

Korea

English



GREETING



Sincerely,
Jane Han
President/CEO

Jane DMC Korea was established in 2006 with more than 20 years of experience in Korea tourism Industry. Now as CEO of Jane DMC Korea, I have the privilege to promote Korea's numerous attractions that I have personally enjoyed so much in the past and still enjoying today.

We are designing tourism destinations in Korea so that we can meet our partner's satisfaction and let them have wonderful experience while they are travelling in Korea. As the result in short time, we have experienced in handling uncountable incentive groups from around the world including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippine, Vietnam, Australia, CIS (Including Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine) India, GCC 16 Countries, Iran, Israel, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and others world markets.

With clear understanding of multi-cultural diversities, we can handle all types of groups and FITs and provide them with any services they may request: hotel and tickets reservations, transfers, individual, exclusive and group tours, medical tourism, teambuilding programs, VIP services, MICE, etc.

We would certainly help you and your clients to plan travelling to Korea with competitive prices. And let me and my team help you discover the charms of Korea and assist you in planning the perfect trip.

Welcome to Korea! I hope you fall in love with warmth, beauty and traditions of Korea!

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STAFF	30 PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH SPEAKING GUIDE/30 PROFESSIONAL CHINESE SPEAKING GUIDE 30 PROFESSIONAL INDONESIAN SPEAKING GUIDE/10 PROFESSIONAL RUSSIAN SPEAKING GUIDE 27 PROFESSIONAL OPERATION LINE(7 ENGLISH, 2 RUSSIAN, 3 CHINESE OPERATION) INBOUND PACKAGE TOUR OPERATION/INBOUND INCENTIVE TOUR OPERATION
SERVICES	Day Tour / Half Day Tour Corporate Incentive Tour Muslim Tour Organizer Medical Tour Organizer(Wellness Beauty Tour) FIT/GIT Handling MICE Organizer Theme Tour(Experience Tour, Student Tour, Field Tour) Airport Transfer(Pick up & Sending)
MAJOR MARKETS	INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, RUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN, CIS, MONGOLIA, USA, EUROPE, UAE, SAUDI ARABIA, IRAN, OMAN, ISRAEL, GCC, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, PHILIPPINES, THAILAND, VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, LAOS, CHINA, HONG KONG, TAIWAN (55 countries over the world)

SOUTH KOREA MAP





Gangwon-do Province

There is no better scene paradise than Gangwon-do, located in the eastern part of Korea. Imagine watching the rising sun changing its color from blue waves to rosy hues from the top of Mt. Soraksan. With its fascinating ridges and gorges, rainbow-spanned waterfalls, crystalline brooks gurgling through lush woods, silver beaches and ample snow, this area beckons all. And this region is well known for ski resorts and DMZ.



Nami Island

Nami Island is an oasis for culture and leisure in peaceful harmony with humanity and nature. After a five-minute ferry ride, guests meet a forest of verdant trees holding up the sky and open grassy areas where ostriches, rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, ducks and peacocks warmly welcome visitors in the midst of wild flowers. The island is the site of Nami Island International Children's Book Festival(NAMBOOK) and other cultural events take place every weekend, making Nami one of the main cultural and artistic tourist attractions in Korea. In 2006, the island declared its cultural independence and was reborn as Naminara Republic. There are indoor and outdoor stages, facilities for seminars and workshops in addition to a 46-room modern hotel and 10 cottages. Serving as the location for the internationally famous television series 'Winter Sonata' has helped the island attract 2,000,000 Korean and foreign visitors every year. Naminara is unique in other ways, also. At night, all the lights are turned off on the island so that visitors can harmonize with nature under the light of the moon and stars. Most of wood and bottles generated by visitors to the island are recycled and re-used.



Seorak National Park

Seoraksan is the highest mountain in the Gangwon province in eastern South Korea. It is located in a national park near the city of Sokcho. After the Hallasan volcano on Jeju Island and Jirisan in the south, Seoraksan is the third highest mountain in South Korea. The Daechongbong Peak of Seoraksan reaches 1,708 metres (5,603 feet). The Taebaek mountain chain is often considered the backbone of the Korean peninsula.

The national park attracts many national and international tourists all year round, but the main season for Seoraksan national park is autumn. The autumn colors in the area are considered amongst the most beautiful in Korea. The red and yellow forest is interrupted by rocks and small mountain streams flow amidst this.



Jeongdongjin

Fishermen sailing from the small harbor catch Pacific saury, abalone and sole. A ceremony asking God to protect the town, combined with ceremonial prayers for a large catch of fish, is held twice a year in Jeongdongjin. The day of the first full moon of the lunar year and Dano are also festive occasions.

A key attraction of Jeongdongjin is the sunrise. The early morning sun rising over the ocean and outlining the train station and surrounding pines is a sight that has been described as "straight out of a fairy tale". During the New Year, Jeongdongjin Sunrise Park is the location of the Sunrise Festival and the ceremonial "turning of the hourglass", signifying the changing year.



Goseong Unification Observatory

Built by an army unit in 1983, Goseong Unification Observatory (700m) was the closest place from where you could view the Mt. Geumgangsan before it was opened to South Koreans. The closest part of Mt. Geumgangsan is 16km away and the farthest part is about 25km away. From the Observatory, you can see Haegeumgang, and the islands nearby, Manmulsang, and Hyeonjungam. On clear days, you can also glimpse various peaks of Mt. Geumgangsan such as Ilchulbong (1,552m), Chaehabong, Jipseonbong, Yukseonbong, Gwaneumbong, and even the greatest peak of Mt. Geumgangsan, the Birobong Peak. Goseong Unification Observatory is the closest location to the north, and many people who visit are those who had to leave their home and were separated from their families during the Korean War. You can see monuments built in the hope of reunification here.



Jade Garden Natural Arboretum

Jade Garden, created under the theme of 'Small Europe in the Forest,' is located near Jade Palace Golf Club on a plot of land measuring 160,000 square meters. The 24 distinctively-themed areas in the garden boast a total of 3,000 plant species including rhododendron, maple trees, irises, and blueberry bushes as well as patches of thick, natural forests. The arboretum makes the most out of its natural valley topography and presents visitors with a mix of tidy gardens, graceful flowers, and an array of European-style architecture.

For the convenience of its guests, Jade Garden operates a Tuscan-style visitor's center where patrons can enjoy a simple snack or beverage and purchase souvenirs. Visitors may choose from three different walking courses (each 2 hours in length) around the arboretum and there a gardening program is also available for aspiring gardeners.



Samcheok Ocean Railbike

The coastline along the East Sea is characterized by expansive beaches, cozy seaside communities, and dynamically changing scenery. Running against this splendid backdrop is the Samcheok Ocean Railbike, a specially-designed, four-wheel bike that gives riders an intimate look at the area's seaside splendor. Take a gentle pedal along the tracks as you feel the fresh wind blowing through the lush pine trees groves. The tour also has a more modern side; as you pass through each tunnel, you'll be treated to a fantastic laser light show. Don't miss out on this unique touring experience, a perfect combination of the beauty of nature and the wonders of modern technology. The specially-designed Railbike can seat two to four people and comes equipped with a small motor that kicks in during the uphill portions of the route. The maximum speed of the Railbike is 20 kilometers.



Sea Train

The Sea Train is a tourist train, traveling over 58km and connecting Gangneung, Donghae, and Samcheok. Running along the beautiful East Coast, every seat is tailored to see the ocean and windows are larger than those in regular trains for visitors to overlook the majestic waves, elegant beaches, and the emerald-blue ocean. Revamping three passenger cars, the Sea Train boasts a unique façade, seamlessly intermingling with the surrounding coast. The Sea Train departs from Gangneung Station and arrives at Samcheok Station via Jeongdongjin, Mukho, Donghae, Chuam, and Samcheok Beach. The full course takes approximately 1 hour and 20 minutes. The tour offers a unique opportunity for visitors to enjoy the blue ocean on the East Coast and its colorful personalities changing every season. Each stopping station is also unique in its own way, adding to the pleasure of the tour.



Yeongwol Korean Peninsula-shaped Cliffs (Seonam Village)

Seonam Village (선암마을) is a small town located on the banks of the Seogang River in Ongjeong-ri, Seo-myeon, Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do province. The village is famous for its land formation that is shaped like the Korean Peninsula, due to the river snaking around the village forming an outline in the shape of the peninsula. In the summer, many people come to enjoy rafting from the "East Coast" to the "West Coast" of the peninsula-like cliff formation, with Homigot (호미곶) in the south and Baekdusan Mountain in the North.



Vivaldi Park Ocean World

Vivaldi Park Ocean World is located within Vivaldi Park, which is famous for skiing. Its water park is designed after Egypt to create an experience of a cool, refreshing swim in an oasis in the middle of a desert.

Vivaldi Park Ocean World has a wave pool and an aqua pool with a water massage system that's indoors. The outdoor water park offers the fun of tube rafting, a 45-degree high-speed water slide, and much more. The water park also offers duck boats, rowboats, an ocean lake, water sliding on the grass, and more. The outdoor extreme zone has the extreme river, which has high waves and strong currents to provide thrilling, rapid rides.

Other facilities include a hot spa, a sauna, and more to give you much relaxation after an exciting time at the water park.



Abai Village

The village of Cheongho-dong is now the hometown to many people of North Korean ancestry and is commonly referred to as 'Abai village.' The word 'Abai' comes from the Hamgyeong-do Province dialect meaning 'an aged person.' Many elderly people fled to Cheongho-dong from North Korea during the Korean War; the large number of older residents resulted in the town's current nickname.

The streets of Cheongho-dong are lined with small Korean houses reminding many of Seoul in the 1970s. The simple nature of the town and quietness of the sea make for a unique atmosphere in Cheongho-dong. This area became extremely popular after the Korean drama 'Gaeul Donghwa' (Autumn in My Heart) was filmed here. In the drama, the lead actress's mother had a supermarket in Cheongho-dong. Nearby the supermarket the lead actress often took a boat, which has now become a popular attraction for tourists. Holding up to 35 people, this 'Gaetbae' boat operates on manpower (people pulling on ropes moving the boat across a waterway) and can be taken from downtown Sokcho to Cheongho-dong. When looking for a bite to eat, Abai sundae and hamheung naengmyeon are two of the most popular dishes.



The Traditional Korean Food Experience Center (Jeong Gang Won)

The Traditional Korean Food Experience Center is dedicated to preserving, passing down, and developing Korean food culture, offering a number of experience programs on traditional food. Visitors can also lodge at a hanok, or traditional Korean house. Day programs change by the month, overnight experience programs available.

All the dishes are made of organic vegetables grown by the staff. And the center does not use any chemical/artificial ingredients whatsoever. The traditional houses are furnished with classic Korean furniture. In particular, there are over 500 jars containing fermented pastes and sauces. The center also has a traditional ice cooler for storing salted fish. Visitors staying at a traditional house are given free organic tomatoes in spring and autumn, and oven roasted potatoes in winter. A wide variety of fermented pastes and sauces such as gochujang (red pepper paste) and doenjang (bean paste) is sold from November 2009.



The Hwacheon Ice Fishing Festival

Real winter covered with snow and ice in every January in the whole area of Hwacheon, Gangwon-do that is famous for clean region where Sancheoneo and otter live. Hwacheon Sancheoneo Ice Festival is opened in every January under the slogan of "Unfrozen Hearts, Unforgettable Memories" at Hwacheon that has geographical feature of the fastest ice freezing in the country because of cold valley wind and clean water.

This is unique theme experience festival full with good shows and 40 or about various experience programs such as ice sledding, snow sledding, snow sculpture and ice soccer, Sancheoneo experience programs combined with the image of Hwacheon that has clean natural environment with the first grade clean water in Bukhangang (river) for catching Sancheoneo by hand, Sancheoneo fishing on the ice to catch the fish easily and enjoy the fishing by everybody, breaking the ice with 40cm thickness and above and looking at Sancheoneo in the deep water for your exciting play available for experiencing at Hwacheon only and heart-warm memory in winter.



Alpensia Ski Resort

The Alpensia Resort is a ski resort and a tourist attraction. It is located on the territory of the township of Daegwallyeong-myeon, in the county of Pyeongchang. Alpensia has 6 slopes for skiing and snowboarding, with runs up to 1.4 km (0.87 mi) long, for beginners and advanced skiers, and an area reserved for snowboarders. The resort is open year-round. The Alpensia Ski Jumping Stadium is located within the station and was the location of the ski jumping events of the 2018 Winter Olympics. Alpensia was the focus of the 2018 Cultural Olympiad, with a new, purpose-built concert hall within the resort.

The Alpensia Resort was the focus of the outdoor sports of the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. The venues are the following:

Alpensia Ski Jumping Stadium – Ski jumping, Nordic combined

Alpensia Biathlon Centre – Biathlon

Alpensia Nordic Centre – Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined

Alpensia Sliding Centre – Luge, Bobsleigh and Skeleton

In addition, Alpensia was the location of an Olympic Village and the nearby Yongpyong Ski Resort was the venue for Alpine Skiing (Slalom, Giant Slalom). After the Olympics, Alpensia Resort was also host the 2018 Winter Paralympics.



Ojukheon House

Ojukheon House was where Shin Saimdang (1504-1551) lived and where her son Yi I (penname Yulgok; scholar and politician of the Joseon Period) was born. It was built during the early Joseon Dynasty and remains one of the oldest wooden residential buildings in Korea. It was designated as Treasure No. 165 in 1963 and has been maintained by the descendants throughout the generations. Inside Ojukheon is Yulgok Memorial Hall, Mongryongsil, where Yi I was born, the household shrine called Munseongsa, and the various entrance gates.



Yeongwol Byeolmara Observatory

Built on the peak of Bongnaesan Mountain (799.8 meters) in Yeongwol, Byeolmara is Korea's largest astronomical observatory. The observatory has a total of 11 telescopes, including the nation's largest telescope with a diameter of 80 centimeters and 10 supplementary telescopes. Inside the building, there is an astronomy gallery, audio & visual material room, and both main and auxiliary observation rooms. Located at the mountain top of Gangwon-do's inland, Yeongwol boasts a clean pollution-free environment. As such, it has an annual average of 192 days of clear skies (50%), an excellent environment for nightsky observations.



Samcheok Marine Cable Car

Called the "Napoli of Korea," visitors can enjoy Samcheok's Janghohang Port from the sky on the Marine Cable Car. The cable car's walls feature elliptical glass so riders can fully take in the beauty of the East Sea, while thick glass is installed on the floor for that thrilling feeling of flying over the ocean. Each car can hold a total of 32 passengers per trip, and there are two cars running on separate tracks. The distance between the two boarding stations (Yonghwa Station & Jangho Station) is a total of 847 meters. The cable car stations are located near many convenience facilities, including Haesang Park and parking lot, and coastal walking trails, making the cable car easy to access by tourists.



Gyeongpodae Pavilion

Gyeongpodae Pavilion is famous for the view of the moon on the 15th day of the first lunar month. It is a large, tall pavilion, and its architectural feature of a paljak (eight-point) roof, is the most common form used in Korean buildings. It has been designated as Regional Cultural Asset No. 6. Its structure is divided into 6 sections in the front, and 5 sections at the side, with 28 pillars surrounding the pavilion. Located inside is Gyeongpodaebu, which was written by Yulgok (1536-1584) when he was only 10 years old. It describes the slow and leisurely movement of the heavens, making it even more distant, and the clear, bright moon shimmering in the darkness.



Gyeongpo Beach

Located 1km away from Gyeongpodae, Gyeongpo Beach is a sand bank formed between Gyeongpo Lake and the ocean. This beautiful beach extends to a length of 6 km and is covered with fine sand. It is a very well-known tourist attraction within Korea: a flawless combination of nature and cultural relics. Gyeongpo Beach is famous for its picturesque sunrise and tranquil moonrise. There are other nearby attractions in the area, like the pine forest (4 km) and wild roses, which grow in various areas around the beach. Those who enjoy ocean fishing can take a boat to the small rocks just off the beach.



