JEJU
ISLAND
UNESCO
GLOBAL
GEOPARK
GUIDE BOOK
What is a Geopark?

Geopark is a geologically outstanding and beautiful area with a suitable size and range, combining nature, humanities, society, history, culture, and tradition, pursuing sustainable development and an increase in residents' income.

Jeju Global Geopark and National Geopark

Jeju Island was designated as UNESCO Geopark in October 2010 and passed the review in 2014 and 2018. Jeju Island also became a National Geopark in December 2012 along with Ulleungdo Island and Dokdo. Jeju’s distinctive geological features and volcanic formations contributed to the entire island certified as a Global Geopark. Jeju’s 13 geosites include: Hallasan Mountain, the symbol of Jeju, located at the center of the island; Suwolbong Peak, a global research site for hydromagmatic volcanoes; Sanbangsan Mountain, Jeju’s representative lava dome; Yongmeori Haean Coast, a result of Jeju’s early hydrovolcanic activity; Jungmun Daepo Coast Jusangjeolli Cliff, a major place for studying Columnar-jointed lava; Seogwipo Formation, the first formation during the creation of Jeju, which shows the marine environment from one million years ago; Cheonjeyeonpokpo Falls, which shows erosion of the sedimentary layer and the process of creation of valleys and the falls; Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak, a peak known as a major geological area of tuff-cone with a view of beautiful sunrises; Manjanggul Cave, the only cave open to visitors among Jeju’s Geomunoreum lava tubes; Seonheul Gotjawal, a unique volcanic landform and a treasure trove of flora wildlife; Udo Island and Biyangdo Island, two small islands off the coast of Jeju; and Gyorae Samdasoo Village.

National Geoparks Secretariat of Korea

A national geopark is a certified geographical area by the Minister of Environment to manage its geologically significant and scenic landscape in with a holistic concept of protection, education, and tourism. The National Geoparks Secretariat of Korea investigates geological heritage and attractions, conducts on-site surveys and evaluations of geopark application areas, supports certification, develops and promotes geological park experiences and educational programs, conducts academic investigation and research geoparks, disseminates knowledge and information, manages geopark-related international cooperation, educates and trains geopark guides, and surveys and inspects the management and operation of geoparks. It also operates the national geopark network as well as supports new applicants to be certified as a national and global geoparks.

Jeju Island UNESCO Geopark

Name: Jeju Island UNESCO Geopark
Certified Area: The entire region of Jeju Island
Geosite: Hallasan Mountain, Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak, Manjanggul Cave, Seogwipo Formation, Jungmun Daepo Coast Jusangjeolli Cliff, Sanbangsan Mountain, Yongmeori Haean Coast, Suwolbong Peak, Cheonjeyeonpokpo Falls, Udo Island, Biyangdo Island, Seonheul Gotjawal Forest, Gyorae Samdasoo Village

Geopark Concept Map depicting the nature, history, and culture of a Geopark

UNESCO Global Geoparks

The UNESCO Global Geoparks Council has approved the revalidation of Jeju Island as a UNESCO Global Geopark. UNESCO Global Geoparks strive to develop and celebrate the relationship between their geological heritage and the unique features of the land and natural environment. They also aim to promote sustainable development and the improvement of people’s lives. This represents an important milestone for Jeju Island in preserving its unique geological heritage and promoting sustainable tourism.

UNESCO Global Geoparks

*In order to ensure the continuing quality of UNESCO Global Geoparks, their designation is subject to revalidation every five years.
Jeju GeoPark Geosite

Jeju Island was formed through volcanic activity that started about 1.8 million years ago and lasted until 1,000 years ago. The volcanic topography is well preserved. Jeju Geopark will make a best global geopark model via cooperation with local members.

1. Mt. Hallasan
Hallasan is the peak of a shield volcano, reaching 1950m above sea level. The mountain is often called the mother of Jeju wildlife with a variety of unique plants and animals distributed vertically.

2. Seongsan Ilchulbong
An archetypal edifice formed by three volcanic eruptions upon a shallow seabed. It is dubbed as the sunrise parasitic cone (oreum) boasting one of Jeju's best views during sunrise.

3. Manjanggul Lava Tube
Jeju's magnificent and symbolic lava cave among 10 caves created by flowing lava from Geomunoreum.

4. Seogwipo Formation
A formation of volcanic strata containing shell fossils, which demonstrate Jeju’s early-stage volcanic activity and resulting environmental changes from 1.8 million years ago to 550,000 years ago.

5. Cheonjiyeon Falls
A waterfall known for being a habitat of natural monuments, such as Mutae eel (giant mottled eel) in the waterfall pond and wild Dampalsu trees in one of Korea's representative evergreen forests.

6. Jungmun-Daepo Cloumnar Joints (Jusangjeolli Cliff)
A spectacular volcanic rock formation boasting pillar-shaped rocks formed along the coast due to sudden cooling and solidification of lava.

7. Sanbangsan Mountain
A bell-shaped lava dome resulting from honey-like sticky lava 800,000 years ago, whose high viscosity prevented it from flowing outward, causing it to collect around a volcanic vent.

8. Yongmeori Coast
A dragon’s head-shaped coastline created with settled volcanic ashes that have been eroded for years after hydrovolcanic eruptions that are generated from the interaction of magma with water.

9. Suwolbong Tuff Ring
A tuff ring created by hydrovolcanic explosion 18,000 years ago, also known as the textbook of volcanology.

10. Udo
An island, looking like a cow lying down, with a variety of geological features, such as Someori (cow’s head) Oreum, a rhodolith (red algal nodule) beach, and reed fossils.

11. Seonheul Gotjawal Forest (Dongbaekdongsan)
A forest (gotjawal) designated as a Ramsar site in a rock-scattered area with preservation-worthy flora and fauna.

12. Biyangdo Islet
An island with two cinder cones at the center and a lava seashore decorated with numerous volcanic features such as huge volcanic bombs and a large hornito known as Stone Carrying a Baby on the Back.

