approximately 100m-thick sedimentary rock layer. These are the remains of a hydrovolcanic edifice formed by an underwater eruption on the shallow seabed in the early days of Jeju Island. It was repeatedly worn by waves, on which marine sediments, such as shells, piled up. Subsequent volcanic activities covered the sediments with lava until they settled down underground. Seogwipo Formation consisting of volcanic materials and marine sediments shows the volcanic activities in the early days of Jeju Island as well as the past marine environment. Plus, a variety of fossils found in the formation led to the site being designated as a national monument. Seogwipo Formation harbors a variety of fossils. Fossils of creatures living in warm, shallow seas, such as shellfish, coral, sea urchins, and sharks are found along with their cold sea counterparts in the formation, explaining sea level rise and climate changes in the East Asia, including Jeju Island. As Korea’s only marine sedimentary deposit formed in the early stage of the 4th Cenozoic stage, the formation is considered important strata in interpreting the marine paleoenvironment around Northeast Asia at that time.
Biyangdo Island

- Biyangdo is an island about 5 km from Hallim Port. The name means an island that came flying from the sky. The island still has two cinder cones in the island’s central Biyangbong Peak area, and the remains in the north west coast tell that there was another one long time ago. There are ridges in the northwest slope with large volcanic bombs dotted between the hills. In particular, some of the volcanic bombs are 10 tons in weight and 5 meters in diameter, which are the largest in scale among volcanic bombs found on Jeju Island. Beside them, there are about 20 unique rocks called Aegieobeundol. These chimney-like structures are hornitos. They are built by lava ejected during a small-scale explosion caused by flowing lava and water on the ground. Until recently, Biyang was known as a result of an eruption about 1,000 years ago, but new analysis revealed that the lava consisting of the island is 27,000 years old.
Sanbangsan Cruise

- The 'Sanbangsan Cruise' is one of the partners of Jeju Geopark and operates a boat tour. The cruise tour takes about two hours, and you can see Mt. Sanbangsan and Yongmeori coast, two representative geosites of Jeju Geopark as well as various geological structures of Songaksan, the youngest volcano on Jeju Island. The cruise tour ends at Hwasun port via the uninhabited 'Brother Island'. The cruise tour allows you to take in breathtaking views of southern coast of Jeju Island.
Saebyeol Oreum

Saebyeol Oreum, located in Aewol-eup, Jeju City, is a low crater about 200 meters above sea level. As a cinder cone (or scoria cone) formed by the Strombolian eruption, it retains the original shape of the crater. It has long been used as a grazing place for cattle and horses, and a wildfire festival is held every year for planting new crops by removing dead grass and harmful insects.
Hallim Park

- Hallim Park, located on the west coast of Jeju Island, was created in 1971 by cultivating a vast lava field. There are nine theme-specific exhibition halls and the palm trees path gives an exotic mood. Hyeopjae Cave and Ssangyong Cave, lava tubes in the Hallim Park, are designated as natural monuments.