Daegwallyeong Sheep Farm

Daegwallyeong Sheep Farm is a privately owned ranch on an area of 195 km². There are many ranches in Pyeongchang, but Daegwallyeong Sheep Farm is the only ranch that raises sheep. The sheep grazing field is surrounded by a 1.2 meter-long circular walkway, so visitors can view the sheep at all times during their visit. It takes about 40 minutes to walk along this path. A wooden shack located in the field appeared as a backdrop of the movie "The Man from Mars." The wooden shack fits perfectly with the sheep farm, and has become a popular photo site. To get a closer experience with the sheep, sign up for the feeding experience, where you can give hay to the sheep and even reach out to touch their fuzzy heads.



Woljeongsa Temple

Woljeongsa Temple is located in a forested valley east of Odaesan Mountain, and is in charge of over 60 temples and 8 monasteries in the area. Woljeongsa Temple was established by Monk Ja Jang (590-658). Woljeongsa Temple is also the site of Seongbo Museum, displaying artifacts and treasures from Buddhist culture of the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392), including a nine-story octagonal pagoda, also called as the Sari-Pagoda (relic pagoda), and a Stone Seated Buddha figure. Also there is the Jeokmyeolbogung where Buddha's bones are said to be preserved, and the large sermon hall Jeokgwangjeon Hall.



Heo Gyun Heo Nanseolheon Memorial Park

The birthplace of the famous poet Heo Nanseolheon, born Heo Chohui. The hanok here is not the original building in which Heo Nanseolheon was born, but is a newer house built at the same site. Visitors to the memorial park can watch a marionette performance about the life of Heo Nanseolheon; learn about her birth, marriage, and eventual death as well as the poems she penned in her short life. The park also has a vast pine forest, perfect for taking a leisurely walk and meditating while breathing in the fresh air.



Sea Road (Badabuchaegil)

This is the one and only coastal terrace in Korea, where you can observe the traces of the crustal movements that occurred 23 million years ago and gave birth to the East Sea. It has been designated as Natural Monument No. 437. The shape of the big rock is like a fan and 'buchae' means a fan in Korean, so it was named 'Badabuchaegil'.



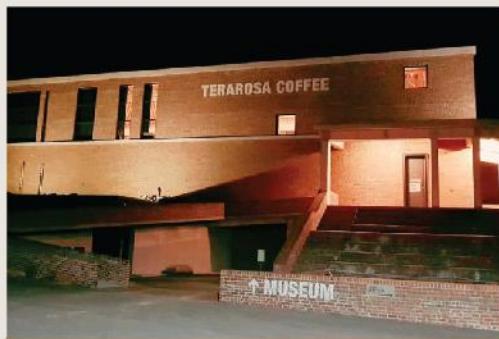
Heonhwa Road

Heonhwa Road is a charming road that is associated with a number of legendary tales including the story of Gangneungaesu Sunjeonggong and his wife Suro in the Silla period and the god of water who engulfed her because he was captivated by her beauty, and the story of an elderly man who picked royal azaleas from a cliff to be offered to the god of water for her to return. These tales are described in Samguk Yusa (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms) under the titles Haega and Heonhwaga.



Charmsori Gramophone & Edison Science Museum

Charmsori Gramophone & Edison Science Museum founded by Son Seongmok is the largest gramophone museum in the world. It displays 4500 gramophones, music box, radio, TV and 150 thousand relevant materials that director Son SeongMok collected from 60 countries around the world under the life threatening danger after he received a gramophone from his father when he was young.



Terarosa Coffee Museum

Terarosa is a name that sounds familiar to everyone, even if he or she does not specialize in coffee. Terarosa actually started out as a coffee factory, so its interior design is a mix of elements of a warehouse and a coffee shop.

There is a coffee farm in Gangneung where they grow Korean coffee. The world's 6th coffee museum is located in Gangneung. It houses a number of exhibits that provide a glimpse into the coffee history of Gangneung as well as the UK and USA. The classical interior design goes well with the color of roasted coffee.



Daepohang Port

Located on the southern most point of Sokcho, at Daepohang Port it is said that the Seorak Mountains and the East Sea are gifts from nature. The port is filled with raw fish restaurants and a live fish market containing eel, flatfish, flounder, yellowtail, and plethora of other high-end seafood. Furthermore, the abundance of local dishes that can be found lining the streets includes ojingeo sundae (Korean sausage in a squid) and gamja songpyeon (steamed rice cake with potato filling). For raw fish lovers that are in the Sokcho area, Daepohang Port is the place to be. Nearby tourist attractions include Seorak Sunrise Park and Tourism Submarine. These are all great places to stop by while visiting the Seoraksan Mountains.





Seoul

Seoul City is the capital and largest metropolis of South Korea. A megacity with a population of over 10 million, it is the largest city proper in the OECD developed world. Almost a quarter of South Koreans live in Seoul, half of South Koreans live in the metropolitan area, along with over 275,000 international residents.

Seoul is home to many old historic sites like Gyeongbokgung and Changdeokgung Palaces, and places of traditional culture like Bukchon Hanok Village, Insa-dong, and Namdaemun Market. The shopping and entertainment districts of Myeongdong and Apgujeong, and Asia's largest underground shopping center COEX Mall also draw a large number of tourists every year.



Gyeongbokgung Palace

Gyeongbokgung is a royal palace located in northern Seoul. First constructed in 1394 and reconstructed in 1867, it was the main and largest palace of the Five Grand Palaces built by the Joseon Dynasty. The name of the palace, Gyeongbokgung, translates in English as "Palace Greatly Blessed by Heaven." Today, the Gyeongbokgung Palace is open to the public and houses the National Folk Museum of Korea, the National Palace Museum of Korea, and traditional Korean gardens.



The Blue House

The Cheongwadae (lit. a platform with azure-tiled roof) or Blue House (commonly syllabicated Cheong Wa Dae) is the executive office and official residence of the South Korea head of state, the President of the Republic of Korea and located in capital city Seoul. The Korean name literally translates to "pavilion of blue tiles." The Blue House is in fact a complex of buildings, built largely in the traditional Korean architectural style with some modern elements.



Bukchon Hanok Village

Surrounded by Gyeongbokgung Palace, Changdeokgung Palace and Jongmyo Shrine, Bukchon Hanok Village is home to hundreds of traditional houses called 'hanok' that date back to the Joseon Dynasty. The name, 'Bukchon,' which literally translates to 'northern village,' came about as the neighborhoods that the village covers lie to the north of the two significant Seoul landmarks, Cheonggyecheon Stream and Jongno.

Today, many of these hanoks operate as cultural centers, guesthouses, restaurants and tea houses, providing an opportunity to experience, learn and immerse in Korean traditional culture.



N-Seoul Tower

Built in 1969, and at a cost of approximately \$2.5 million, it was opened to the public in 1980. Since then, the tower has been a landmark of Seoul and measures 236.7 m (777 ft) in height (from the base) and tops out at 479.7 m (1,574 ft) above sea level. Many visitors ride the Namsan cable car up the mountain, and then walk to the tower. The tower features a gift shop and restaurants on the ground floor. Visitors may go up the tower for a fee. The Tower is illuminated in blue, from sunset to 23:00 and 22:00 in winter.



Insadong Antique Alley

Insadong-gil is "well known as a traditional street to both locals and foreigners" and represents the "culture of the past and the present". It contains a mixture of historical and modern atmosphere and is a "unique area of Seoul that truly represents the cultural history of the nation." The area is well known for sightseeing, with approximately 100,000 visitors on Sundays reported in 2000. Insadong is also a visiting spot for foreign dignitaries such as Queen Elizabeth II and the princes of Spain and the Netherlands. It contains 40 percent of the nation's antique shops and art galleries as well as 90 percent of the traditional stationery shops.



Itaewon Street

Itaewon is a unique place in Seoul where one can meet people of diverse nationalities and cultures. Itaewon typically refers to the street full of stores, restaurants, and stalls over 1.4 kilometers between Itaewon 1-dong and Hannam 2-dong in the east. Fashion shops specialize in various imported clothes, leather goods, fur goods, handbags, shoes, and antique furniture. Another one of Itaewon's many draws is its diverse food culture, which features cuisine from around world. Unique flavors, exotic interiors, and diverse nationalities help to make Itaewon befittingly 'the global village in Seoul.'



Gwangjang Market

The Gwangjang Market is the nation's first market and continues to thrive as a popular tourist destination today. The second floor of the market provides all of your silk, satin, and linen bed-sheet stores, which are the largest and most famous in Seoul. Many of the stores in the area even have their own factories supplying fabrics to the Namdaemun Market, Pyoung Hwa Market, and even to some department stores. Even though the goods are not brand-name products, the wide selection of high quality goods at inexpensive prices makes it an enjoyable shopping experience.



Namsangol Hanok Village

This village has five restored traditional Korean houses and a pavilion, a pond and a time capsule, which make it a perfect spot to take a walk. When you enter the front gate, you will see the vast valley and the Chunugak building to the left of the pond. Along with the pond, it is a splendid place where performances are held. On the side you will see five traditional houses. These houses were rebuilt after the traditional houses of Joseon Dynasty and belong to those of various social classes, ranking from peasants to the king. On the grounds, there are traditional games you may try such as 'neolttwigi' (sea-saw jumping), 'tuho' (arrow throwing) and 'yunnonri' (traditional game of throwing wooden yut sticks).



Floating Island



Dongdaemun Design Plaza(DDP)



Namdaemun Market

Namdaemun Market is one of the oldest markets in South Korea, and one of the largest retail markets in Seoul. The streets in which the market is located were built in a time when cars were not prevalent, so the market itself is not accessible by car. The main methods of transporting goods into and out of the market are by motorcycle and hand-drawn carts. Much of the market is outside, but there are also many stores which line the streets. Many retailers buy their items, particularly clothing, at wholesale prices at Namdaemun, to resell in their own stores in other cities.



Lotte World Adventure

Lotte World is a major recreation complex in Seoul, South Korea. It consists of the world's largest indoor theme park (a Guinness World Record) which is open all year around, an outdoor amusement park called "Magic Island", an artificial island inside a lake linked by monorail, shopping malls, a luxury hotel, a Korean folk museum, sports facilities, and movie theaters all in one place. Lotte World was goods but notably silks and fabric, clothes, shoes and leather goods, sporting goods, plumbing and electronics, office supplies, fortune tellers, toys and food areas specializing Korean cuisine.



Lotte World Tower Seoul Sky

Seoul Sky is located on floors 117-123 of Lotte World Tower, the nation's tallest and the world's fifth tallest building (555 m). The observatory offers a panoramic view of the entire capital city, beautiful both day and night. In addition to the outstanding view, visitors can enjoy a small snack or coffee from the dessert cafe while sitting in the lounge or on the sky terrace. The observation deck has two story-high glass windows for an uninterrupted view. The Sky Deck, located at 478m, holds the Guinness World Record as the highest glass-floored observatory in the world. On days when visibility is limited, visitors can still enjoy a clear sky through the Sky Theater.



Myeong-dong Street

Myeongdong is one of Seoul's main shopping districts featuring mid-to-high priced retail stores and international brand outlets. It is a particularly popular area for young people and tourists as a center for fashion and sight-seeing. Several large shopping centers and department stores are in the district. The floating population of Myeongdong is estimated to be around 2 million a day and in terms of floor space rents, Myeongdong is one of the most expensive shopping districts in the world. Many hotels, restaurants, cinemas, theaters, and historical sites complete the diverse mixture of the area.



Cheonggyecheon Stream

Cheonggyecheon Stream starts from Cheonggye Plaza, just off Sejong-ro Avenue. Cheonggye Plaza roughly covers an area of 2,500 square meters, and is located at the starting point of Cheonggyecheon Stream. The square, created based on the design of traditional Korean bojagi (a colorful wrapping cloth), features the elegant beauty of traditional stonework that is colorful yet refined. The plaza also includes a model of Cheonggyecheon that provides visitors with a bird's-eye view of the restored Cheonggyecheon Stream. At the plaza, there are plaques that provide detailed commentaries on the 22 bridges that span the stream, as well as a number of graceful fountains that add to the ambience of the area. The area commemorates the Cheonggyecheon Stream Restoration Project, and also symbolizes gathering, harmony, peace, and unity.



Dongdaemun Fashion Market

Dongdaemun Market is a large commercial district comprised of traditional markets and shopping centers. It is Korea's largest wholesale and retail shopping district featuring 26 shopping malls, 30,000 speciality shops, and 50,000 manufacturers. All kinds of goods can be found here including silks and fabric, clothes, shoes and accessories, electronics, leather goods, sporting goods, office supplies, pet products and toys. Although Dongdaemun Market is traditionally famous for its night market, this popular shopping district attracts hordes of shoppers and tourists at all times of day.



Changdeok Palace

Changdeokgung(The literal meaning is "Palace of Prospering Virtue") was the most favored palace of many princes of the Joseon Dynasty and retained many elements dating from the Three Kingdoms of Korea period that were not incorporated in the more contemporary Gyeongbokgung. One such element is the fact that the buildings of Changdeokgung blend with the topography of the site instead of imposing upon nature. Changdeokgung was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997 and portions of the palace were used to film the hugely popular Korean Drama 'Dae Jang Geum' in the 2000's.





Gyeonggi-do Province

Surrounding Seoul like a doughnut, Gyeonggi-do has many similarities with Seoul yet it offers many of its distinctive attractions. This is because the buildings and high-tech compounds blend with the mountains and seas to create a unique environment, while the 31 districts that make up Gyeonggi-do maintain their own traditional cultures. On weekends, many visitors travel to Gyeonggi-do to enjoy nature or to take part in cultural events. Companies also favor the province for its proximity to Seoul and for its well-established infrastructure. Around 30% of Korean companies supplying various products and services are located in Gyeonggi-do.



Korea Folk Village

Korea Folk Village introduces traditional culture from the late Joseon period to both local and international visitors through cultural classes experience, shaman faith, seasonal customs and others. Also, the village shows various places with unique features such as a farming village, private house, official districts, Confucian academy, seodang, and a village street in realistic descriptions, as well as, a nobleman's house and traditional workshop. Performances including nongak, martial art on horseback, traditional wedding ceremony, and other special events are available by season. In particular, 'Welcome to Joseon', held every May is a performance featuring time travel back to the olden days.



Everland

Everland Resort entertains visitors all year long with various rides, festivals, theme areas, and Zootopia, perfect for a great amusement park. It houses diverse attractions which are available to enjoy with no age limits, different themed festivals including Tulip Festival, Rose Festival, Summer Splash, Halloween Festival, Romantic Illumination, and other festivals all year long. Zootopia is a must-see as it spans over an area of 15,000m² and exhibits 2,000 animals of 201 species. Lost Valley opened in 2013 and features the largest ecological safari world and offers a tour by amphibious car to see 150 animals of 20 species.



Seoul Land

Seoulland is Korea's first theme park, with a beautiful scenery surrounded by Cheonggyesan Mountain. Seoulland has an area called 'World Square' where one can glimpse traditional architecture and folk items from all over the world. You can view the traditional Korea at Samcheonri Hill, the western frontier at Model Land, and Fantasy Land. There are five theme based areas that make up Seoulland. Seoulland has up to 40 rollercoasters such as Space Cruise, Black Hole 2000, Galaxy Train, Rapid Current Ride, Magic Carpet, as well as Adventure Theater, Movie Theater, Story Land, and many more. Theater, Story Land, and many more.



Paju Premium Outlet

Paju Premium Outlets is the second luxury premium outlet introduced in Korea. The outlet was established by Korean conglomerate 'Shinsegae', in partnership with Simon Property Group, a forerunner in the US outlet market.



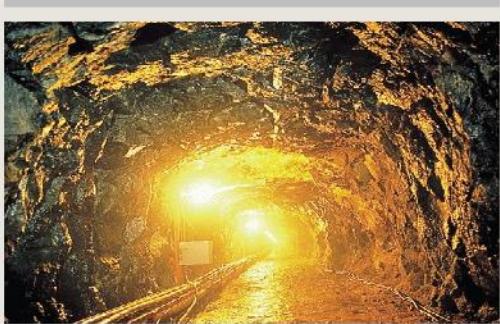
Petite France

After travelling 10 km along the lakeside road from Cheongpyeong Dam, in the direction of Namiseom Island, you will come across a cluster of white, exotic buildings on the left-hand hillside. From its outward appearance, it would appear to be a village that belongs on the Mediterranean coast or in a pastoral area of the Piedmont Alps. This is Petite France, a French cultural village set in the Korean countryside! Petite France serves as both a French cultural village and a youth training facility (Goseong Youth Training Center), and consists of 16 French-style buildings where visitors can lodge and experience French food, clothing, and household culture.