13. Gyorae Samdasoo Village
A geopark village additionally designated as a geosite in 2018 due to geologically valuable features, such as Samdasoo Forest Trail, Gyorae Gotjawal, and Jeju Stone Park.
Mt. Hallasan
Natural Monument No. 182

The Heart of Jeju Island

Hallasan, the symbol of Jeju Island, is a 1,950-meter tall shield volcano with a gentle slope. The mountain has a variety of volcanic features, including Baengnokdam, the crater and lake located at the peak, steep and fantastic rock cliffs, and about 40 oreums. The west of Baengnokdam crater is formed by basalt lava and the east is formed by trachyte lava. This unique crater was created when balsatic lava erupted after trachyte dome to the west was formed. Hallasan’s trachyte lava was so viscous that it couldn’t flow down easily, creating a dome-shaped peak that makes Hallasan look grand and magnificent. Yeongsiligiam refers to the southwestern cliff composed of weired-shaped rocks, which are called Obaengnahan (500 Buddha’s disciples) or Obaekjanggun (500 generals) and consist of one of Yeongjusipgyeong (10 Scenic Wonders of Jeju). Red azaleas bloom among the rocks in spring, waterfalls flow through the thick greenery and fog in summer, leaves turn yellow or red in autumn, and gliterring snowflakes fall on branches in winter.

The Formation of Mt. Hallasan

Hallasan is a high mountain formed by volcanic activity from 200,000 years ago to 20,000 years ago. The peak of Hallasan is made of diverse volcanic characteristics. To the west, a steep shape formed by trachyte lava of high viscosity is found, and to the east, basalt lava explosion formed a gentle plateau and Baengnokdam crater.
Seongsan Ilchulbong

Natural Monument No. 420

Ensemble of Three Instruments - Water, Magma, and Wind

It was an oreum (parasitic cone) formed 5,000 years ago by an underwater eruption on the shallow seabed. On the east coast of Jeju is situated this 182m peak which looks like a grand old castle. The Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak was originally composed of two craters due to the shift of the craters during the eruption. The east one was carved away and only the crater on the west remains. The volcanic chips piled up on the east coast of Jeju Island, connecting Seongsan Ilchulbong, which was originally an island, with the main island. This typical tuff cone rises to 182 meters above sea level with a crater as big as 600 meters in diameter. Thousands of years of erosion after the volcanic eruption reveal a variety of internal structures of the tuff cone along the coastal cliffs, which are important data to understand how the sediment piled up after the eruption to give it the present appearance. Permeable lava lies under the tuff cone. The waterlogged lava under the sea met with erupting magma, causing a powerful hydrovolcanic eruption to form the cone.
Manjanggul Lava Tube
Natural Monument No. 98

Grand Lava Boulevard
Manjanggul created by flowing lava is Korea’s first natural cave to be appointed as a Natural Monument in 1962. It is the largest known lava cave in the world, measuring 7.4 km in total length with a main tunnel of 18 meters in width and up to 23 meters in height. Although there are many lava caves around the world, Manjanggul as one of the rare ones that are well preserved in their internal form and topography has great academic and conservation value. It has three entrances due to the recessed ceiling of the middle of the cave. Currently, tourists can use the second entrance, from which they are only allowed to go as far as 1km. Inside the cave are various lava cave formations, such as stalactites, stalagmites, lava flowstones, lava flowlines, lava ledges, and lava rafts. In particular, the 7.6m high lava column that is located at the end of the tourist area is known as the highest lava column in the world.

Lava Flowing Underground
Do you see the hot lava flowing here? The lava born with a cinder cone flowed from high to low, gradually melting the bottom and keeping going deeper to form a lava cave underground. A good example is Geomunoreum Lava Tube System listed as a UNESCO natural heritage.

Mr. Jonghyu Bu and his little exploeres
In 1946, when there was no lighting and exploration equipment available, a schoolteacher Jonghyu Bu of Gimnyeong Elementary School and his students began their spelunking via now the first entrance of Manjanggul (behind the maze park parking lot) wearing only straw shoes on their feet and armed with a few torches. They measured the length of Manjanggul with a 2m long rope. They continued their expedition until they found the third entrance in 1947. After completing the expedition, Mr. Bu gave the cave the name Manjanggul. “Man” means long and “Jang” is from the name of the cave’s third entrance, Manjaengi Geomeol.
Record of Million Years
Seogwipo shellfish fossil mound is an approximately 100m-thick sedimentary rock layer. It is the remaining 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 it settled down underground. Volcanic materials and marine sediments consisting of Seogwipo Formation are important data showing 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 resulted in the area’s designation 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 shark are found along with their cold sea counterparts in the formation, telling the sea level 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.
The Pond where Heaven Meets Earth

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 addition to Cheonjiyeon Falls, other waterfalls of Jeju are all located along the southern coast, which is presumably due to the cliffs that a huge fault movement created along the coastline around Seogwipo. In the lower part of the fall is Seogwipo Formation, consisting of volcanic materials and marine sediments, which is covered by lava that was 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.

Warm-Temperate Forest of Cheonjiyeon

The west of Cheonjiyeon Valley is cultural property reservation as a natural habitat of wild Dampalsu trees (Natural Monument No. 163). Dampalsu is an evergreen broad-leaved tree (Elaeocarpus sylvestris var. Ellipticus) growing in a warm-temperate forest. Since sensitive to cold, the trees are usually found in southern Japan, Taiwan, and south-central China. In Korea, they grow only on the southern coast of Jeju Island. Dampalsu trees on the west hill of Cheonjiyeon are about 9 meters tall, and since there is a steep slope on the back, the branches spread out toward the water. The Cheonjiyeon area is the northern limit region where the species can grow. With great value in research on plant chorology, the area was designated as a Natural Monument.
Lava Screen over the Sea
Jungmun Daepo Coast Jusangjeolli Cliff is spreading about 2km along the coast from Jungmun-dong to Daepo-dong, Seogwipo-si. It is a pillar rock formation created when cooled and shrunken lava split vertically, typically resulting in pentagonal or hexagonal columns. The formation is up to 25m high, and more clinkers generally found in aa lava flows are observed in the upper layer. The column joints were formed by the flow of lava from the Nokhajiak Oreum, located upstream of Daepo Village. Jungmun Daepo Coast Jusangjeolli Cliff is also called Jisatgae Jusangjeolli after the old name of Jungmun, Jisatgae. In addition to this, Jusangjeolli is found in Jungmun Yerae-dong Beach, Andeok Valley, Cheonjeyeon Falls, and Sanbangsan area, all in Jeju.

Jusangjeolli, Hexagonal Columns Formed when Lave Cools
Jusangjeolli or Columnar Jointing is a structure that forms in rocks that consists of columns that are separated by joints or fractures in the rock that formed when the rock contracted, most often during cooling. Though Jusangjeolli is found all over Jeju Island, the most magnificent hexagonal columns are located in Jungmun Jusangjeolllidae, Cheonjijeon, Cheonjeyeon Falls, Andeok Valley, and Sanbangsan along the southern Jeju coastline.