The Garden of Morning Calm

The Garden of Morning Calm, a 30,000m² garden, is open year-round and is a great spot to visit for families, couples, and photographers alike. The garden was conceptualized by Professor Han Sang-kyung (Gardening Department, Sahmyook University) while he was serving as an exchange professor in America. His vision was to create a garden that would become world-famous and spread the concept of Korean beauty throughout the world. The inspiration for the garden stemmed from a poem written by Sir Tagore, a great Indian poet, who described Korea during the Joseon Dynasty as "The Land of the Morning Calm."



The 3rd Tunnel

The third tunnel was discovered in October 1978, which is only 12km from Munsan and 52 km from Seoul. The 1.635 meters-long tunnel with 2 meters high and 2 meters wide is capable of moving a full division per hour. It is evidently designed for an invasion of the south. North Korea insisted that it was designed for a surprise attack on the north by South Korea when it was found out.



DMZ & JSA

The international spotlight today is on the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) where hectic diplomatic parleys are going on between

the leaders of the two Koreas to reduce tension in the peninsula. While the Cold War may be officially over, but millions are still grappling with its legacy to this day. The DMZ, which separates North and South Korea, now remains the last vestige of that conflict. The DMZ is a buffer zone, which was established on July 27, 1953, when the armistice deal was signed between the two Koreas. Technically, the two nations are still at war with each other in the absence of a peace treaty. The Joint Security Area (JSA), also known as the Panmunjom truce area, remains the most iconic image of the DMZ with its hawk-eyed guards and barbed wire fences. The bright blue Military Armistice Commission Conference Room, lies bang on the army's demarcation line. Panmunjom is a tourist magnet from where one can see the frontline from close quarters. One can even enter North Korea for a fleeting moment by simply crossing over in the conference room!



Gwangmyeongdonggul Cave

Gwangmyeongdonggul Cave is the largest themed cave park with varied cultural and artistic things, created in a gold mine where gold, silver, and bronze were mined. Visitors can experience wine at Wine Cave, as well as Cave Aqua World, Gold Falls, Gold Road, Gold Palace, Horror Experience, Cave Basement World, Underground Lake, the largest dragon sculpture in the nation, LED lights, and other facilities adding more fun to the visit. In addition, Black Light Performance will be held every weekend. The cave features many healing spots to heal one's mind while taking a walk around the venue.



Hwaseong Fortress

Hwaseong Fortress is an impressive structure from the latter part of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) and the official fortress of Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do. The fortress, constructed from 1794 to 1796, was built as a display of King Jeongjo's filial piety towards his father and to build a new pioneer city with its own economic power. The Suwon Hwaseong Fortress went through many turbulent times and damage. Even though the fortress restoration initiative (1975-1979) restored many of the sites to their former glory, some parts have still not been renovated. The fortress was designated in December 1997 a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site.



Samsung Innovation Museum

Samsung Innovation Museum is an electronic industrial museum run by Samsung, a major global company based in Korea. The museum mainly consists of three sections. Visitors can learn about the history of Korea's electronic industry, as well as the past, present and future of the semiconductor, display and mobile industries, where Samsung made great achievements. The museum also runs an education facility called Children's Display Research Institute.



KBS Suwon Studio

The KBS Suwon Studio is an outstanding film studio that produces HD digital TV dramas. It is comprised of an open set, drama production center, special set, and various facilities. Intended to be used semi-permanently, the studio boasts realistic buildings. A variety of dramas filmed there include historical dramas such as Empress Myeongseong and Dongyang Geukjang; the studio is also a popular site for producing movies, commercials, and music videos.

In close collaboration with Suwon, KBS opened this media theme park full of attractions.



Hyundai Motorstudio Goyang

Hyundai Motorstudio Goyang is Korea's largest cultural complex to experience the Hyundai Motor brand, automobiles and beyond. It is a cultural space for customers to discover the delight of automobiles. Hyundai Motorstudio Goyang covers a total of 16,719m² consisting of fourteen floors, with nine floors above ground and four basement floors. Motorstudio runs special exhibition zones, driving-themed experiences, service centers, event spaces, food and beverage facilities and brand shops. The center showcases the manufacturing process of automobiles and bring to life the car culture of tomorrow and today.



One Mount Park

Onemount is the largest multi-cultural space in the northwest metropolitan region. It is housed in three buildings with two underground floors and nine above-ground floors, for a total surface area of 161,600 square meters. Aiming to be the best playground in the world, Onemount features a shopping mall, snow park, water park, and a members-only luxury sports club, and also organizes various performances, events, and parties throughout the year.



Icheon Ceramics Village

Icheon Ceramics Village produces traditional Korean ceramics, which are of high quality. The village became the center of traditional pottery during the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) for about 500 years due to the easily obtainable materials in the areas. Visitors can observe the pottery production process, and purchase them directly. The Haegang Ceramics Art Center is the only ceramics Art Center in Korea, where you can learn about ceramics..



Heyri Art Valley

Korean artists of various field of work such as writers, painters, actors, architects and musicians constructed the cultural town of Heyri. Within this community, there are residences, workrooms, art galleries and museums. Artists make a living by opening exhibitions, trading or selling their artworks.

Heyri Artvalley was constructed to blend in with surrounding structures. The local construction regulations require all buildings to be no more than three stories tall.



Termeden Spa & Resort

Icheon Termeden has an area of around 30,000 square meters. It is Korea's first German style spa resort. It is located next to a thick forest, so visitors can enjoy the water and spa facilities as well as take a stroll in the forest. The water park has a very large bade pool (a shallow pool that has many underwater massage jets), a hot spring spa, various sport facilities, arcades, a cultural hall, and various other subsidiary facilities.



Incheon

Incheon is a city located in northwestern South Korea, bordering Seoul and Gyeonggi to the east. Today, about 3 million people live in the city, making it South Korea's third most populous city after Seoul and Busan. The city's growth has been assured in modern times with the development of its port due to its natural advantages as a coastal city and its proximity to the South Korean capital. In 2003, the city was designated as Korea's first free economic zone. As an international city, Incheon has held numerous large scale international conferences, such as the Incheon Global Fair & Festival in 2009. The 17th Asian Games Incheon 2014 was also held in Incheon on 19 September 2014. Incheon has established itself as a major transportation hub in northeast Asia with the Incheon International Airport and Incheon Port. The city is also home to the Green Climate Fund, an international organization addressing environmental issues.



Incheon International Airport

The airport is one of the main transport hubs of Northeast Asia. Opened in March 2001, it was built on reclaimed land between Yeongjongdo and Yongyudo. It houses the Korean Culture Museum, Traditional Culture Experience Zone, Traditional Craft Gallery, and Arrival Hall Culture Street, providing domestic and international tourists with opportunities to appreciate the richness of Korean arts and culture. Airstar Terrace is an elegant lounge, overlooking aircrafts from around the world. The Incheon International Airport has continued to win awards ever since its opening and has been praised for its excellence, down to its last detail, some even commenting on the beauty of the lights at night reflecting on the aircrafts moored in the area. For ten years running, the airport has received the Airport Council International's award for the 'Best Airport Service Quality' (2005 to 2014) and was granted the title of 'Best Airport in the World' by Global Traveler for four consecutive years. It is the second busiest airport in the world in terms of cargo and freight and one of the busiest airports in terms of international passengers.



Songdo Tri-bowl

The Incheon Tri-Bowl, a cultural space that was recently completed in Incheon-Songdo International City, continues to gain acclaim for its unique architecture. The Incheon Tri-Bowl was constructed in commemoration of the 'Global Fair & Festival 2009 Incheon, Korea', which was held in the second half of 2009. This art and cultural space (B, F1~F3) is located in Incheon-si, Yeonsu-gu, Songdo-dong and is the product of over 25 billion won worth of investment. The building is sheathed in gray aluminum that reflects the sunlight during the day and is illuminated by a number of lighting fixtures at night. To get to the building, visitors must cross over a bridge that spans a pool of water 90m wide, 50.5m long, and 30cm deep.



Wolmido Island

Wolmido Island, located roughly 1km off the coast of Incheon, has since become part of the mainland with the creation of a new highway. The name Wolmido Island comes from the shape of the island as it resembles the tail of a half moon. Thanks to its location near Seoul and the convenient transportation, many people visit here during weekends. The Culture Street starts with Doodle Pillar, and continues onward to Meeting Square, Arts Square, Performance Square, Good Harvest Square and several other notable highlights. Throughout these areas, spontaneous performances are performed, and street artists can draw for you on the spot. Moreover, many cafes and seafood restaurants are lined along the coast so you can enjoy coffee or fresh seafood while viewing the sea.



Songdo Central Park

Songdo Central Park is a public park in the Songdo district of Incheon, South Korea. The park is the centerpiece of Songdo IBD's green space plan, inspired by NYC Central Park. Central Park is a public zone in the center of Korea's first international city, covering 101 acres (41 hectares); the park covers almost 10% of Songdo IBD's total area. It serves to connect to various civic and cultural destinations by providing a seawater canal that refreshes itself every 24 hours. The park also displays sculpture and artwork such as the swooping neofuturistic metallic architecture of the Tri-Bowl.



Songwol-dong Fairytale Village

Like a princess who's waved a magic wand over its streets, this once gritty neighbourhood has been transformed into a children's wonderland of brightly coloured fairytale-themed murals. While it's aimed at kids, it's quirky enough to warrant a visit for all.



China Town

Incheon's Chinatown area came into being with the opening of the Incheon Port in 1883 and Incheon's designation as an extraterritoriality of the Ching Dynasty. In the past, the area held many stores trading goods imported from China, but most Chinese businesses are now restaurants. Today, the Chinese residents of Chinatown are mostly 2nd or 3rd generations of early Chinese settlers.



Gyeongin Ara Waterway

Ara Waterway flows downstream of the Hangang River to the West Sea.

In the 13th century, King Gojong, the twenty-sixth king of the Korean Joseon dynasty started the waterway construction for the first time, but it was discontinued due to technical obstacles and the difficult state of the country. In 2011, Ara Waterway was finally completed. Along the main waterway are ports and water bridges.



Incheon Bridge

Incheon Bridge is the longest bridge in Korea with the 21.39km long. It is ranked seventh in the world for its bridge length, sixth in the world ranking as a 18.38km long cable-stayed bridge, and fifth in the world ranking for its 800m gap between two main towers.

The bridge connects between Yeongjongdo Island, developing an international distribution complex as well as international airport, and Songdo Island, growing an international business city, within 20 minutes.



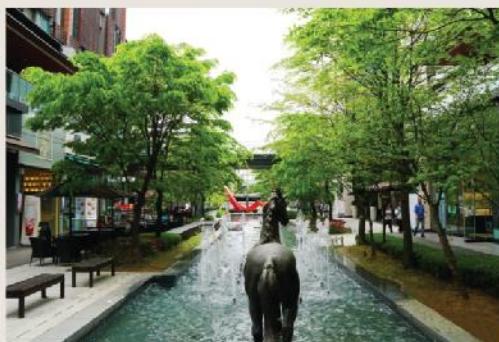
Eurwangni Beach

Eurwangni Beach is located southwest of Yongyudo Island near Incheon International Airport. With a gentle slant and an average depth of only 1.5 meters and beautiful white sand, this beach is crowded with people all year round. Eurwangni Beach is also one of the few astronomical observation areas among the suburbs of Seoul. Another advantage of the beach is the abundant availability of reasonably priced accommodation.



Bomunsa Temple

Bomunsa Temple is located at Seokmodo Island, which is the west of Ganghwado Island. It is said that the temple was constructed by Queen Seondeok during the Silla Era in AD 635. Upon entering the temple, you will see a 600-year-old Chinese juniper tree. Behind the tree is Seokgulamja, a small Buddhist temple in a natural cave. The entrance of the grotto is small, but the room inside is large. There is a huge millstone that the monks used for cooking beside Seokgulamja that is designated as a Cultural Monument. If you go back side of the temple, you will discover the must-see attractions here, namely the rock-carved Buddha on Nunseop (eyebrow in Korean) Rock.



NC Cube Canal Walk

5 minute walk from the Songdo Central Park, this canal walk or a walkway, is a unique place in the Songdo district where there's a fountain like canal in the middle. Canal Walk is multi shopping center which is composed of 4 building called Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. It has a variety of shops which sell casual wear to premier brands. There are also delicious restaurants and cafés throughout all four structures. Many people come here on dates or family outings. Small concerts are often held which makes the place more delightful.



Ganghwa Dolmen Site

'Dolmens' are stone graves/tombs which date back to the pre-historic era. Dolmens are largely concentrated in Northeast Asia with Korea alone being home to a total of around 30,000 dolmens.

The Ganghwa Dolmen Heritage Site encompasses roughly 120 dolmens, most of which are Northern-style dolmen that are made of large pieces of stone 7.1m in length and 2.6m in height. The dolmens in this region are found in unusual altitudes of 100-200m above sea level and reveal important information about the prehistoric period.

The Ganghwa Dolmen site was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage in Nov. 29th, 2000.



Songdo Convensia



▲ Incheon Grand Park

▲ Incheon Landing Operation Memorial Hall



Jeju-do Island

Jejudo or Jeju Island, off Korea's southern coast is the nation's largest island. It boasts a plethora of tourist resources with a unique culture and tradition, tracing far back to the ancient Tamna Tribal State. Blessed with spectacles of nature created by volcanic activities, the entire island and its lava tubes were designated as World Natural Heritage by UNESCO in June 2007.



Yongduam(Dragon Head) Rock

As a symbol of Jeju, this rock is said to be in the shape of a dragon's head and always crowded with tourists. Legend claims that once an emissary of the Dragon King ordered a search for the elixir of life on Mt. Halla but was struck by an arrow released by the angry mountain spirit and fell into the sea. Then the dragon king turned into stone with its body submerged into water but its head reared to the heaven. It is also known to be the best evening driving course.



Seongeup Folk Village

Located at the foot of Mt. Halla on Jeju Island, Seongeup Folk Village is a small town that holds a vast amount of culture. The Seongeup Folk Village shows the unique culture of Jeju Island: the black lava rock walls, the straight but curvy alleys to block the wind, and the stone grandfather statues (Harubang), which have become a prime feature of the landscape. The local black-haired pigs and tongsi (pigsty / restroom) are especially well-known characteristics of Jeju folk culture. The Jeju black pork is said to be very nutritious.



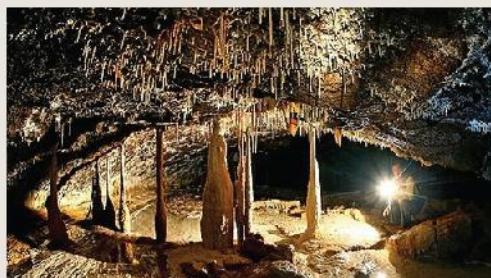
Seongsan Sun Rising Peak

Hydrovolcanic eruptions formed this majestic volcanic crater 5,000 years ago on Jeju Island. A UNESCO world heritage site, the peak is famous for many things, including numerous rare plant species, but is best known for the magnificent sight of the sun rising over it (hence the name). The climb up the peak's northwest side ridge (its other sides are steep cliffs) to the 180-meter highest point takes 30 minutes.



Seopjikoji Hills

Seopjikoji is located at the end of the eastern shore of Jeju-do Island. "Seopji" is the old name for the area, and "Koji" is Jeju dialect meaning a sudden bump on land. Green fields without a single tree spread beyond the cliff to where a rock called "seondol" protrudes. Going up the metal steps of the lighthouse, you can view the whole seashore at a glance. On Koji hill, there stands a stone Bongsudae (4 m high, 9 m long and wide) that retains its original form.



Manjanggul Cave

Located some 30 km east of Jeju City is one of the largest lava tubes in the world. Stretching nearly 13km and created some 200,000 – 300,000 years ago, the geological jewel not only has been designated as a National Treasure, but a UNESCO World Heritage Site. While only 1km of the total length is open to visitors, those that descend into the darkness are treated to natural works of art by the gods.



Saryeo ni Forest Trail

Saryeo ni Forest Trail cuts through the dense Japanese cedar forest growing between Mulchat Oreum and Saryeo ni Oreum, starting from the entrance on Regional Road 1112. While the vast majority of the trees growing here are Japanese cedar, visitors can also see Japanese oak, birch, snowbell trees, and cypress trees along this 550 meter-long trail. The forest trail is known as one of Jeju's top 31 hidden attractions, and is well-known as being very protected. It is very popular among tourists who enjoy hiking and the outdoors.



Cheonjiyeon Falls

Cheonjiyeon (meaning a waterfall connecting the sky (Ch'eon) and land (ji)) receives a large number of tourists to get their picture taken with the falls in the background. Although there is one main area where water falls over the cliff, depending on how much rain has fallen recently, the stream may spread and cascade down at several points. The water falls into a large, artificial pond that has been created by two small dams to maintain the water at a certain level.



Bijarim Forest

Designated as a natural monument, Bijarim Forest is a group of about 2,800 nutmeg trees between 500 and 800 years old. They are 7-14m in height and 50-110cm in diameter. This is the largest nutmeg tree forest in the world. In the middle of the forest is an 800-year-old tree, called 'Ancestor tree of the Bija trees.' The tree is the oldest tree in Jeju-do with a height of 25 meters and girth of 6 meters. A walkway through the forest has been installed for visitors to enjoy a stroll through the wonderful forest.



Jeju Women Diver's Performance

Women divers are symbols of Jeju Island. The woman who dives for a living and catching marine products holds their breath for about 2 minutes at the depth of approximately over 10m below sea level. Most of the women divers engaged at this kind of job since the age of 12 to 14 year old. Now, there are about 3,000 woman divers in Jeju.



Daepo Jusangjeolli Cliff

If you follow the farm road 600 m to the southwest from Depo-dong, at the end of the pine tree forest is a cliff. At the base of this cliff is the Jisatgae Coast along with the imposing stone pillars. The Jusangjeolli are stone pillars piled up along the coast and is a designated cultural monument of Jejudo Island. The Jusangjeolli was formed when the lava from Hallasan Mountain erupted into the sea of Jungmun. They are rock pillars shaped like cubes or hexagons of various sizes and almost seem as if stonemasons had carved them out. The administration of the district named them 'Jisatgae Rocks' from their old name 'Jisatgae'. Its 20 m cliff makes it a popular spot for high tide, sea angling. The waves of the high tides crashing into the side of the cliff provide a breathtaking view of the ocean surrounding the pillars.



Jeju Olle Trail

The Jeju Olle Trail, that has been and is still being made in 'Jeju Island leads hikers into its spectacular scenery composed of the sea, oreum (a type of dormant, lateral volcano), stone walls piled up with black basalt, green fields in all seasons, wild flowers in full bloom on the roadside and tangerine fields loaded with orange-colored fruit. The Jeju Olle Trail gives peace, happiness and healing to those walking the trail. Since its first opening in September 2007, 21 courses and over 339km of routes have been made available to travelers.



Innisfree Jeju House

Innisfree is a natural brand that embodies the natural beauty of clean Jeju Island. At Innisfree Jeju House, visitors can experience everything about the brand with a variety of activities that satisfy the five senses, as well as spending a relaxing time surrounded by the beautiful nature on Jeju Island. Innisfree Jeju House was built to preserve the natural environment of the area. Visitors can feel as if they have become part of nature while they enjoy Innisfree's cosmetics made with quality ingredients harvested from Jeju, as well as organic food made with fresh local ingredients.



Shinhwa World

Shinhwa Theme Park is a wonderful attraction for children as well as adults developed by TUBAn, a Korea-based, global 3D animation studio that made this lovely animated 'Larva' character which is now popular all over the world. The Theme Park is comprised of three zones. Rotary Park is a steampunk-themed area that shows all the great characters TUBAn has developed, Oscar's New World is a mysterious jungle that offers Inca and Maya Civilization-themed rides and Larva Adventure Village is a place where you can meet all the greatest characters in myths and children's stories. There are 15 amazing rides and various attractions for you to enjoy at Shinhwa Theme Park.



Mysterious Road

Mysterious Road is famous for the optical illusion that makes it appear to be sloping upwards, when in fact it runs downhill. Many visitors come after hearing reports of "possessed" cars, with their engines presumably turned off, somehow scaling an upward-slanting road. Mysterious Road made its claim to fame in 1981, when a honeymooning couple witnessed a car in neutral begin to crawl up the hill on which it had been idling. Over the years, the site has attracted a large number of foreign and domestic tourists.



Spirited Garden

The history of the garden started in 1963 when Seong Beomyeong, a director, came to Jeju and cultivated the wasteland full of rocks. The garden came into the international spotlight as the beautiful garden was created from the wastelands by a single farmer. The garden has been visited by many honored public figures such as Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao from China, Nakasone from Japan, Kim Yongsun from North Korea and others. Currently, about 400 planted trees are on display. Also, visitors can see various facilities including stone walls and stone towers stacked with Jeju volcanic stones, the largest artificial waterfalls in Jeju, and a pond meeting the waterfalls with large-sized carp.



Udo Island

Situated on the eastern end of Jeju Island, Udo Island was named because it resembles a lying cow. It boasts fertile soils, abundant schools of fish, and scenic sights; local heritage (female divers, stone walls, and stone tombs) as well as natural attractions abound on the island, making it a miniature of Jeju Island. The island is also full of amenities and tourism outlets: fishing, bike trails, sand massaging, tour submarines and cruises.



Eco Land Theme Park

Eco Land Theme Park is built in the 1km² Gotjawal primeval forest. Visitors can explore around in a train that looks like 1800s' steam powered Baldwin train. The five Baldwin train look-alike operated in the park were specially ordered and manually manufactured in UK. In the large Gotjawal forest with railway trails, visitors can see a variety of plants, animals, and insects living in the mysterious Gotjawal forests, while touring around by the special train. It also has a lake for visitors to experience the ecosystem of the forest, take a walk, and enjoy picnic. Besides, there are many things to enjoy including Eco Bridge, Hovercraft, Eco Windmill, Picnic Garden, Kid's Town, Eco Road, Bare Foot on Scoria, Floating Café, and topiary art works.



Camellia Hill

Camellia Hill is a camellia arboretum that was created on a plot of land in Sangchang-ri, Andeok-myeon, Jeju-do that spans 172,000 square meters. The arboretum is home to 6,000 camellia trees of 500 different species including species that are known to produce the world's largest and earliest blossoms. In addition to camellia trees, the arboretum also boasts palm trees, wildflowers, and other plants as well as a sprawling grass plaza and an ecological pond. Auxiliary facilities include a gallery exhibiting camellia-themed handicrafts and a multipurpose seminar room. Camellia Hill also offers a variety of lodging facilities ranging from thatched cottages and wooden cottages to steel houses and a condominium-type resort.



Busan

Busan is South Korea's second largest city after Seoul, with a population of approximately 3.6 million. Busan was the host city of the 2002 Asian Games and APEC 2005 Korea. It was also one of the host cities for the 2002 FIFA World Cup, and is a center for international conventions in Korea. On November 14, 2005, the city authorities officially announced its bid to host the 2020 Summer Olympics Games. After Pyeongchang's successful bid for the 2018 Winter Olympics, Busan is considering bidding to host the 2028 or 2032 Summer Olympics. Busan has Korea's largest beach and longest river, and is home to the world's largest department store, the Shinsegae Centum City.



Busan Tower(Yongdusan Park)

Busan Tower is a symbol of Busan that stands proudly 69m above sea level at a height of 120m. The top of the tower is modeled after the baldachin of Dabotap Pagoda in Bulguksa Temple, Gyeongju.

Beloved by Busan citizens and tourists alike, the tower offers a stunning night view and plenty to see, such as the Statue of the Great Admiral Yi Sun-shin, the Bell of the Citizens, a flower clock and a bust of the Busan-based independent activist, Baeksan An Hee-je.



Haedong Yonggungsa Temple

The temple is located on rocks that are facing the ocean. Scattered around the temple you will see many different statues, sculptures and a stone pagoda. On the right-hand side, inside the a cave, is a uniquely designed Buddhist sanctum, while situated just in front of the main sanctuary is a three-story pagoda with four lions. The four lions are symbolizing joy anger, sadness, and happiness. Other special sites at the temple are the 108 stairs and stone lanterns lining the rocky landscape. After going down the 108 steps, one will be delighted with the beauty of the temple. Midway down the 108 steps one can stop and enjoy the calming sounds of the waves as well view the majestic sunrise. Due to the reason, many people visit this temple on New Year's Day to pray for their families' well-being.



Taejongdae Resort Park

Taejongdae Resort Park in Busan is a natural park located at the southern end of the city and is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Busan. There are plenty of things to do and it is the perfect location for family day trips or with friends. At the very most southern tip of the Taejongdae there is an observatory along with coastal walking trails along the rocky cliff face and a light house. Through-out the island you find a temple, a gun shooting range, walking trails, hot springs, boat cruises, museums and plenty of restaurants offering very fresh fish. Taejongdae Park Busan offers some stunning views of the ocean from the cliffs. On a clear day you can see a Japanese Island called Daema Island (Tsushima Island).



Gamcheon Cultural Village

Gamcheon Culture Village lead to the village's cultural center houses a wide alleys as shown above, formed by the cascade foothills area of London called Machu Picchu, a theme that house projects and alleyways of tours throughout the formative work experience, recreated by local residents a place where you can enjoy the sights.



Busan Cinema Center

Busan Cinema Center is an official venue of the Busan International Film Festival (BIFF) –one of the most popular film festivals in Asia—and has become a symbol of the festival itself.

From an architectural perspective, the center is a historic work that embodies the theories of deconstructivism while exhibiting a sense of formative beauty. The center's 'Big Roof' is the largest roof in the world (2.6 times larger than a soccer field) and comes complete with 42,600 LED lights, which help create an unforgettable scene along with Suyeong River and Naru Park. The Cinema Center consists of 3 buildings: Cine Mountain, Biff Hill, and Double Cone. The main building, Cine Mountain, has 3 theaters for screening movies and one performing arts theater, called 'Haneulyeon,' featuring the world's best stage performances. Busan Cinema Center is said to be the first culture complex worldwide to combine movie theaters and a performing arts center in one building.



Gwang-an Bridge and Gwanli Beach

The Gwangan Bridge is a suspension bridge located in Busan, South Korea. The road surface is about 6,500 meters long, with the bridge as a whole spanning 7,420 meters. It is the second longest bridge in the country after the Incheon Bridge. Equipped with artistic light, the bridge showcases splendid light that changes every day and every season. The bridge offers majesty beauty combined with nearby attractions during the day and a romantic atmosphere at night, attracting many residents and tourists.

Gwangalli Beach is famous for its fine sand. The seabed slopes away at a gradient of 15 degrees, the average water depth is 1.5 meters, and the average water temperature is 21 degrees Celsius. A variety of convenience facilities are available and nearby tourist spots are easily accessible. During summer, visitors can enjoy various festivals and performances, including the Busan Sea Festival. Gwangalli Beach is sometimes called Cafe Town. During summer, cafes with unique interior and exterior styles and colorful lights entice many visitors. Even in the winter, people can enjoy a different type of fun, sitting down by the big picture windows or enjoying romance. That is why Gwangalli Beach attracts many people even in winter.



Jagalchi Fishery Market

The Jagalchi Market is Korea's largest seafood market. This market represents Busan and is famous throughout the country. If you visit you can eat fresh raw fish right at the market. Even these days you can see women selling mackerel, sea squirts (ascidians). The Jagalchi Market is where you can see the lifestyle of the indigenous Busan natives. Every year in October the Jagalchi Cultural Tourism Festival is held,

Busan Beach



Busan Air Cruise

Gwanganlli night view



UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea

The UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea honors UN soldiers from 16 countries that were killed in battle during the Korean War from 1950-1953. This serene park spreads across a grassy plain area of 135,000 m². Some of the sites and memorials include: Memorial Service Hall, Memorabilia Hall, 2 Turkish Monuments, Greek Monument, Australian Monument, British Commonwealth Monument and 2 ponds. The Memorial Service Hall and the Memorabilia Hall were constructed in 1964 and 1968 respectively. The citizens of Busan dedicated the Main Gate in 1966. There are many annual events held here, some of the key events include: April's Tributary Ceremony of the Veterans of the Korean War, May's American Memorial Day, June's Korean Memorial Day, and October's UN Ceremony Day.



Nurimaru APEC House

Nurimaru APEC House is evaluated as the most beautiful place among the meeting places during the APEC Leaders' Meeting on Dongbaek Island. It is the place where the 2nd APEC Leaders' Meeting, Leaders' Luncheon, and the Official Photograph took place during APEC 2005 KOREA. The leaders of APEC's 21 member economies announced the "Busan Declaration" here on November 19, 2005. The name "Nurimaru" is the combination of two purely Korean words: "nuri" meaning the world and "maru" meaning summit. Thus, "Nurimaru APEC House" means "the house where world leaders gathered and held the APEC Leaders' Meeting."



Shinsegae Centum City

The largest department store in the world: Shinsegae Centum City, located in Busan, a port city and the second largest city of Korea, is a super large-scale shopping space that also offers leisure and cultural facilities including a spa, a skating rink and a multiplex theater. It's true! Centum City is listed as the world's largest department store in the Guinness World Records. At Centum City not only can you enjoy shopping for luxury and foreign brands, but there's also almost every entertainment facility you can imagine. The complex is directly connected to "Centum City Station" (Busan Subway Line #2) and a 10-minute drive away from Haeundae Beach. So you can shop, sightsee and relax at the beach all in the same day.



Oryukdo Skywalk

The construction of Oryukdo Skywalk finished on September 12, 2012 at the Seungdumal area, which is regarded as the dividing point between the East Sea and the South Sea, and started operating on October 18, 2013, with the theme of "Walking over the sky."

Iron columns were set up over a 35-meter-high coastal cliff, and a 15-meter glass bridge comprised of 24 glass plates and shaped like a horse's hoof connect the iron columns. The bottom of the glass was specially produced with four attached 12-millimeter glass pieces coated with a bulletproof film that has a thickness of 55.49 millimeters, making the structure quite safe.

Visitors will be thrilled with the view of the waves while looking down through the transparent floor. The sea stretches out ahead of the skywalk, perfect for a photo op, as well as the best spot to see Daemado Island on sunny days.



Haeundae Beach

Along the 12 km of coastline is Busan's most popular beach, Haeundae Beach. It is one of the most famous tourist destinations in South Korea. Because of its easy access from downtown Busan and the famous beach atmosphere, the beach is busy year-round with several kinds of beach festivals and visitors from in and out from the country. During the hot summer months (late July to early August when most Koreans take their summer vacation), Haeundae beach becomes heavily crowded into a virtual human wall with thousands of people and parasols packed into a mile of sand. Visitors to the beach come from all over South Korea as well as outside of Korea. The beach and Dongbaekseom Island was used as a filming location for Seoul Broadcasting System's 2008 drama 'Star's Lover'. The island was the location for the scene where Lee Ma-ri, played by Choi Ji-woo confesses her love for Kim Chul Soo, played by Yoo Ji-tae; and the couple takes a walk on the beach.



Gukje Market

Gukje Market, the largest traditional market in Busan, is a place steeped in history. Gukje Market humbly began during the Korean War in 1950 as a place for war refugees to try to eke out a living, soon growing into a large, busy market. Even today, the area is bursting with the old-fashioned marketplace spirit, similar to that of Namdaemun Market in Seoul. Shops in Gukje Market sell an assortment of new and used items. Since vendors deal in both wholesale and retail sales, the average customer can purchase various items at incredibly inexpensive prices. Though still one of Korea's most popular markets, the Gukje Market used to be the very center of commerce as both military supplies for the U.S. armies and imported goods came through the neighboring port city. The Market is located near several other tourist attractions in Busan: the Bupyeong Market, Jagalchi Market, and Nampo-dong.



Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

Gyeongsangbuk-do Province is home of the Buddhist culture from the Silla Kingdom Era and the Confucian culture from the Joseon Dynasty Era (1392-1910). The City of Gyeongju, the old capital of the Silla Kingdom (57 BC-935 AD), is especially well known for such Buddhist cultural heritage sites as Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto, as well as UNESCO World Cultural Heritage sites like the 500-year-old Yangdong Village and Gyeongju Historic Areas. Historic cultural assets, including Andong Hahoe Village, Cheomseongdae Observatory and the palatial Anapji Pond, are also popular in Gyeongsangbuk-do. Finally, Buseoksa Temple in Yeongju, Juwangsan National Park, Mungyeongsaejae Provincial Park, and the Yeongdeok Blue Road offer scenic views of nature.



Hoeryongpo Village

Hoeryongpo Village is surrounded by the winding Naeseongcheon River, a tributary of the Nakdonggang River. The village offers views of a beautiful landscape created by the twists and curves of the river, while the best views of the scenic nature are at Jangansa Temple or Hoeryongdae Hill on Mt. Biryongsan.

This village is jar-shaped, surrounded by the river, its pristine waters and white sandy shores. The white sands give way to trees, and there is a well-developed farm further inland.

There were almost 20 households in this village about 7-8 years ago, but now, only 9 households remain. It takes less than an hour to tour the entire village. The village is famous for ecological hands-on programs (a filming location of the mega-hit TV drama 'Autumn in My Heart (2002)').



Andong Hahoe Folk Village

Hahoe Village is home to descendants of the Ryu clan of Pungsan and is well-known for its traditional houses. Birthplace of renowned scholars of the Joseon Period such as Gyeomam Ryu Un-ryong and Seoae Ryu Seong-ryong, the village became even more famous after Queen Elizabeth of England visited on April 21, 1999. Hahoe Village (translating to "Village Enveloped by Water") gets its name from Nakdong River, which flows around the town's perimeter. The village is located at the foothills of Hwasan Mountain, an offshoot of Taebaek Mountain that rises up to the east. The center of the village is populated by large tile-roofed houses belonging to the Ryu clan, adding their own unique charm to the surrounding thatched roofs.



Dokdo

Located 87.4km away from Ulleungdo Island, and formed entirely from volcanic rock, Dokdo is an isolated island off the east coast of Korea bearing a latitude of 37°14' north and a longitude of 131°52' east. Collectively, both Ulleungdo Island and Dokdo once belonged to a country named Usanguk. According to geographical records, Usanguk became part of the Silla Kingdom (57.B.C. ~ 935 A.D.) in June of the 13th year that King Jijeung ruled Silla. Isabu (a general and politician of Silla) gained significant strength during this period to overtake Usanguk.



Homigot Sunrise Square

Homigot is located at the easternmost end of the Korean peninsula, in what would be considered to be the tail, if thinking of the Korean peninsula as a tiger.

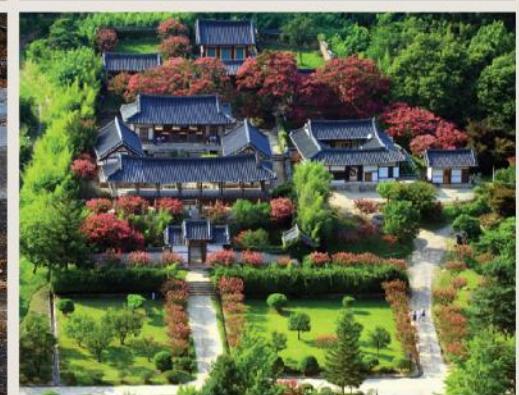
Sangsaeng's Hand, a two-part bronze sculpture shaped like a pair of hands, was constructed in December 1999. It is a signature symbol of the sunrise festival. The left hand is on the land and the right hand is in the ocean. It was built to give the message that all people are living together by helping one another like Sangsaeng, meaning coexistence in Korean. The base of the platform is an image of the sun and its two round rings refer to harmony.



Daeyasan Mountain Natural Recreation Forest

Near the recreation forest are historically-famous sites such as Bongamsa Temple, the relics of Gyeon Hwon, the birthplace of Ungang Lee Kang-nyeon, and Mungyeong Saejae Mountain Pass. Allowing visitors to enjoy sightseeing and leisure sports at the same time, the recreation forest offers various hands-on experience at the ceramics exhibition hall, ecological park, clay shooting range, rafting site, and the drama open set.

Located right next to Yongchu Valley, the recreation forest's facilities include the Forest Culture Recreation Center, Forest Cabin, Woodcraft Experience Center, and forest experience trails along Seonyudong Nadeul-gil.



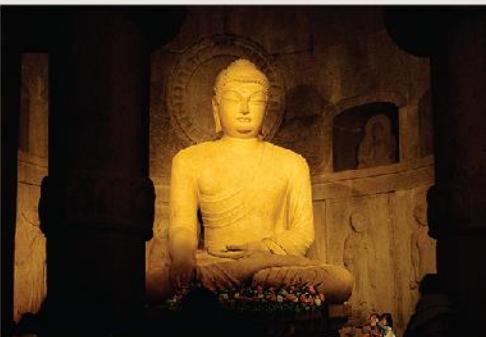
Dosanseowon Confucian Academy

Dosan Confucian Academy was established in 1574 (7th year under the reign of King Seonjo), by the disciples and others who cherished their memories of the premier Lee Hwang. Dosan Lecture Hall was an academy where Toegye Lee Hwang taught his students and concentrated on his academic studies. In 1574 (the 7th year under the reign of King Seonjo (1567~1608)) of the Joseon Dynasty (1392~1910), Confucian scholars established a shrine called Sangdeoksa. In 1969, it was designated as a National Treasure No. 170. After placing the mortuary and performing the sacrificial rites, they finished the Lecture Hall by building Jeongyodang (National Treasure No.210) and the West and East Wings (where scholars could study). When the Lecture Hall was finished King Seonjo bestowed the sign.



Seonbichon Village

Seonbichon Village (선비촌) in Yeongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do, the cradle of Korean Confucianism, is where the spirit and cultural heritage of Korea's classical scholars, referring to those who were intellectually and morally capable of leadership within their chosen fields, is preserved. The village is the perfect place to learn about traditional Korea, and is famous for its classical scholars' loyalty and filial piety.



Seokguram Grotto

Seokguram, located on Tohamsan Mountain, is the representative stone temple of Korea. The official name of Seokguram, National Treasure No. 24, is Seokguram Seokgul. Designated as a World Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1995, it is an artificial stone temple made of granite. The construction was started by Kim Dae-Seong (700-774) in 751 during the reign of King Gyeong-Deok (742-765) of the Silla Kingdom (57 BC - AD 935) and it was finished twenty-four years later in 774, during the reign of King Hye-Gong (765-780).

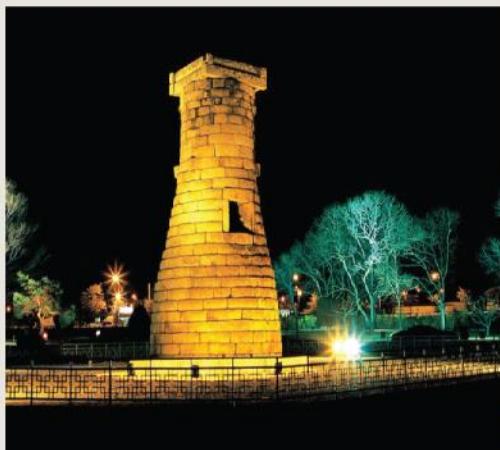
Seokguram is known to have been built at the same time as Bulguksa Temple. According to the history book Samgukyusa of the Goryeo Dynasty (the country that unified the Korean peninsula at the end of the Silla Kingdom, 918-1392), Kim Dae-Seong had Bulguksa Temple built for his parents in his current life, and Seokguram Grotto for the parents of his former life.



Bulguksa Temple

Bulguksa Temple is the representative relic of Gyeongju and was designated as a World Cultural Asset by UNESCO in 1995. The beauty of the temple itself and the artistic touch of the stone relics are known throughout the world.

Bulguksa Temple was built in 528 during the Silla Kingdom, in the 15th year of King Beop-Heung's reign (514-540). The temple was originally called 'Hwaeom Bulguksa Temple' or 'Beopryusa Temple' and was rebuilt by Kim Dae-Seong (700-774), who started building the temple in 751 during the reign of King Gyeong-Deok (in power 742-765) and completed it in 774 during the reign of King Hye-Gong (in power 765-780). Upon completion, the temple's name was changed to 'Bulguksa.'



Cheomseongdae Observatory

Cheomseongdae is the oldest existing astronomical observatory in Asia.

Constructed during the reign of Queen Seon-deok (r. 632-647), it was used to observe stars in order to forecast the weather. Cheomseongdae was built in a cylinder shape with stones 30cm in diameter. 362 stones were piled up to make 27 levels. Roughly 4.16m up from the bottom there is a 1m square entrance and a space to hang a ladder under it. The inside is filled with soil up to the 12th level, and the 19th, 20th, 25th, and 26th levels all have long rocks hanging on two areas, shaped as the Chinese letter '冂' (jeong). The pavilion stone is believed to have been used as a standard of deciding directions, north, south, east and west. The 362 stones used to build Cheomseongdae represented the 362 days in a lunar year.



Gyeongju Yangdong Village

Gyeongju Yangdong Village (양동마을) is Korea's largest traditional village, showcasing the traditional culture of the Joseon Dynasty and the beautiful natural surroundings. Thanks to its many cultural heritages, including treasures, national treasures, and folklore materials, the entire village has been designated as a cultural heritage site. Many people have visited this village to see its wealth of cultural heritages and scenic surroundings. Charles, Prince of Wales, visited this village in 1993.



Daereungwon Tomb Complex (Cheonmachong Tomb)

Within Daereungwon Tomb Complex is Cheonmachong Tomb (Ancient Tomb No. 155), which was excavated in 1973. Cheonmachong Tomb consists of a wooden coffin placed inside an underground chamber mounded with boulders and earth, characterized as a typical upper class tomb of the Silla period. The mound has a height of 12.7 m with a diameter of 50 m, and consists of a layer of rocks collected from streams. Below the rock layer is a wooden chamber with a length of 6.5 m and a width of 2.1, reaching 2.1 m in height, with the wooden coffin at its center. A total of 11,526 artifacts were discovered within the tomb, including Cheonmado, an artwork considered to be highly valuable as it is Korea's first artwork to be excavated from an ancient tomb.



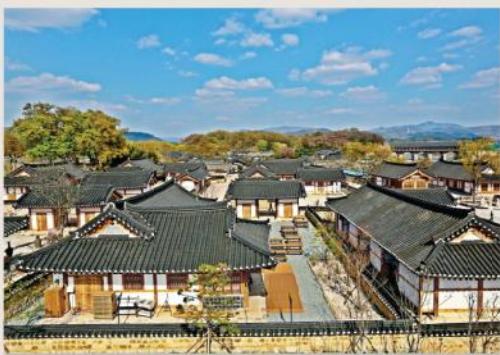
Bomunjeong

Bomun Park is well-known for its beautiful cherry blossoms that draw crowds of tourists and photographers every year. It's a great place for a walk among flora with friends, families or a date. The Bomunjeong Pavilion, located on a small lake at the Bomun Tourist Complex, is noted for its outstanding beauty and is ranked 11th on CNN's list of "50 beautiful places to visit in Korea". The beauty of the pond is present all year round, with cherry blossoms in the spring, lotus flowers in the summer and autumn colors in the fall. In the winter, a luxurious layer of white snow covers the water, making for an unforgettable scene of tranquility.



Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond

Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond were the secondary palace site which was used for the palace of the Crown Prince along with other subsidiary buildings. It was also a banquet site for important national event and important visitors. After the fall of Silla, the site was abandoned and forgotten. The pond was referred to as "Anapji" during the Goryeo and Joseon period. In the 1980s, pottery fragment with letters "Wolji" (a pond that reflects the moon) carved onto it was found, revealing the true name of the pond. After the discovery, the site was renamed to the current Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond.



Gyochochon Traditional Village

Located in Gyeongju-si, Gyeongju Gyochochon Village is a hanok village that allows visitors a look inside life of famous the Choi Clan. Visitors can see the House of the Gyeongju Choi Clan (Important Folklore Material No. 27) and try some Gyeongju Gyodong Beopju Liquor (Important Intangible Cultural Asset No. 86-3) inside the village.



Gyeongsangnam-do Province

Located in the southeastern part of Korea, Gyeongsangnam-do is home to some of Korea's major historical and cultural assets. One of the most well-known assets is the collection of Palman Daejanggyeong (80,000 Tripitaka Koreana) woodblocks, which have been stored at Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon. Another is the Buddha Sarira that is enshrined at Tongdosa Temple in Yangsan. In the south is Hallyeoehaesang National Park, spanning across Geoje Island, Tongyeong City, and Namhae County. Some of the major regional festivals include the Jinhae Gunhangje Festival, which is the largest cherry blossom festival, Jinju Namgang Yudeung Festival held in time-honored Jinju Fortress, and the Wild Tea Cultural Festival held in slow city Hadong, which is known for green tea and literature.



Haeinsa Temple

Haeinsa Temple was founded during the third year of King Ae-Jang's reign (802), by two monks Suneung and Ijung. The name "Haein" means truly enlightened world of Buddha and our naturally undefiled mind.

Along with the Tripitaka Koreana (National Treasure No.32) and Janggyeongparjeon (National Treasure No. 52), 15 more public treasures and some 200 private treasures are enshrined at Haeinsa Temple, which has been appointed as a universal cultural heritage since December, 1995 for its many cultural properties and historical remains.



Oedo-Botania

Oedo-Botania is a marine botanical garden located in Hallyeo Maritime National Park, which has a beautiful view of the crystal blue South Sea and surrounding landscape. In April, the island is covered with a plethora of flowers. The Venus Garden displays twelve sculptures and a western-style garden. At Paradise Lounge, one can enjoy the sunshine and the sea while drinking beverages. Camellias and various kinds of rare flowers from all over the world can be found in Oedo. When coming down the 'Stairway to Heaven,' visitors can view the beautiful garden and the ocean in the background. Magnificent terrace landscaping line both sides of the stairway.



Geije Haegeumgang Island

As one of the best sights in Geoje Island, Geije Haegeumgang River is called the Geumgang River (Sea Diamond) of the South Sea. As a rock island, Haegeumgang River belongs to Hallyeo Marine National Park, which is assigned as an official green area in South Korea. Its original name was Galgotdo, because it is shaped like the spreading roots of arrowroot. These days it is known as Haegeumgang River, meaning Geumgangsan Mountain in the sea. When you take a ship around the island, you'll be fascinated once more because of the great works such as the Maitreya Rock, which reflects on Eunjin Maitreya, Candlestick Rock and the 1,300 year old guardian pine tree of Haegeumgang River.



Windy Hill

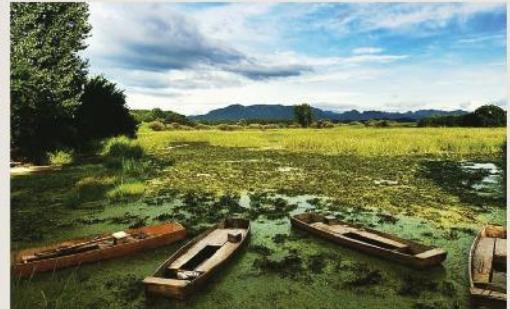
On the way to Haegeumgang Village, one may encounter the fishing village of Dojangpo. On the left side of the village is Dojangpo Wharf, from where one can take a tour ferry to Oedo Island and Haegeumgang River. Looking up from here, one can see a hill covered in grass and overlooking the sea. This is Windy Hill.

The name "Windy Hill" was given by those who visited the island and became a fan. Walking toward the hill along the wooden promenade from the wharf, one can see Hakdong Village from a distance.



Hallyeosudo Viewing Ropeway

Located on Mireuksan Mountain, one of Korea's top 100 mountains, Hallyeosudo Viewing Ropeway is the only dual-cable automatic circulating gondola system in Korea. At 1,975 meters long, it is the longest tourist ropeway in the nation. From the top of Mireuksan Mountain, one can see the historical venue for the Great Battle of Hansan below and even see as far Hallyeoehaesang National Park (from Hansando Island to Yeosu), Japan's Daemado Island, Jirisan National Park's Cheonwangbong Peak, and Dolsando Island.