Hexagon! Should I transform myself into one?
Cracks look like turtle shells.
In the past, the Jusangjeolli Cliff looked different from the present.

Eroded Jusangjeolli as the sea level rose (past)
Jusangjeolli Cliff (present)

Temperature decrease
Volume contraction

Hot(expanded) lava flow
Contraction of molten lava during cooling

Forming columnar joint
Sanbangsan Mountain

Scenic Site No. 77

Stone Mountain Where the Wind Blows
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. After the creation of Yongmeori, the trachyte lava flowing through the tuff ring formed Sanbangsan. Trachyte lava is so viscous that it flows slowly out of the crater and hardens before spreading far, forming a bell-shaped lava dome. Sanbangsan is not only a rare volcanic terrain, which is hard to be seen anywhere else in Korea, but also a magnificent landscape that created beautiful scenery in the southwest of Jeju Island.

Artwork of Viscous Lava, Sanbangsan Mountain
Sanbangsan, which is made of sticky trachyte lava, is a magnificent and wonderful bell-shaped mountain unlike other Jeju mountains. Mountains with a steep convex curve like this are called a bell-shaped volcano or lava dome.

Sanbansan and Baengnokdang
The towering figure of Sanbangsan and Baengnokdang, the recession of Hallasan let imaginations go wild to believe that the two could join with each other. Jeju has a few of interesting legends associated with the two. Once upon a time, a hunter went hunting in Hallasan and shot an arrow carelessly only to hit the Great Jade Emperor in his bottom. The angry emperor pulled out a rock from the top of Hallasan and threw it. The place where the rock was pulled from became Baengnokdang and the thrown rock became Sanbangsan. In another story, after making Hallasan, Seolmundae Halmang (the legendary creator of Jeju Island) thought it was too high. She pulled part of the peak out and threw it away to become Sanbangsan. The two natural wonders challenged ancient Jeju people to stretch their imagination. However, geological evidence tells that Sanbangsan was formed much earlier than Baengnokdang.
Yongmeori Coast

Located on the foot of Sanbansan Mountain, Yongmeori Haean 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 which was formed by hydrovolcanic activities that occurred long before the creation of Hallasan Mountain and the lava plateau. The Youngmeori tuff ring was created by a powerful volcanic eruption breaking open the soft sediments in shallow water (continental shelf), and the crater was blocked after three consecutive collapses of the edifice during the eruption. As a result, volcanic ashes from different craters flowed in different directions and accumulated. The volcanic ash strata display such traces of volcanic activities. At first glance, the strata seem an accumulation of sand. But in fact, they consist of broken magma and other materials. Those crumbles were the result of powerful volcanic eruptions caused when rising hot magma met cold groundwater. As such, a type of rock made of granular volcanic ash materials is called tuff. It breaks easily compared to lava.

Jeju’s Oldest Volcanic Edifice, Yongmeori Coast

The oldest volcanoes that can be seen on Jeju Island are the three volcanoes located on Yongmeorihaean Coast, which were born 1.2 million years ago. The three hydromagmatic volcanoes were created by consecutive explosions at intervals. They are called Yongmeori Volcanoes. The coast we see today is the remains of the three volcanoes after erosion and weathering.

Wow! Can you believe Yongmeori Coast Consists of three volcanoes?

It’s amazing! They are the oldest volcanoes in Jeju!
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 volcaniclastic deposits along the coastal cliffs. The peak is a part of the tuff ring formed by the accumulation of volcanic ash that burst from the underground when magma, which rose about 18,000 years ago, met the water. The Suwolbong sedimentary structures display stratified volcanic ash layers and bedding sags formed by the impact of ballistically ejected volcanic blocks. Particularly admirable are the massive sand-wave structures in pyroclastic surge (a mixture of gas/vapor and rock fragments ejected during some volcanic eruptions flowing like a sand storm crossing the desert) deposits. These structures are of great geological value as an important data in understanding the volcanic activity of Suwolbong as well as the eruption and deposition process of tuff rings around the world.

Textbook of Volcanology, Suwolbong

Suwolbong, created 14,000 years ago by hydrovolcanic activities, is one of the most beautiful sunset viewpoints in Jeju. The original volcano created by powerful hydrovolcanic explosions has reduced by erosion and weathering to today’s peak. Suwolbong is of great geological importance in that it has volcanic sedimentary layers, which show how volcanic jets flow and pile up when a volcano erupts.
Udo

Udo is about 3 km northeast of Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak. At the center of the island is Someori Oreum (tuff cone, Udobong Peak) and lie villages on a massive lava plateau to the northwest. At first, a strong hydrovolcanic eruption in the water-rich environment created a tuff cone called Someori Oreum at today’s center of the island. As the amount of water decreased, a subsequent strombolian eruption (a type of volcanic eruption with relatively mild blasts) ejected cinders and lava to form the island. The lava created the lava plateau where the present village lies. This change in eruption is an evolutionary process that is common to hydromagmatic volcanoes, and Udo is a typical example. Udo has a wide variety of beaches, including Seobin Baeksa Beach, a white beach consisting of red algal nodules. The red algal nodules were formed by red algae, which thrive in the shallow waters between Udo and Seongsan in mainland Jeju. They grow rolling along the seafloor and depositing calcium carbonate within their cell walls to form a round shape. To protect this exquisite nature, the beach was designated as a Natural Monument.

Cow Lying on the Sea, Udo

A powerful underwater eruption on the shallow seabed created a volcanic edifice as an early version of Udo Island. Another eruption from the volcano formed Songi Oreum, and the lava flowed west of the crater created a lava plateau where today’s Udo Village exists. Tiny as it is, the island has a wide variety of beaches, including Seobin Baeksa Beach with red algal nodules. This coarse sandy beach with red algal nodules is under protection as a Natural Monument.
Seonheul Gotjawal Forest

A Heaven for Rare Plants and Animals on Jeju

Seonheul Gotjawal is a dense forest with Dongbaekdongsan Hill, which was declared a Ramsar site in 2011. Unlike other wetlands by a river or in a lake basin, Dongbaekdongsan is an inland wetland located in a Gotjawal forest, with small ponds as well as dry ponds, which are turned into wet ponds during rainy days. Seonheul Gotjawal refers to the forest area extending from Geomunoreum to Bukoreum to Seonheul 1-ri. Dongbaekdongsan is a unique forest developed on a gentle lava plateau, which less viscous pahoehoe lava created. Its rugged ground surfaces hindered cultivation, leaving the plateau intact. Meonmulkkak wetland in Dongbaekdongsan is a Ramsar site on account of its diverse flora and fauna with high conservation value. For volcanic geographical features, the hill has lava caves, lava blisters (tumuli), and collapse trenches. The main geological attractions include Meonmulkkak, Gotjawal Wetland, Sangdol Hill, tumuli and ropy structures, Daeseobigul Cave, Moksumulgul Cave, Doteulgul Cave, Geyeomeolgul Cave, Banmot Pond, lava hills, and collapse trenches.