Changnyeong Upo Wetland

There are four large and small swamps around Yibang-myeon, Daehap-myeon, and Daeji-myeon areas of Changnyeong-gun, which are collectively called 'Upo Wetland.' They are the largest natural swamps in South Korea, with a total size of about 5,550 square km. The bottom of the swamp is shallower than 1m and there are over 1,000 species living in its murky waters. It has a primitive atmosphere with 100 kinds of plants containing 28 kinds of aquatic plants and 72 types of hydrophytes.



Gyeonghwa Station

Gyeonghwa Station, famous spot for cherry blossom, is a small railway station in Gyeonghwa-dong, Jinhae-gu. The station is neighbored by Seongjusa Station to the north and Jinhae Station to the south. Railway services in and out of Gyeonghwa Station have been discontinued as of 2006. You can walk through the tracks surround by rows of cherry blossom trees, making a tunnel effect filled with flowers."



Skyline Luge Tongyeong

Skyline Luge is a unique wheeled gravity ride that provides riders full control over their descent on purpose-built track. Our tracks are all designed with twists, turns and tunnels to ride with your friends and family for the ultimate thrill. Once is never enough!

The Luge carts have been specifically designed to be safe and easy to use. Children over 110cm tall can ride the Luge alone and children who are 85cm - 110cm in height can be accompanied by their guardian.



Ulsan

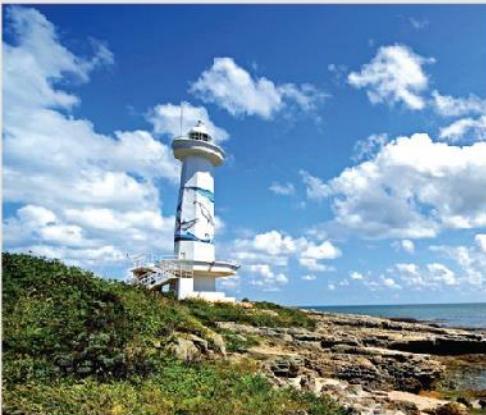
Ulsan Metropolitan City is South Korea's seventh largest metropolis with a population of over 1.2 million. It is located in the south-east of the country, neighboring Busan to the south and facing Gyeongju to the north. Ulsan is the gateway to the Yeongnam Alps, considered to be one of the most beautiful provincial parks in South Korea. It also has twelve designated "Scenic Areas", from natural icons to man made buildings. The City is the industrial powerhouse of South Korea, forming the heart of the Ulsan Industrial District, which is home to the world's largest automobile assembly plant operated by the Hyundai Motor Company.



Ulsan Plant of Hyundai Motor Company

As Hyundai Motor's main production facility, the Ulsan Plant is comprised of five independent plant facilities on a land spanning 5,000,000 square meters. The plant is the world's largest single automobile plant and employs over 34,000 personnel to produce an average of 5,600 vehicles a day. The plant has its own port, where up to three 50,000-ton vessels can anchor simultaneously. It has its own fire station, hospital, and patrol cars, all within the compound.

Hyundai Motors Ulsan Plant is nestled among 580,000 trees and equipped with state-of-the-art facilities to preserve the environment, such as a waste water disposal plant. The plant tour offers a great opportunity for visitors to experience the manufacturing process of Hyundai Motors, which is emerging as a global car brand. Tour reservations can be made at the company website for groups of over 30 people.



Seuldo Island

Seuldo Island is located off the coast of Ulsan City in the southeastern part of the Korean Peninsula. Its name, Seuldo ("seul" meaning the Korean stringed instrument geomungo), was given as the sound of wind and waves hitting the rock island is said to mimic the sound of geomungo. In fact, the sound of waves hitting the island is so good that it is called seuldomyeongpa or the resounding of waves. The island is also known as Siruseom ("siru" meaning an earthenware steamer) for its resemblance to the upside down siru, and Gomboseom ("gombo" meaning pockmarks) for its stones with holes in them appear as gombs.

On the island, there is an unmanned lighthouse dating back to the late 1950s. The main economic activity on the island is fishery. In 2010, the TV drama "Fire of Desire" was filmed on the island.



Bangudae Petroglyph

The Bangudae Petroglyphs were discovered by the Dongguk University Investigation Team in 1971. Since then, these rock engraving have been a representative cultural asset of Ulsan and have been a key reference point in research on rock carving techniques. The Bangudae Petroglyphs were designated National Treasure No. 285 in 1996.

Petroglyphs are figures of animals or geometrical symbols engraved on rock. The Bangudae Petroglyphs are engraved on rocks located on the lower western banks of the man-made lake at Taehwa River. Due to the increased water levels resulting from the construction of the dams, the petroglyphs (10m wide and 3m tall) can only be seen during the dry season from October to February. Since the Daegok River blocks a closer view of the engraved figures, a model measuring 6m in width and 3m in height has been set up across from the Bangudae Petroglyphs to give visitors a better understanding of this unique ancient art.



Taehwagang Grand Park

The Taehwagang River cuts across the heart of Ulsan City and flows into Ulsan Bay, which is connected to the East Sea. The river basin, which stretches 36 kilometers from east to west and 28 kilometers from north to south, is mostly comprised of mountainous terrain, but there is fertile land on both sides of the river and at the southern end of the river. The Taehwagang River is presently an important source of drinking water for the citizens of Ulsan.



Daewangam Park

Daewangam Park is a seaside park located on the east coast. A 1-km trail goes to the seashore after passing through a forest of pine, cherry trees, magnolias, camellias, apricots, and forsythia. The seaside is littered with rocks carved into interesting shapes by the wind and ocean. Another stroll path leads to a view of the Ulgi Lighthouse.

The park is also home to Daewangam Island, a large rock island that looks like a dragon rising up into the sky. It is connected to the mainland with an iron bridge and has an observation tower.



Seonam Lake Park

For over four decades since it was first developed to provide industrial water, the 1.2km² lake area has been isolated with high barbed wire fences set up for water quality control and safety reasons. As time went by, the area has fallen behind in comparison with other regions and gradually became a deserted area. But now, after the wired fence has been removed, various facilities and walking paths were created to compliment the breathtaking scenery and the surroundings.



Jangsaengpo Whale Culture Village

Opened in 2015, Jangsaengpo Whale Culture Village reproduces the old scene of a whale-catching fishing village through areas like Whale Plaza, Jangsaengpo Old Village, Prehistoric Whale Experience Garden, an aquatic botanical garden and other themed area as well as a sculpture park.

Main facilities include Jangsaengpo Old Village, nostalgia area and educational site showing a scene of life from the 1960-1970's, Whale Sculpture Park, displaying real-sized whale sculptures for a unique experience, Whale Story Trail, storytelling photo zone related to whales, and Prehistoric Whale Experience Garden, outdoor educational place for Bangudae Petroglyphs and whale-catching murals.



Simnidae Forest

Taehwagang Simnidaebat is an extensive bamboo field covering the areas between Taehwa Bridge and Samho Bridge along the Taehwagang River. The bamboo field, which is about 4 kilometers long and 20-40 kilometers wide, was created by the villagers in hopes of preventing the frequent flooding that occurred during the Japanese colonial period. Today it is a rich bamboo forest. In spring, the flowering plant garden in Taehwagang Grand Park offers splendid scenery created by over 60 million spring flower blossoms from 7 different species that include poppies, cornflowers, and golden coreopsis. It is the largest single riverside flowering plant garden in the country.



Ganwolsan Mountain

Ganwolsan Mountain is a popular destination for hikers in the Ulsan and Busan area as well as other regions of Gyeongsangnam-do Province. In early August, the reeds and lilies near the summit create a splendid view. To the west, the deep Naerijeong and Wangbonggol valleys channel clean water to Baenaegol Valley.

From the Ganwol Gogae Ridge, follow the Singallo Path to Wanbonggol towards Paraeso Falls. There you will find a cave called Jungnimulgul, which is sacred Catholic ground often visited by the Catholic faithful. The first church built by Catholics in the Yeongnam region to escape persecution is found in Buldanggol (Ganwolgol) Valley in Ganwolsan Mountain area. The tomb of Kim Agatha who died in persecution is also in the Ganwolgol Valley.



Oegosan Onggi Village

Oegosan Onggi Village was established when earthenware master Heo Deok-man settled in the area in 1975 and several artisans and potters all over Korea followed after him to preserve the tradition of onggi (earthenware). The village today showcases a massive collection of various earthenware products, which creates a unique sight in the folk village. Over 50% of the country's earthenware products are crafted at this village. The village also features several attractions for visitors to enjoy, such as the Ulsan Onggi Museum, which houses the largest earthenware pottery recognized by the Guinness Book of World Records; and the annual Ulsan Onggi Festival, with many diverse activity programs.



Ganjeolgot Lighthouse

The sunrise along the East Coast can be viewed earliest at Ganjeolgot Point in Daesong-ri, Seosaeng-myeon, Uljin-gun. When acacias bloom along the coast from Ulsan to Haeundae Beach in Busan, the road is filled with its subtle perfume. This road is perfect as a driving course with the combination of beautiful white acacia trees in the hills and the occasional appearance of the sea. Enjoy the tremendous scenery of the invigorating sea and the misty view of the hills. Although it is only 20 minutes away from Ulsan Nambu Ring Road, the scenic beauty contributes to the exotic look.



Ulsandaegyo Bridge

Ulsandaegyo Bridge is a single span suspension bridge which connects Namgu(Maeam-dong) and Dong-gu (Ilsan-dong) in Ulsan. It is the longest suspension bridge in Korea, and the third longest suspension bridge in the world.

Visitors can take in a view of Ulsanman Bay and major industrial establishments in Ulsan such as automobile, petrochemistry, and heavy industries. At night, these establishments, located in the industrial complex, create a majestic nightscape blazing with bright lights.



Jakgwaechoon



Petrochemical Park & Onsan Industrial Park



Ulsan Port



Jeollabuk-do Province

Jeollabuk-do is bountiful in traditional cultural heritages and historical sites. It is home to Namwon, the setting of the famous pansori 'Chunhyangjeon,' and Jeonju, a designated slow city famous for its hanok village and bibimbap. At Jeonju Hanok Village, which is a cluster of 700 traditional hanok homes, visitors can experience the traditional culture like wearing hanbok, eating Korean food, and using hanji paper. Some of the top nature sites in Jeollabuk-do include Naejangsan and Deogyusan National Parks, Byeonsanbando National Park, and Gucheondong Valley. Furthermore, the Muju Deogyusan Resort on Deogyusan Mountain is widely known as a great spot for winter sports.



Jeonju Hanok Village

Hanok Village was on the Jeonju River-side outside West Gate, which is near present-day Daga-dong. For several years after 1930, Koreans started to build Hanok Village throughout the Pungnam-dong and Gyo-dong area. The village consists of over 800 traditional Korean houses called Hanok houses. While the rest of the city has been industrialized, Hanok Maeul has not changed a bit, and still retains its old traditions. Its roof curves make the village special. The roof edges being slightly raised to the sky is unique. Hanok houses are generally divided into two sections, Anchae and Sarangchae. Anchae is also known as Gyusu room, and is furnished accordingly. Sarangchae is where the men dwell, called Seonbi room. Another trait of Hanok is that all the houses are heated with the ondol system, a heating system in which the floor is heated from beneath. As the heat radiates from the floor, the entire room is heated. A part of Hanok has been set aside so that tourists can experience traditional Korean life, called Hanok Life Experience Hall. The Seonbi room and the Gyusu room are warm in the winter and cool in the summer. The food provided here is very traditional, which adds to the traditional ambience. Come and enjoy traditional Korean life and traditional foods like bibimbap, the most well known dish from the Jeonju region here.



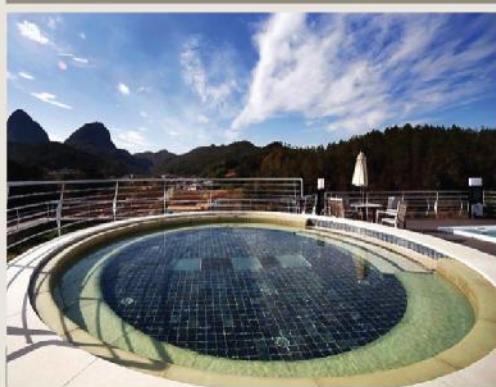
Taekwondowon

Taekwondowon is a place for practicing "change" with the aim of cultivating the spirit of taekwondo through physical training and the endless quest for mastery of this martial arts form. Some 45 training and hands-on experience programs are offered under the themes of experience, training, rest, and interest. The programs are open to anyone who is interested in training the mind and the body through taekwondo, including local and international taekwondo practitioners, business groups, students, and general public.



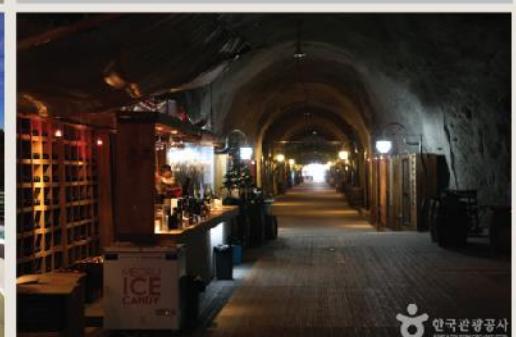
Tapsa Temple

Tapsa Temple is famous for the over 80 stone pagodas built by Lee Gapyong, a retired scholar. Those stone pagodas have different sizes and shapes from cone-shaped to straight-shaped. Behind Daeungjeon, Cheonjitat tower is located. It is the largest tower, with a height 3 times as high as the average adult's height. Even though the pagodas have been around for more than 100 years, they have never collapsed nor even moved through strong winds, making them truly amazing. Tapsa Temple is also well known for cherry blossoms in spring, covering an area of 1.9km.



Jinan Red Ginseng Spa

The Jinan Red Ginseng Spa is a spacious spa (B1-3F, 7,720 square meters) offering an unusual assortment of health facilities and programs. Treatments use the systematic and scientific use of red ginseng, Oriental medicinal herbs, and the principles of yin and yang and the five natural elements to give spa-goers an indulgent experience that relaxes both the mind and body.



Muju Meoru Wine Cave

Muju Meoru Wine Cave is surrounded by a beautiful natural landscape and various cultural heritages. Visitors can enjoy the taste and charm of sanmeoru (wild grape) wine here. The wine tunnel used to be an excavation working site to build the Muju Water Power Plant. The working site was later remodeled to the current wine tunnel for maturing and storing wine, in order to increase the income of wild grape farms and to boost the regional economy.



Seonyudo Island (Gunsan)

Seonyudo (선유도), one of the most popular tourist destinations on the west coast during the summer, lies in the heart of the Gogunsan-Yeolodo archipelago and consists of some 20 islands in Gunsan, Jeollabuk-do. Visitors to the island can also see Munyeodo, Jangjado and Daejangdo nearby in one trip as there are bridges linking the four islands. The starting point of the tour is a small town named 'Jin-ri' located adjacent to Seonyudo Beach. On the island you'll find convenience facilities including lodgings and restaurants. The town often becomes crowded during peak times in the summer so if you want to avoid the crowds you may want to rent a bicycle and cross the bridge to Munyeodo or Jangjado or ride over to Jinwol-ri on the other side of Mangjubong (hill).



Gwanghallu Pavilion

Rebuilt in 1638 (the 16th year of King Injo), Gwanghallu Pavilion is one of the Joseon Dynasty's most exemplary structures.

The pavilion was constructed in 1419 by Hwang Hui, a noted prime minister in the early Joseon Dynasty, during his exile to Namwon. The name of the pavilion at that time was Gwangtongnu. In 1434, while the pavilion was undergoing reconstruction, scholar and politician Jeong In-ji called it Gwanghallu after Gwanghancheongheobu, the mythical palace on the moon. It is one of the top four pavilions, the others being Yeongnamnu Pavilion (Miryang), Chokseongnu Pavilion (Jinju), and Bubyeonku (Jinju). Designated as Treasure No. 281, the pavilion is one of four major pavilions known for excellent craftsmanship, along with Gyeonghoeru Pavilion, Chokseongnu Pavilion and Bubyeonku Pavilion. Gwanghalluwon Garden, which consists of Gwanghallu Pavilion, a pond, Bangjangjeon Pavilion, and Yeongjugak Pavilion form Historic Site No. 33.



Jeollanam-do Province

This beautiful southwest province is one of Korea's greenest and least developed. The heartland of Jeollanam-do has rolling hills, the towering Sobaek Mountains to the east and 6100km of coastline to the south and west, with more than 2000 islands offshore – less than 300 of which are inhabited. The province was largely isolated for centuries and it retains an off-the-beaten-track feel. It also has a rebel edge, and is proud of its ceramic and artistic traditions, its exiled poets and its pro-democracy martyrs.

With a comparatively balmy climate, Jeollanam-do is famous for its bountiful harvests, fresh seafood and green tea, celebrated in several festivals. For all its rural atmosphere, Jeollanam-do has urban elements too: Gwangju, the province's largest city, has a hip vibe and an active arts scene centred around a much-hyped cultural centre.



Suncheonman Bay Ecological Park

The field of reeds in Suncheonman Bay is thickly covered with reeds taller than a full-grown man. It is the biggest colony of reeds in Korea. The image of the entire field swaying in the wind is as dazzling as waves on the sea. The field of reeds is home to many plants that thrive in damp conditions, like the common reed and the starwort. Among all of the world's wetlands, Suncheonman Bay is widely known for attracting the largest number of rare birds. Such internationally rare birds as the hooded crane, white-naped crane, white stork, black-faced spoonbill, and the Eurasian Oystercatcher, as well as birds designated as natural treasures, are spotted here. There are about 140 species of birds including the snipe, wild duck, shelduck, and wild goose. To reach Suncheon, visitors can fly to Yeosu Airport from Gimpo or Jeju and then take an airport bus to Suncheon.



Daehan Dawon Tourist Tea Plantation

Daehan Dawon Tourist Plantation is an area located in Boseong, and its main specialty is green tea which originated from the mountain valleys south of Boseong. Boseong has been a tea plantation area since the days of the Japanese occupation, and with its long history comes large plantations, their traditions, and highly skilled workers. The most famous of these is the Daehan Dawon Plantation. The site has gained popularity as a film making destination after a huge success of the commercial for a telecommunication company. It also host 'Dahyangje Tea Festival' each year in May.



Soswaewon Garden

Soswaewon Garden is a private garden from the Joseon Period where the beauty of traditional Korea is preserved. It was built by Yang San-Bo (1503-1557) after he gave up his success when his mentor Jo Gwang-Jo (1482-1519) was killed during a political strife. Soswaewon Garden presents itself as a clean and transparent garden where the righteous enjoy the life of anbinnakdo (being comfortable amid poverty and taking pleasure in and honest life style) surrounded by a bamboo grove.



Namdo Folk Food Exhibition Room & Honam Cultural Material Pavilion

Located in Gwangju Metropolitan City, the Namdo Folk Food Museum was established to preserve and promote the folk foods of the Namdo region. The museum is housed in a building that resembles both the long, rectangular presses used to make patterned rice cakes and the Ipseokdae Rock of Mudeungsan Mountain, a symbol of Gwangju. Even the colors of the building's walls hold special significance. The obangsaek 'five colors' (blue, white, red, black, and yellow) symbolize the cardinal directions, the seasons, the major organs in the body, different tastes, feelings, and philosophy.



Hallyeoehaesang National Park

Hallyeoehaesang National Marine Park (한려해상국립공원) is a national sea park that encompasses the most beautiful stretch of Korea's south coast, covering parts of Sacheon, Geoje, Tongyeong, Hadong and Namhae of Gyeongsang Province and Yeosu of Jeonnam Province. Its 510,323km²-wide area covers Dadohae Islets, Bijindo Island and Haegeumgang. The Donam Complex in Tongyeong is being continually developed as a world-class marine tourist attraction.



Juknokwon (Bamboo Garden)

Juknokwon (죽녹원) in Damyang is a bamboo forest cultivated by the town of Damyang. Seongsan Mountain behind Damyang Hyanggyo (Confucian school) was transformed into Juknokwon Bamboo Garden featuring a beautiful artificial waterfall, pavilion, walking paths and an eco-exhibition center, a popular destination for visitors. It takes about 1 hour to tour around the entire garden. Crossing Hyanggyo Bridge from Juknokwon, a forest for preventing floods can be seen. Lights are turned on in the evenings in the bamboo forest for night walk.

Cheongsando Island

The name Cheongsan carries the meaning that all of the surroundings - the mountains, ocean and sky - are blue. Cheongsando Island is a small island featuring beautiful scenery located 19.2km from Wando in Jeollanam-do, and is the southernmost island in Dadohae. The island looks to Geomundo Island in the east, Soando Island in the west, Jejudo Island in the south, and Sinjido Island in the north. Cheongsando Island was designated as part of Dadohae-haesang National Park on December 23, 1981 and the first Asian slow city on December 1, 2007. The slower visitors walk through the island, the more beautiful the island is. Likewise, the island was picked as one of must-visit tourism spots by Korea Tourism Organization and CNN. The island also features the valuable agricultural asset of gudeuljangnon, terraced rice paddies.



Gwangjuhyanggyo Confucian School

Gwangju Hyanggyo ('hyanggyo') is a state-sponsored academy where students studied Confucianism and prepared for the civil service examinations during the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392), and Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) originally located under Jangwongbong (peak) at the base of Mudeung Mountain in 1398. It was relocated to Dongmyeong-dong (present location) because of a tiger's attack and then damaged by a flood in 1488, was burned by the Japanese army during the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1597, and rebuilt in 1600. Another major fire occurred in 1910 and was again rebuilt.



Chungcheong-do Province

Chungcheong-do is located in the central part of Korea. With the beautiful sunset and the clear blue waters of Cheongpungho Lake in the west coast, the region offers visitors various attractions for fun and relaxation. Notably, the region's hot springs that developed 1,000 years ago have improved the overall image of Chungcheong-do by representing rest and physical well-being. As major expressways and railways pass by here, the region is quite accessible from any part of the nation. For this reason, high-tech industrial compounds including Daedeok Innopolis and Osong Bio Technopolis have been established in this area.



Eight Scenic View of Danyang

Eight areas designated as the most beautiful sceneries in Danyang, are Haseonam, Jungseonam, Sangeonam, Sainam, Gudambong, Oksunbong, Dodamsambong, and Seokmun. These areas were visited many times by numerous scholars during the Joseon Period (1392-1910), and contain many historically and culturally important relics. There are Giangwiseok on Mt. Sobaeksan, Mt. Geumsusan, and Mt. Doraksan and clear water flows through numerous falls in the valleys.



Chungju Lake

Chungjuho is a multi-purpose lake made by a river dam. This large lake is very clean and well-preserved. At the Chungju Dam Ferry Dock, ferries depart to follow the waterways of Chungjuho Lake. The ferry travels to Oksunbong, Gudambong, and Manhakcheonbong Peaks, Choga Rock, Whale Rock, Hyeonhakbong, Onodong, Sinseonbong, Gangseondae, Beodeulbong, Oseongam, Seolmabong, Jebibong, and Dumusan to reach its final destination at Sindanyang Dock. When the ferry draws near Cheongpung Ferry Dock, you can see the second highest water fountain in Asia.



Gosu Cave

The Gosu Cave is a huge limestone cave near Danyang (North Chungcheong Province), South Korea formed over 450 million years ago. It is among the best known natural caves in Korea, called the "underground palace" because of its breathtaking natural beauty. Gosu Cave is listed as the country's "Natural Monument No. 256". The cave, 1,300m/4,264 ft deep, is inhabited by 25 species of insects and animals. About 120 different stalactites and stalagmites are found here. Some of the formations resemble animals or human figures, such as Lion Rock, Octopus Rock, Eagle Rock, and even the Virgin Mary Rock. While it has an entire length of 5.4 km/17,716 ft, visitors are limited to exploring up to 1.7 km/5,577 ft of the cave.



Muryeong Royal Tomb

The Tomb of King Muryeong, also known as Songsan-ri Tomb No. 7, is the ancient tumulus of King Muryeong, who ruled the Baekje Kingdom from 501 to 523, and his queen. The rarity of intact Baekje tombs makes this one of the major archaeological discoveries in Korea and a crucial source for the understanding of Baekje, one of the Three Kingdoms (Kim 1973, 1986; Kim and Pearson 1977).

The tomb is located in present-day Gongju in Chungcheongnam-do, South Korea. It is Korean Historic Site No.13. King Muryeong's Tomb is also registered on the South Korean government's tentative list of World Heritage Sites.



The Independence Hall of Korea

The Independence Hall of Korea displays Korean historical documents and relics from the past to the present, focusing on the independence movements of the Japanese Colonial Period. Originally the interim Government Building of Korea in China, the building was brought over to Korea after the nation was liberated from Japanese colonial rule on August 15, 1945. The Independence Hall officially opened on the anniversary of Independence Day on August 15, 1987 and now boasts seven exhibition halls, the Circle Vision Theater, and other facilities commemorating Korea's struggle for freedom.



Daecheon Beach

Daecheon Beach is located on Korea's west coast in Chungcheongnam-do Province. Clamshells blend into the white sands of this beach that stretches 3.5 km. No matter if it's high or low the tide, visitors can enjoy the waters anytime. A cruise boat sails in the waters off Daecheon Beach, offering visitors a view of white pebbles that line the ocean floor. This spot has been a popular tourist destination for quite some time and the facilities are well made. Cultural points of interest include Jogak (sculpture) Park and Dol (stone) Park. Most people come to this beach to cover their bodies in the thick, mineral-rich mud. The therapeutic treatment is known to improve the look of skin and is even said to help those suffering from skin disorders.



Gongju Hanok Village

Gongju is called the 'museum having no roof' as it is full of various historical sites from the Baekje period. Located between the Royal Tomb of King Muryeong and Gongju National Museum, Gongju Hanok Village is comprised of new-style Korean houses combining new elements with the unique ambience of traditional Korean houses with underfloor heating, a pavilion and various hands-on program to learn about the history of Baekje.



Boryeong Mud Festival

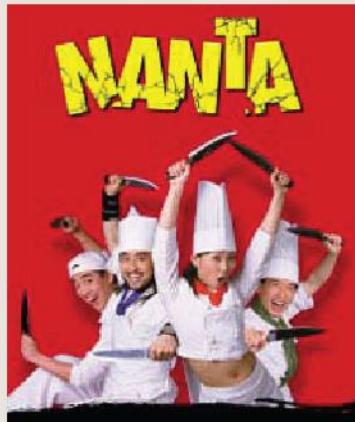
Of the numerous festivals in Korea, Boryeong Mud Festival attracts the largest number of international visitors. During the festival period, tourists flock to the area to experience the benefits of Boryeong's mud while having a blast. Fully immersed in both the mud and the festival's great atmosphere, visitors enjoy mud wrestling, mud sliding and even swimming in the giant mud bath. Visitors feeling particularly energetic can try the marine mud-training course, while those looking for something more relaxing can enjoy the mud massage zone. In the evening, music and fireworks continue the party going at the beach.



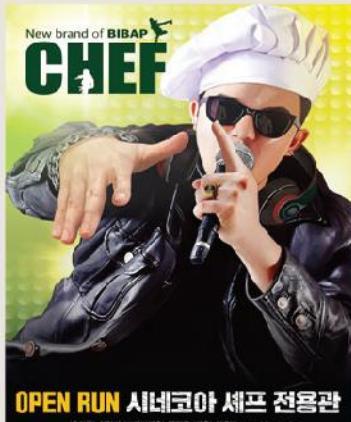
Rock-carved Buddha Triad in Yonghyeon-ri, Seosan

Seosan Maaesamjonbul (Rock-Carved Buddha Triad) is carved into a huge rock cliff at the entrance to Bowonsa Temple at Gayasan Mountain. The Rock-Carved Buddha was discovered in 1958, and is considered the oldest and one of the most outstanding Buddha rock carvings in Korea. Standing Buddha stands in the center, the cross-legged Buddha is to the right, and Standing Bodhisattva is on the left. The main Buddha, Yearaeipsang (Standing Buddha) is 2.8m high.

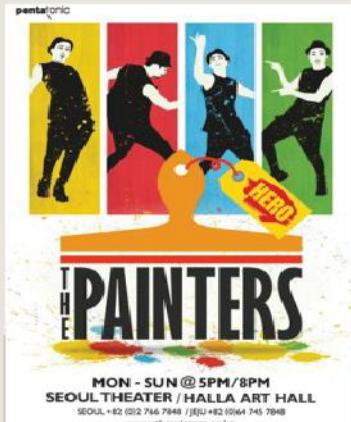
Performance



NANTA



THE CHEF



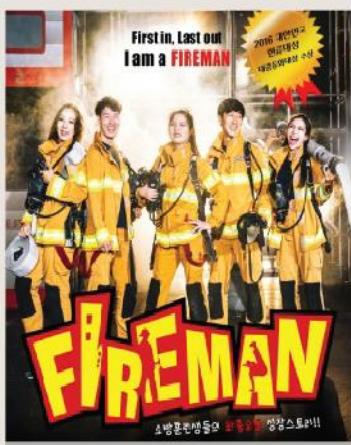
THE PAINTERS HERO



The PALACE:
Tale of Jang Noksu



JUMP



FIREMAN



KOREAN HOUSE



FANTASTIC

Team Building



Archery Experience



Learning Janggu



Making Rice Cake



Making Korean Traditional Mask



Making Korean Traditional Liquor



Fishing Smelt



Making Kimchi



Rail Bike Activity



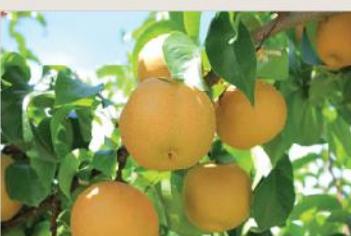
Strawberry Picking



Persimmon Picking



Apple Picking



Pear Picking

Festival

Spring: March – May			Busan International Dance Festival (BIDF) July
	Jindo Miracle Sea Road Festival March		Busan International Rock Festival July
	Jeju Fire Festival March		Pohang International Fireworks Festival Late July
	Gwangyang Maehwa (Plum Blossom) Festival Mid March		Jecheon International Music & Film Festival August
Autumn: September - October			
	Jinhae Cherry blossom festival Early April		Muju Firefly Festival Early Sep
	Flowers Festival at The Garden of Morning Calm April - October		Chungju World Martial Arts Festival Early Sep
	International Flower exhibition Goyang Korea April - May		Andong Mask Dance Festival September - October
	Taean Tulip Festival April - May		Busan International Film Festival (BIFF) October
	Hapcheon Hwangmaesan royal Azalea Festival April - May		Geumsan Ginseng Festival October
	Lotus Lantern Festival Early May		Busan Fireworks Festival (BFF) Late October
	Haeundae Sand Festival May		
	Damyang Bamboo Festival May		
Summer: June – August			Lighting Festival at The Garden of Morning Calm December - March
	Chuncheon International Mime Festival May - June		Hwacheon Sancheoneo (Mountain Trout) Ice Festival January - February
	Bucheon International Fantastic Film Festival June - July		Inje Icefish Festival January - February
	Boryeong Mud Festival July		Daegwallyeong Snow Festival January

Korean Food



Bibimbap

Bibimbap (비빔밥, Korean pronunciation: [bibimbap], sometimes anglicized bi bim bap or bi bim bop) is a signature Korean dish. The word literally means "mixed rice". Bibimbap is served as a bowl of warm white rice topped with namul (sautéed and seasoned vegetables) and gochujang (chili pepper paste), soy sauce, or doenjang, a fermented soybean paste. A raw or fried egg and sliced meat (usually beef) are common additions. The hot dish is stirred together thoroughly just before eating.



Bulgogi

Bulgogi, literally "fire meat", is a Korean-style grilled dish made of thin, marinated slices of beef or pork grilled on a barbecue or on a stove-top griddle. It is also often stir-fried in a pan in home cooking. Sirloin, rib eye or brisket are frequently used cuts of beef for the dish. Bulgogi is served in barbecue restaurants in Korea, and there are bulgogi-flavoured fast-food hamburgers sold at many South Korean fast-food restaurants. The hamburger patty is marinated in bulgogi sauce and served with lettuce, tomato, onion, and sometimes cheese.