Flora and Fauna of Dongbaekdongsan Hill

Dongbaekdongsan Wetland is home to various wetland plants such as Watershield, Floatingheart, Bladderwort, and Big bog bulrush. Dongbaekdongsan has a warm-temperate, evergreen, broad-leaved forest located in a flat land rather than a mountainous area. The vast expanse is a treasure trove of biodiversity inhabited by rare plants and animals. For example, there are rare birds, such as Black paradise flycatcher and Fairy pitt; herptiles, such as Bibari Snake (Sibynophis collaris Gray) and Korean narrow-mouth frog (Kaloula borealis). It is also home to Jeju gosarisam (Mankyua chejuense), which was first discovered in Jeju Island, and some of the endangered wild animals and plants designated by the Ministry of Environment, including Baekseohyang (Daphne kiusiana).

Gotjawal, Home to Jeju’s rare flora and fauna

Flowing hot lava cools quickly on the surface, creating a bumpy terrain. Here began Gotjawal. In the past, such forests were deserted because of many thorny bushes, which made them difficult for humans to access. A good example is Seonheul Gotjawal, which is a registered Ramsar site.

Tumulus

A mound when the outer edges and surfaces of a lava flow harden and the advancing lava underneath becomes restricted, which, in turn, pushes up on the hardened crust, tilting it outward.

Gotjawal is an ecologically invaluable place.

Gotjawal is a playground for Little Stone Friends!

I didn’t know Seonheul Gotjawal was born like this.
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 northwest coast tell that there was another one long time ago. Most of the coast is composed of lava, featuring large volcanic bombs and Aegieobeundol (stone giving a baby a piggy back). 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.

*Hornito : Chimney-like structures. They develop when lava and vapor is forced up and ejected by a lava-water explosion.

Biyangdo viewed from Hyeopjae Beach (left) / Large volcanic bombs and Aegieobeundol (right)
Gyorae Samdasoo Village was additionally designated as a geosite in Geoparks in 2017. The village has geologically valuable sites, such as Gyorae Gotjawal, Gyoraeri Sediment, Jeju Stone Park, Sangumburi Crater (Natural Monument No. 263), and Mantle Xenolith Zone. From the ecological point of view, it is a habitat of rare plants (Aniseed tree, Korean dendropanax) coexisting with various creatures. In terms of history and culture, there are historic sites of Bonghyangdang (shrine for the tutelary deity), Sanmajang (horse ranch in the mountain), Jatdam (stone fence), and a hunting ground. The best way to feel the value of the village is to visit Jeju Water Promotion Hall and walk the Samdasoo Forest Path, which starts from the hall. Gyorae Samdasoo Village is meaningful in that it is the first case where cooperation between Jeju Province Development Co. and Gyora-ri villagers contributed its designation as a geosite.
Geo Brand

What is Geo Brand?
Geo Brand refers to local products embracing not only geographic features and landscapes of Global Geoparks area, but also diverse cultural resources they make available, while meaning the object and value. For geological tourism, it is aiming to improve the direct economic benefits of local residents, use Geoparks as a tool to promote local attraction in an integrated manner, and make connections with brands for synergy effect between products.

Geo Brand Story Graphic
Jeju Island, as a registered UNESCO Global Geopark, is not only beautiful but also of great value in science because it preserves natural land designs created by volcanic activities. JEJU GEO symbolizes the natural land of Jeju.

Geo Brand Logo Mark
The logo is using the initial of Geo Brand, “G,” to visualize the combination of a new image, “geological faults in Jeju” with an existing image, “rest in Jeju.” JEJU GEO wipes out the boring image associated with geology and delivers a new and attractive image of geology full of joy, rest, and diverse experience.

Geo Brand Graphic Pattern
Graphical patterns are design elements for media use, which describe the geological features of main geological attractions.

Geo Brand Category
Geo Brand refers to local products embracing not only geographic features and landscapes of Global Geoparks area but also diverse cultural resources they make available, while meaning the object and value.

Geo Trail
A walking trail with a narrative structure, combining unique geological resources and interesting stories related to history, culture, mythology, and life of villages based on the natural resources.

Geo House
Geology themed lodges. Existing guesthouses, homestays, and pensions at major villages in Geoparks went through renovations to reflect shapes and properties of geological resources.

Geo Food
Local food made with ingredients produced in Jeju, based on the geological characteristics (structure, form, property, etc.) and culture of geological attractions.

Geo Activity
Experience programs associated with geological characteristics as a cultural archetype and local resources, such as the natural environment, history, culture, food, and folk beliefs of geo villages.

Geo Gift
Creative souvenirs designed by using unique motifs describing geological forms, shapes, and properties of major attractions in Geoparks.

Geo Culture Festival
A new type of geo village festival with programs designed to use unique cultural resources, which was formed based on geological resources of geo villages.

Geo Academy
Education program to strengthen the capacity of geo village residents, including training geo village guides and village leaders/managers.
Geo Brand Members

Geo Trail
Suwolbong Geo Trail 82-64-782-3334
Sanbangsan-Yongmeori Haean Geo Trail 82-64-792-3363
Seunheul Gotjapdum-Dongbaekdongsan Geo Trail 82-64-794-0072
Biyangdo Geo Trail 82-64-794-2892
Gyorae Samdasao Village(Office) 82-64-782-1746
Gyorae Samdasao Forest Path Geo Trail 82-64-782-9801
Gyorae Samdasao Forest Path 82-64-782-9801
Seongsan Ilchulbong 82-64-792-3363
Suwolbong 82-64-792-3363
Seongsan Ilchulbong 82-64-792-3363
Yongmeori and Sanbangsan 82-64-710-7908
Biyangdo Geo Trail 82-64-792-3363

Geo Food
Geoara 82-64-794-2892
Cafe COJI 82-64-784-1105
Sageye Geo(He) 82-64-794-0072
Wend Kuni 82-64-794-0072
Zen Hideaway 82-64-794-0188
Chaijeomseok Bakery 82-64-794-0072
Market Oreum 82-64-794-0072
Haeirwol 82-64-794-0072
Aunt and Uncle Guest House 82-64-794-0072

Geo Gift
Geoara 82-64-794-2892
JISOL 82-64-794-2892
Small Comma 82-64-794-2892
Sewa Ceramics 82-64-794-2892
Aunt and Uncle Guest House 82-64-794-2892

Geo Activity
Suwolbong Electric Bike 82-64-794-2892
Underwater Geological Features Experience 82-64-794-2892
Sageye-r Village Community 82-64-794-2892
Geo Cycling 82-64-794-2892
Ocean Geo Trekking 82-64-794-2892
Hobie-Cat Adventure Center 82-64-794-2892

Geo Info
Geo Gimnyeong Eoullim Center 82-64-782-9801
Suwolbong and Chaquido 82-64-710-7908
Yongmeori and Sanbangsan 82-64-792-3363
Seunheul Gotjapdum-Dongbaekdongsan Geo Trail 82-64-794-0072
Jungmun Daepo Junjangdolsil Cliff 82-64-794-0072

Geo Trail
A walking trail with a narrative structure, combining unique geological resources and interesting stories related to history, culture, mythology, and life of villages based on the natural resources.
Suwolbong Geo Trail

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 volcaniclastic deposits along the coastal cliffs. The peak is a part of the tuff ring formed by the accumulation of volcanic ash that burst from the underground when magma, which rose about 18,000 years ago, met the water. The Suwolbong sedimentary structures display stratified volcanic ash layers and bedding sags formed by the impact of ballistically ejected volcanic blocks. Particularly admirable are the massive sandwave structures in pyroclastic surge deposits. These structures are of great geological value as an important data in understanding the volcanic activity of Suwolbong as well as the eruption and deposition process of tuff rings around the world. Gosanri Prehistoric Site near Suwolbong has evidence left by people who lived about 8,000 to 12,000 years ago. It is known as the oldest among Neolithic Era sites in this country. The people who settled here are presumed to be hunters and gatherers. Excavated hunting tools, earthenware and other artifacts are now at the Jeju National Museum. As Suwolbong is an intersection of three Geo Trails, including Suwolbong Peak Geo Trail, Dangsanbong Peak Geo Trail and the Chaguido Island Geo Trail, each and every corner of the peak boasts their unique geological resources and views.

Inquiry Suwolbong Visitor Information Center (064-772-3334)
Course A (Eongal-gil Road of Suwolbong Peak)
Tears of Nokgo → Suwolbong Cave Camp → Volcanic Ash Stratum and Volcanic Bomb → Top of Suwolbong Peak, Gosan Weather Station → Eongal Coast and Volcanic Ash Stratum → Black Sand Beach → House of Haenyeo (Female Divers)

Course B (Dangsanbong Peak)
Origin of Dangsanbong Peak → Stratum of Dangsanbong Peak → History of Dangsanbong Peak → Saengi Gijeong → Sanbansan Mountain Gamsaui (Gamaui) → Dangsan Bongsu (Beacon Fire Station)

Course C (Chagwido Island)
Origin of Chagwido Island → History of Chagwido Island → Janggun Bawi Rock → Janggun Bawi Rock Stratum → Chagwido Island Lighthouse → Chagwido Island Stratum → Flora and Fauna of Chagwido Island

Gosan Weather Station, an advanced base of weather observation
Gosan Weather Station is Korea’s southernmost outpost for meteorological observation. From its opening in 1987, the station has developed to the Jeju Gosan Radar in 1992 and to today’s weather station in June 2002. In addition to weather forecast and real-time monitoring of dangerous weather conditions in western Jeju, the station is also performing meteorological observations, such as using weather radar and monitoring high-rise weather, earthquake, yellow dust, and high sea. After introducing S-Band radar in June 2006, it serves as a general meteorological observatory.

Nearby Attractions

Sanbangsan-Yongmeori Haean Geo Trail

The trail contains the attractions and interesting stories of villages (Sagye-ri, Hwasun-ri, Deoksu-ri) surrounding Yongmeori Haean Coast and Sanbangsan Mountain, which have existed 800,000 years on Earth. Walking down the Hyeongjehaeanro, one of Korea’s most beautiful pathways, you can enjoy Jeju’s superb scenery. Choosing one out of three wonderful courses will be the only agony in this heaven. Yongmeori Haean Coast is a volcanic edifice with layers built by volcanic ashes ejected when rising hot lava met water, causing explosive eruptions. Sanbangsan Mountain is a lava dome built by sticky lava, which flowed slowly out of the crater and hardens before spreading far. For as long as 800,000 years, though one is onshore and the other is offshore, the two have existed like good neighbors. Sanbangsan Mountain, visible from anywhere in Jeju, serves as an anchor for Jeju people, while Yongmeori Haean Coast provides a working field whenever the Sea God permits. Along with these two best sceneries in Jeju and great ‘fingerprints’ of Earth, the village is also full of life. For example, sumbisori (whistling sound of female divers) mixed with the sound of waves is the evidence of life in this time-honored village. Walking along the trail and thinking about people waiting for the tide, you will learn how precious time is for us.

Inquiry: Yongmeori Visitor Information Center 82-64-792-3363
Course A (Basic Route) 4 km (2 hours), including Yongmeori Haean Coast / 2 km (1 hour), except for Yongmeori Haean Coast
Departure: Yongmeori Haean Parking Lot → Hamel Ship Exhibition Center → Climate Change Exhibit Hall of Yongmeori Coast → Yongmeori Tuff Ring → Hamel Monument → Hangmangdae (Hwangwuchi Beach) → Sanbang Yeondae Smoke-Signal Station → Yongmeori Observation Desk → Sanbanggulsa Grotto

Course B (Coastal and Sanbangsan Scenic Exploration Route) 2.5 km (1 hour)
Departure: Yongmeori Haean Parking Lot → Seolkumbadang Beach Sandy Walkway → Sagye Port Lava Hill → Sagye Sea Village Experience Center → Yongcheonsu Spring (spring water) and Badam (stone fence) → Yongcheonsu Keunmul (spring) → Yongmeori Haean Parking Lot

Course C (Geo Route) 5.7 km (2 hours)
Departure: Yongmeori Haean Parking Lot → Hwanguchi Beach → Sogeummak Beach Lava → Sogeummak Beach Sea Cave → Aa Lava and Columnar Joint → Sageundari Oreum Tuff → Hwasun Yongcheonsu Spring (spring water) → Hwasun Gold Sand Beach → Hwasun Samjeon (new spring) → Jeunggil Gotjawal → Yongmeori Haean Parking Lot
Geo themed lodges, which are renovated guesthouses, homestays, and pensions at major villages in Geoparks to reflect shapes and properties of geological resources.