Grilled Short Rib Patties

Tteok-galbi (grilled short rib patties) was a royal beef dish once enjoyed by kings. Its name comes from its similarity in appearance to steamed rice cakes. One story has it that as palatable as Sogalbi-gui (grilled beef short ribs) is, it was not befitting for kings to bite off the meat from the ribs and, hence, Tteok-galbi was born. It is a dish that is easier to eat, although not necessarily easier on the chef. Royal Cuisine Learned from Court Ladies and Exiled Nobilities Koreans love their Galbi. However, it is not easy for children or the elderly with weak teeth to pull the meat off the bones. In this case, Tteok-galbi is a perfect alternative.



Chicken Ginseng Soup

Samgye-tang or ginseng chicken soup, consists primarily of a whole young chicken, filled with garlic, rice, jujube, and ginseng. Samgyetang is a warm soup for hot summer days.

Some specialty restaurants in South Korea serve nothing but samgyetang, having gained local popularity through their special recipes for the dish, which are often kept as secrets.



Korean Table Set



Korean Barbecue



Tteokbokki

Halal Food



HALAL BULGOGI



HALAL GINSENG CHICKEN SOUP



HALAL CHICKEN HOT PLATE



HALAL CHICKEN HOT PLATE



HALAL HAMBURGER



HALAL PIZZA



KINTEX

As the largest exhibition center in Korea, KINTEX (Korea International Exhibition Center) has 10 exhibition halls that span 108,556m² and 40 meeting rooms that cover 13,303m². Since its opening in April 2005, KINTEX has undergone two of three scheduled expansions. September of 2011 marked the completion of the second expansion, adding 53,975m² of exhibition space to the world-class meeting facilities, and reinforcing KINTEX's position at the forefront of globalization and economic development in Korea.



COEX

COEX Mall is the largest underground shopping center in Asia. It is located in the basement of the Korea World Trade Center, located in Samseong-dong in the Gangnam-gu area of Seoul. The colossal shopping center stretches from Samseong station (subway line 2) in the south all the way to Bongeunsa temple in the north, and is considered to be the best shopping and entertainment complex in the area.

Along the main route, visitors will find the Lake food court with 16 restaurants (Korean, Chinese, Japanese and Western-style), the event court (where concerts and performances are staged), the Bandi & Luni's bookstore (where you can find English books on Korean culture and history), and plenty of brand name stores. Visitors can find major international brands of leisure and sports clothing in a section of COEX mall that is operated by Hyundai Department Store.



BEXCO

BEXCO (92,761m²) is a large international exhibition/convention center with eight floors (1BF-7F). It offers spacious exhibition halls as large as three football fields combined, multi-purpose halls, and outdoor exhibition halls. Equipped with advanced equipment, the convention center is ideal for holding international exhibitions, meetings, concerts, or sporting events.

Events in BEXCO include Group Drawings for the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea-Japan, 2003 ICCA Annual Conference, 2004 ITU Asia, and 2005 APEC Summit. In addition to outstanding facilities, BEXCO offers comprehensive service packages linking business, marketing, and tourism.



Songdo Convensia

Over 54,000m², Songdo Convensia is a state-of-the-art convention center with five spacious floors. It is capable of hosting 450 exhibition booths, various exhibition events, and performances. Meeting rooms are equipped with advance information technology such as wireless internet, voice-operated cameras, and LCD projectors. The convention center can house over 2,000 visitors and provides excellent services and amenities for various banquets, family events, weddings, and more.



ICC(International Convention Center) Jeju

ICC (International Convention Center), located in Jungmun Resort, was opened on March 22, 2003. Tarna Hall has a maximum capacity of 4,300 people. Meetings of up to 660 people may be held in Halla Hall - assemblies, banquets, lectures, movie presentations and other types of events. Sanda Hall can handle 300 people and is divisible. There is also Event Hall which is capable of holding 2,450 people. These halls are flexible and can be arranged for different sizes and types of conferences, performances or other events.



High 1 Convention Hotel

Located in Jeongseon, Gangwon Province, the High 1 Ski Resort is a great vacation spot for families as well as a top resort for advanced skiers. Several beginner slopes are located right next to the intermediate and advanced slopes, letting skiers of varying levels ski together. The High 1 Ski Resort is Korea's most environmentally friendly resort and many of the native trees have been well-preserved. Resort planners hope to develop an all-season ecological tourist attraction, showcasing the region's beautiful wild flowers throughout spring, summer and fall.



DDP

Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP) is a blend of traditional buildings, relics and cutting-edge modern multicultural facilities.

Seoul Fortress, Igansumun Water Gate (floodgate channeling water from Namsan Mountain to Cheonggyecheon Stream and Seoul Fortress), Dongdaemun History Hall, the Dongdaemun Excavation Site, Dongdaemun Sports Memorial Hall, Event Hall, and Design Gallery can all be found at the DDP.



Gyeongju Hwabaek Convention Center



Alpensia Convention



63 Convention



Floating Island Convention



E-Land Cruise

Accommodation

(CLASS : SDL - SUPER DELUXE / DLX - DELUXE / 1st - FIRST / GOOD - RESORT & RESIDENCE)

CLASS	HOTEL NAME	ADDRESS	WEBSITE
Accommodation			
SEOUL			
SDL	Four Seasons Hotel Seoul	97 Saemunan-Ro, Jongno-Gu, Seoul	https://www.fourseasons.com/seoul/
SDL	Park Hyatt Seoul	606, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul	http://seoul.park.hyatt.com/
SDL	The Shilla Seoul	249 Dongho-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul	https://www.shillahotels.com/
SDL	The Westin Chosun Seoul	106, Sogong-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul	https://twc.echosunhotel.com/
SDL	Signiel Seoul	300 Olympic-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul	https://www.lottehotel.com/seoul-signiel/
SDL	Lotte Hotel Seoul	30, Eulji-Ro, Jung-Gu, Seoul	https://www.lottehotel.com/seoul-hotel/
SDL	Conrad Seoul	10 Gukjegeumyung-ro(Yeouido) Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul	http://www.conradseoul.co.kr/
SDL	Intercontinental Seoul Coex	524, Bongeunsa-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul	https://seoul.intercontinental.com/iccoex/
SDL	Grand Intercontinental Seoul Parnas	521, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul	https://seoul.intercontinental.com/grandiparnas/
SDL	Novotel Ambassador Yongsan	83 Cheongpa-ro 20-gil, Hangangno 3-ga, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	https://www.ambatel.com/novotel/yongsan/
SDL	Novotel Ambassador Seoul Gangnam	130, Bongeunsa-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul	https://novotel.ambatel.com/gangnam
SDL	Grand Ambassador Seoul	287, Dongho-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul	https://grand.ambatel.com
DLX	Glad Hotel Yeouido	16, Ulsadang-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul	http://www.glad-hotels.com/
DLX	Ramada Seoul	112-5, Samseongdong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul	http://www.ramadaseoul.co.kr/
DLX	Fraser Place Namdaemun Seoul	58, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul	http://www.fpsn.co.kr/
DLX	Fraser Place Central Seoul	78, Tongil-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul	http://www.fpcs.co.kr/
DLX	Ibis Styles Ambassador Yongsan	83 Cheongpa-ro 20-gil, Hangangno 3-ga, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	https://www.ambatel.com/ibisstyles/yongsan/
DLX	Center Mark Hotel Seoul	38 Street-5 Insa-Dong, Jongno-Gu, Seoul	http://www.centermarkhotel.com/
1st	Ibis Ambassador Seoul Insadong	31, Samil-daero 30-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul	https://ibis.ambatel.com/insadong
1st	Aventree Hotel Jongno	65-1, Gyeonji-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul	http://www.aventreehotel.com/
1st	Ibis Styles Ambassador Myeongdong	302, Samil-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul	https://www.ambatel.com/ibisstyles/myeongdong/
1st	Hotel the Designers Samseong	7 Teheran-ro 79-gil, Samseong-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul	http://hotelthedesigners.com/samseong/
GANGWON PROVINCE			
SDL	Intercontinental Alpensia Pyeongchang Resort	325, Solbong-ro, Daegwallyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	http://www.alpensiaresort.co.kr/
SDL	Gangwon Land & High 1 Hotel	265 high1-gil, Jeongsun-kun, Gangwon-do	http://kangwonland.high1.com/
DLX	The Class 300 Hotel	3915 Donghae-daero, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do	http://www.theclass300.com/
DLX	Ramada Gangwon Sokcho	105, Daepohanghuimang-gil, Sokcho, Gangwon-do	https://www.ramadasc.co.kr/
1st	Daemyung Resort Seorak	403-1 Wonam-ri, Goseong-gun, Gangwon-do	http://www.daemyungresort.com/
1st	Hanwha Resort Seorak	24-1 Jangsadong, Sokcho, Gangwon-do	http://www.hanwharesort.co.kr/
JEJU ISLAND			
SDL	Lotte Hotel Jeju	35, Jungmungwangwang-ro 72beon-gil, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	https://www.lottehotel.com/jeju-hotel
SDL	The Shilla Jeju	75, Jungmungwangwang-ro, 72-gil, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	http://www.shilla.net/jeju
DLX	Utop Ubless Jeju	502, Johamhaean-ro, Jocheon-eup, Jocheon, Jeju-do	https://www.utophotel.com/
DLX	Ramada by Wyndham Jeju Hamdeok	470 Shinbuk-ro Jochen-eup, Jeju-si, Jeju-do	http://www.ramadajejuhamdeok.co.kr/
1st	Hana Hotel	53, Jungmungwangwang-ro 72beon-gil, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do	http://www.hotelhana.co.kr/main/
INCHEON			
SDL	Grand Hyatt Incheon	208 Yeongjonghaeannam-ro, 321 Beon-gil, Jung-gu, Incheon	http://incheon.grand.hyatt.com/
SDL	Paradise Hotel Incheon	Hang-dong 1-ga, Jung-gu, Incheon	http://incheon.paradisehotel.co.kr/
SDL	Gyeongwonjae Ambassador Incheon	200 Technopark-ro, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon	http://www.gyeongwonjae.com/
DLX	Holiday Inn Incheon Songdo	251 Incheon Tower-daero, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon	https://www.incheonsongdo.holidayinn.com/
BUSAN			
SDL	Lotte Hotel Busan	772, Gaya-daero, Busanjin-gu, Busan	https://www.lottehotel.com/busan-hotel/
SDL	Paradise Hotel Busan	1408-5, Joong-Dong, Haeundae-Gu, Busan	https://www.busanparadisehotel.co.kr
SDL	Park Hyatt Busan	51, Marine City 1-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan	http://busan.park.hyatt.com/
DLX	Haeundae Grand Hotel	Haeundae-Beach Road 217, Haeundae-gu, Busan	http://www.haeundaegrandhotel.com/
DLX	Haeundae Centum Hotel	20, Centum 3-ro (U-dong), Haeundae-gu, Busan	http://www.ecentumhotel.com
1st	Ramada Encore Haeundae	9, Gunam-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan	http://www.ramadaencorehaeundae.com/
GYEONBUK PROVINCE			
SDL	Hilton Gyeongju	484-7, Bomun-ro, Gyeongju	http://www.hiltongyeongju.co.kr/
DLX	Commodore Hotel Gyeongju	422, Bomun-ro, Gyeongju-si	http://www.commodorehotel.co.kr/
DLX	The-K Hotel Gyeongju	45, Exporo, Gyeongju-si	http://www.thek-hotel.co.kr/e_gyeongju/
1st	GG Tourist Hotel Gyeongju	Taejong-ro 699beon-gil 3, Gyeongju-si	http://www.gghotel.co.kr/
1st	Daemyung Resort	400-1 Shinpyeong-dong, Gyeongju-si	http://www.daemyungresort.com/

Program

"Land of the Morning Calm," "Dynamic Korea," and "Harmony of History and Modernity" 'Country of K-POP'! As these popular phrases well attest, Korea is truly a colorful place filled with sites to see and experience. Although 6-7 days may not be sufficient time to fully know and experience Korea, Jane DMC Korea has developed several itineraries that include many of the "must-see" sites in the country and destinations to truly experience Korea with the limited time & budget.

» FIT Products (General)

Visual Korea (4N5D)

Day	Itinerary
Day1	ICN arrival > Transfer to Chuncheon: Nami Island, Petite France > Transfer to Sokcho
Day2	Mt. Sorak: Gwongeumsung Fortress By Cable Car, Shinheung Temple, The Great Bronze Buddha Statue > Ski Resort
Day3	Sea Train or Samcheok Ocean Railbike riding > Everland Theme Park > Transfer to Seoul > Free shopping at Dongdaemung Market
Day4	Full day Seoul City tour: Gyeongbok Palace, National Folk Museum, The President Blue House, Bukchon Hanok Village, Ginseng Shop, Cosmetic Shop, Kimchi making & hanbok experience, Free shopping at Myeongdong Street
Day5	Seoul / Departure

Beautiful Korea (6N7D)

Day	Itinerary
Day1	ICN arrival > Gimpo airport > Jeju Island: Dragon Head Rock, Mysterious Road, Trick Eye & Ice Museum
Day2	Full day Jeju tour: Seongsan Sunrise Peak, Seopjikoji Coast, Seongup Folk Village, Cheonjiyeon Waterfall, Jusangjeolli Cliff, O'sullok Tea Museum
Day3	Jeju Island > Gimpo airport > Transfer To Chuncheon: Nami Island, Strawberry picking at a farm > Transfer To Sokcho
Day4	Mt. Sorak: Gwongeumsung Fortress By Cable Car, Shinheung Temple, The Great Bronze Buddha Statue > Ski Resort
Day5	Sea Train or Samcheok Ocean Railbike riding > Everland Theme Park > Transfer to Seoul > Free shopping at Dongdaemung Market
Day6	Full day Seoul City tour: Gyeongbok Palace, National Folk Museum, The President Blue House, Bukchon Hanok Village, Ginseng Shop, Cosmetic Shop, Kimchi making & hanbok experience, Free shopping at Myeongdong Street
Day7	Seoul / Departure

Diverse Korea (6N7D)

Day	Itinerary
Day1	ICN arrival > Gimpo airport > Jeju Island: Dragon Head Rock, Mysterious Road, Trick Eye & Ice Museum
Day2	Full day Jeju tour: Seongsan Sunrise Peak, Seopjikoji Coast, Seongup Folk Village, Cheonjiyeon Waterfall, Jusangjeolli Cliff, O'sullok Tea Museum
Day3	Jeju Island > Busan airport > Busan City tour: Haedong Yonggungsa Temple, Yongdusan Busan Tower, Gamcheon Cultural Village, Diy Fish Cake Experience, Haeundae Beach
Day4	Busan > Gyeongju: Bulguksa Temple, Seokguram Grotto (Unesco Heritage Site), Gyeongju historical city center, Gyochn Village
Day5	Gyeongju > Transfer to Seoul > Gyeongbok Palace, National Folk Museum, The President Blue House, Bukchon Hanok Village, non-verbal performance "Nanta Show"
Day6	Full day Seoul City tour: Namsan Hanok Village, N Seoul Tower, Kimchi making & hanbok experience, Free shopping at Myeongdong Street & at Dongdaemung Market
Day7	Seoul / Departure

Wellness Korea (4N5D)

Day	Itinerary
Day1	ICN arrival > Transfer to Seoul: preparation for Health Check-up
Day2	Seoul: Health Check-Up program, rest, Han River Cruise with City Night View
Day3	Full day Seoul City tour: Gyeongbok Palace, National Folk Museum, The President Blue House, Bukchon Hanok Village, Cheonggyecheon Stream, N Seoul Tower
Day4	Full day Seoul City tour: Gangnam District, Sinsadong Garosugil Luxury Fashion Street, Spa Program at Sulwhasoo Flagship Store, consultation at Dermatology or Plastic Surgery Clinic, Free shopping at Myeongdong Street
Day5	Seoul / Departure



JaneDMCKorea



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