**Hwasun Geummorae Pension**
18, Hwasunjungang-ro 134beon-gil, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si
Contact: 82-64-794-8528

**Umblanc**
15-24, Hyongchamoseop-ri 132beon-gil, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si
Contact: 82-64-2692-2922

Local food made with Jeju ingredients under the motif of geological resources.

**Geoara**
54-48, Sagye-ri 114beon-gil, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si
Contact: 82-64-704-2692

**Wend Kuni**
1, Sagyesinhang-ro, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si
Contact: 82-70-4147-4215

**Zen Hideaway**
186-6, Sagyemoseop-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si
Contact: 82-64-704-0188

Base facilities that directly contact with and guide visitors to promote core attractions of Geoparks and Geo Brand items of each geo village.

**Geoara**
54-48, Sagye-ri 114beon-gil, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si
Contact: 82-64-704-2692

**Wend Kuni**
1, Sagyesinhang-ro, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si
Contact: 82-70-4147-4215

**Zen Hideaway**
186-6, Sagyemoseop-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si
Contact: 82-64-704-0188

**Hwasunri**
Hwasun-ri is a village sandwiched between Sanbangsan Mountain to the west and Wollabong Peak to the east. The primordial forest of Gotjawal flanks the village to the north. The area known today as Hwasun-ri is dotted with a number of springs, and two of the such springs, known as “Beonnae” and “Gonmul,” served as the basis of the community that settled there. Historical records indicate that the name “Beonnae” was used to refer to the port and the village up to the 18th century. “Beonnae” was later merged with “Gonmul,” which referred to the fact that a stream flowed down the middle of the village, to create the name “Hwasun-ri” in 1840.

Inquiry
Gimnyeongri Office (82-64-783-5040)

Nearby Attraction

**Sagyeri**
The village of Sagye-ri, located in the southwestern side of Andeok-myeon, is known as the “Village of Clear Sand and Sea” for its beautiful sand and blue seas. To the east of the village lies the Sanbangsan Mountain, Dansan Mountain to the north, and Hyeongjesan Island, Songseon Island, and the Gapado Island to the south. The western side of the village borders the Sangmo-ri village of Daejeong-eup, and the village itself stretches almost 2.7km along the coast. Its proximity to Yongmeori Coast, Sanbangsan Mountain, and Hyeongjesan Island grant the village with abundant natural resources as well as tourist opportunities.

**Hwasun-ri**
Hwasun-ri is a village sandwiched between Sanbangsan Mountain to the west and Wollabong Peak to the east. The primordial forest of Gotjawal flanks the village to the north. The area known today as Hwasun-ri is dotted with a number of springs, and two of the such springs, known as “Beonnae” and “Gommul,” served as the basis of the community that settled there. Historical records indicate that the name “Beonnae” was used to refer to the port and the village up to the 18th century. “Beonnae” was later merged with “Gommul,” which referred to the fact that a stream flowed down the middle of the village, to create the name “Hwasun-ri” in 1840.

Inquiry
Gimnyeongri Office (82-64-783-5040)
Course A
Departure: Gimnyeong Beach Parking Lot → Segial Beach → Dodaebul → Intertidal Zone → Cheonggulmul Spring → Olle Trail → Geutsaemgul Cave → Gimnyeong Beach Parking Lot

Course B
Departure: Gimnyeong Beach Parking Lot → Gimnyeong Batdamgil Path → Hwanhae Coastal Wall → Dureoksan Mountain → Tumulus (lava ridge) → Sand Dune → Seongsegi Beach, Gimnyeong → Gimnyeong Beach Parking Lot
With precious caves, such as Manjanggul Cave, Gimnyeonggul Cave, Yongcheondonggul Cave, and Dangcheomuldonggul Cave, Gimnyeong and Woljeong were registered as a Geo village and a World Heritage Village. These caves were created by lava flows from Geomunoreum located in Seonheul Village, Jocheon-eup. Thanks to this, Geomunoreum was also registered in the World Heritage List. A huge amount of basaltic lava erupted several times from the 454-meter-high Geomunoreum Volcano flowed across the surface down to the coastline 13 km away, creating a series of lava tubes. They are now called the Geomunoreum Lava Cave System. The order of the lava tubes discovered so far in the system, starting nearest the volcano is: Seonheul Vertical Cave, Bengdwigul Cave, Bukoreumdonggul Cave, Daerimdonggul Cave, Manjanggul Cave, Gimnyeonggul Cave, Yongcheondonggul Cave, Dangcheomuldonggul Cave, and Namjimidonggul Cave. Among them, UNESCO World Natural Heritage sites are five, including Bengdwigul Cave, Manjanggul Cave, Gimnyeonggul Cave, Yongcheondonggul Cave, and Dangcheomuldonggul Cave. Bengdwi from Bengdwigul is a Jeju native word meaning a wide plain. Literally Bengdwigul is a cave formed in a wide area. However, inside the cave, there are two- and three-story structures, and numerous branches are intertwined like a net, running in all directions. It is one of the largest maze-like caves in Korea and one of the most unique and complex caves in the world. These caves in the system are large in size, have well-preserved internal structure and cave formations as well as unique landscape inside, all playing a decisive role in registering Jeju Island as a World Heritage site.

About Geo Brand

Geo themed lodges, which are renovated guesthouses, homestays, and pensions at major villages in Geoparks to reflect shapes and properties of geological resources.

Jeju Stone House
74, Gimnyeong-ri 1-gil, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-ri
Contact: 82-10-9600-4432

Love House Bed and Breakfast
12, Gimnyeong-ri 16-gil, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-ri
Contact: 82-10-3912-4604

Gyorae is originated from Dori (bridge). Here Dori means, first, the Bille stones across Cheonmicheon Stream that people used as a bridge to go to the upper or the lower village when there was a heavy rain. Another Dori is the village itself, which has been a transportation hub connecting Seogwipo and Jeju City. Although part of the Bille bridge has lost to development, the village is still a transportation hub connecting Songdang to the east, Seogwipo to the south, and Jeju City to the north. In addition, Gyorae Samdasoo Village was designated as the 13th geosite of Jeju Global Geopark in 2018. The village has geologically valuable sites, such as Gyorae Gotjawal, Gyoraeri Sediment, Jeju Stone Park, Sangumburi Crater (Natural Monument No. 263), and Mantle Xenolith Zone. From the ecological point of view, it is a habitat of rare plants (Aniseed tree, Korean dendropanax) coexisting with various creatures. In terms of history and culture, there are historic sites of Bonghyangdang (shrine for the tutelary deity), Sanmajang (horse ranch in the mountain), Jatdam (stone fence), and a hunting ground. The best way to feel the value of the village is to visit Jeju Water Promotion Hall and walk along the Samdasoo Forest Path, which starts from the hall. Gyorae Samdasoo Village is meaningful in that it is the first case where cooperation between Jeju Province Development Co. and Gyor-ri villagers contributed its designation as a geosite.

Inquiry Gyorae Village Office (82-64-782-1746)
Course A (Flower Route) | About 1.2 km (30 minutes)
Departure: Gyorae Welfare Center → Forest Path Entrance → Native Habitat of Hwangchilnamu (Korean dendropanax) → Habitat of Butsunnamu (Aniseed tree) → Native Habitat of Korean mountain magnolia → Forest Path Entrance → Gyorae Small Park

Course B (Teuri or Shepherd Route) | 5.2 km (3 hours)
Departure: Gyorae Welfare Center → Forest Path Entrance → Native Habitat of Korean mountain magnolia → Habitat of Butsunnamu (Aniseed tree) → Native Habitat of Hwangchilnamu (Korean dendropanax) → Az Lava Section → Jeju joritdae (Broad-leaf bamboo) Path → Cedar Plantation → Forest Path Entrance → Gyorae Small Park

Course C (Sanongbachi or Hunter Route) | About 8.2 km (4 hours)
Departure: Gyorae Welfare Center → Forest Path Entrance → Native Habitat of Korean mountain magnolia → Habitat of Butsunnamu (Aniseed tree) → Native Habitat of Hwangchilnamu (Korean dendropanax) → Az Lava Section → Jeju joritdae (Broad-leaf bamboo) Path → Jatdam (stone fence) → Nonmul (sort of spring water) → Habitat of Great Tit → Cedar Plantation → Forest Path Entrance → Gyorae Small Park

Main Point

Cheonmicheon Valley
Lava bed of Cheonmicheon Valley
Nonmul
Cheonmicheon Valley Lava bed
Lava bed of Cheonmicheon Valley
Eureumnancho Dolgaegumeong at Cheonmicheon Valley
Norinmul
Great Tit Habitat
Butsunnamu (Aniseed tree) Habitat
Cedar Plantation
Forest Path Entrance
Let's Run Farm Jeju
Located in Seonheul-ri, Jocheon-eup, Jeju City, it is a large natural camellia forest designated as Natural Monument No. 10 of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. Besides old camellia trees, a variety of plants grow here with evergreen broad-leaf trees, adding academic value to the forest. All the more special is that the hill retains the natural vegetation before the destruction of the mid-mountainous area of Jeju. In addition, rare plants grow naturally in this area under protection. The exploration of Dongbaekdongsan begins at the Seonheul dongbaekdongsan Wetland Center, which provides various information about the hill. Natural environment guides are always waiting for visitors at the wetland center, and guided tours take place every day at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Extra tours are also available if booked in advance.

Follow the ribbons with a number for about 5 km, and you will reach the Seunheul Gotjawal wetland conservation area. Among the wetlands protected here, Meonmulkak is registered as a Ramsar site. This unique forest will present visitors an unforgettable memory of the green nature of Jeju.

Inquiry
Dongbaekdongsan Information Center (82-64-784-9445)
Seonheul Gotjawal Dongbaekdongsan(Camellia Hill) Geo Trail

Mulchatoreum Parasitic Cone
This cream is at the crossing point of three eup/myeon, Gyoraeri, Namwon and Pyoseon. There are ridges in the northeast slope with large volcanic bombs dotted between the hills. The crater on the mountain is a tunnel with a circumference of 1,000 meters. A point of water sits in the lowest point of the crater. It is one of the few crater lakes to exist among Jeju’s volcanic cones and is full of water all year round.

Sangumburi Crater
Sangumburi is a crater designated as Natural Monument No. 263 of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. ‘Gumburi’ is a Jeju native word meaning volcanic crater. Unlike 360 or so parasitic cones of Jeju, it has a large crater. It is also unique that the size is disproportionally big compared to the body. It is also a ‘Botanical garden’ where various rare plants live in one space. The vegetation of Sangumburi is under protection because it offers an important clue to inferring the native vegetation of eastern Hallasan Mountain. It is also a geologically important area. All in all, Sangumburi is worthy of academic research.

Gyoreae Samdasoo Village Culture
Bonhyangdang is a shrine for village guardian deities. Villages in Jeju used to have one. Gyoreae Bonhyangdang was originally on the side of Namjo Road about 80 meters east of Gyoreae Intersection but was moved into the courtyard of Gyoreae Welfare Center. Village shrines are usually situated in quiet places next to mountains, forests, streams, trees, or rocks, and Gyoreae shrine was not an exception. However, after village development and environmental change, the shrine ended up in a location far from an unfrequented and secluded place for a shrine. As the sign reads that it is a shrine for Dangsansin and Sangumburi Seodangguk Gossihalmang, Daribonhyangdang is dedicated to one of Songdang deities and has served Ilwedang Deity Gossihalmang as well since 2010. Bonhyangdangsin cares for birth, death, family registration, tax registration, and even hunting. In particular, dead hunters were often served at this shrine. The shrine was originally devoted to the ninth of the nine sons of Songdang Deity, Keundangsansin and his wife Sangumburi Seodangguk Gossihalmang. Legend has it that the couple was not easy. For example, those who tried to go on horseback past the shrine with a hat on usually ended up being stuck there as if the hooves of their horse were glued to the ground surface. In the end, they had to get off and bow to the shrine to pass by.

Bonhyangdang Shrine sacred to Hunter
Daribonhyangdang located at the front of Gyoreae Village Community Center (827, Gyoreae-ri)

Inquiry Dongbaekdongsan Information Center (82-64-784-9445)
Course A (Seonheulgot Dongbaekdongsan Forest Route)
Dongbaekdongsan Wetland Center → Doteulgul Cave → Dongbaekdongsan Sangdoreondeok → Meonmulkkak → Forest Letter Box → Pojedangil → Dongbaekdongsan Visitor Information Center

Course B (Jeju 4.3 and Peace Route)
Naksundong 4·3 Castle Site Bus Stop → Hamdeok Elementary School Seonheul Branch → Dongbaekdongsan Sangdoreondeok Hill → Doteulgul Cave → Dongbaekdongsan Visitor Information Center → Utgarum Bus Stop

Course C (Communication between Forest and Village Route)
Seonheulri Office Bus Stop → Reuse Workshop Hamkkeganseong [Going Together] → Path into the Village → Hamdeok Elementary School Seonheul Branch → Dongbaekdongsan Sangdoreondeok Hill → Doteulgul Cave → Dongbaekdongsan Visitor Information Center → Seonheulri Office
Albamoreum Parasite Volcano

Albamoreum is located along the road at Mokseon-dong Intersection, Seonheul 1-ri, Jocheon-eup. The path to the summit is between the fields. It is one of the two chestnuk-like parasite volcanoes. The one in the upper side is called Utbamoreum. It is a volcanic edifice with a horseshoe-shaped crater that opens deeply to the north-west and uprising amidst the forest at the front (north) of the crater Aloreum Parasitic Cone, which is presumed to be a result of sliding on the eroded slope. Pine trees and cedar have been planted on all slopes of the cone to create a lush forest that harmonizes with the silvergrass, and to the north is Dongbaekdongsan, which is a City/Province-Designated Monument.

Seonheul 1-ri

Seonheul 1-ri is the world's first Ramsar Village selected for a pilot phase. The old name of this village is Seonheul. Heul is an old Jeju word meaning forest or bush, and Seonheul implies a village with a well-preserved Gotjawal (forest). It is located on a mostly flat land with Albamoreum in the south. Village attractions include Dongbaekdongsan, Meonmulkkak, and Seonheul Gotjawal. Dongbaekdongsan is an evergreen forest area designated as Jeju Island Natural Monument No. 10 in 1971. Combining meonmul (water over there) with kkak (corner), Meonmulkkak refers to water in a distant corner away from the village. Seonheul Gotjawal (forest) is abundant with natural resources, such as rare plants and animals as well as a unique wetland over Bille (large and flat lava rock).

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.

Inquiry
Biyang-ri Office (82-64-796-2730)
Course A
Departure: Biyangdo Port → Lighthouse and Lava Hill → Pahoehoe Lava Coast 1 → Aa Lava → Strongly Welded Lava (Agglutinated Spatter Deposit) → Volcanic Bomb and Seaweed Observation Site → Elephant Rock → Super Volcanic Bomb Site → Biyangdo Small Park of Rock → Aegiobeundol(hornito) → Pahoehoe Lava Coast 2 → Peolleongmot Wetland → Pojedan → Arrival: Biyangdo Port

Course B
Departure: Biyangdo Port → Biyangbong Crater and Lighthouse → Biyangnamu Tree (Oreocnide) → Arrival: Biyangdo Port
Nearby Attraction

Hyeopjae Port

Hyeopjae Port is on the 14th course of Jeju Olle Trail. There is an open emerald sea in front of and a wide sandy beach next to it. Hyeopjae Beach is well-equipped with facilities as well as campgrounds in the evergreen grove, attracting tourists all year round. Walking along a stonewall walkway to the right leads to a fishing village building, where a long breakwater starts to the sea. Hyeopjae Port is a good fishing point. Many people come here for fishing, or those who stay nearby come and try fishing. A small lighthouse stands at the end of the breakwater and just off the port is Biyangdo Island, making the scenery all the more beautiful.

Pyeongsu Pogu

Along the 15th course of Olle Trail, which starts from Hallim Port where Biyangdo is visible, there is a secluded and serene Pyeongsu Port. It has more than one name; Jomoulke, which means submerged. In the past, yongcheonsu (spring water) from this port was used for drinking or living. The spring water site used to be submerged at high tide and reappear at low tide. Another is Jamsupo, a Korean Chinese word meaning submerged port. It is also called Donji-gae Pogu.

Hallim Port

Hallim Port is a coastal port located on the west side of Jeju. It was once used as a fishing base by the Japanese during the Japanese occupation. Currently, as the largest port in the western Jeju, it serves as a cargo port for cement and citrus fruits. Croakers caught near Chujado Island are all coming into Hallim port. As soon as the fishing boats loaded with croakers arrive, dozens of fishers gather to hurriedly shake the croakers from fishing nets. Fish caught overnight are moved directly to the fish market, where a lively auction opens around 6 a.m. Various kinds of fish are piled up in wooden boxes, waiting for the bidders to win. Those who are not familiar with the fierce auction process but want some fish at a reasonable price, are advised to come around 7 in the morning when the auction closes. Just ask about the prices and buy the fish on the spot. Hallim Port operates a ferry to and from Biyangdo Island and provides a waiting room for passengers as well.
## Geopark Partnership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jeju Olle</td>
<td>2F, 22 Jungjeong-ro (316-1, Seogwi-dong) Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do</td>
<td>82-64-762-2190</td>
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<td>Galjungi</td>
<td>113, Sagye-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do</td>
<td>82-64-794-1686</td>
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<td>Sanbangsan Love Boat</td>
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<td>Chagui Island Cruise</td>
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<td>Pirate Submarine</td>
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<td>Neureuwat Guest House</td>
<td>23, Gosanjung-gil, Hankyung-myeon, Jeju-si, Jeju-do</td>
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<td>Geoara Pension</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeju Girls' High School</td>
<td>50 Gusan-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do</td>
<td>82-64-702-3761</td>
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<td>Zen Hideaway</td>
<td>1 Sagyesinhang-ro, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do</td>
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<td>Umblanc</td>
<td>3562 Sagye-ri, Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do</td>
<td>82-010-8884-8462</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeju Stone House (Scoria)</td>
<td>78, Gimnyeong-ro 1-gil, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do</td>
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<td>Love House Bed and Breakfast</td>
<td>12, Gimnyeong-ro 19-gil, Gujwa-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do</td>
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<td>Suwolbong Electric Bike</td>
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