



Local Currency South Korea's currency is the Won (KRW). It is printed in denominations of 1000, 5000 and 10,000. Coins are in denominations of KRW 10, 50 and 100.

Foreign currency and Traveler Checks can be exchanged at any bank. Major credit cards are commonly accepted. ATMs are generally available throughout major metropolitan areas.

Internet Facilities If you are interested in finding an internet café, look for signs that say "PC Bang". There are two cafes close to the port.

Jjang PC Bang: (064) 723-6203 • Sara PC Bang: (064) 758-1660

Tourist Information Police: 112
Medical Emergency: 129
English Directory Assistance: 00794
Foreign Tourist Information: 1330

Transportation **Car Rental:** There are a number of rental companies on the island. Rates are determined by the model of car and the number of hours used. Mileage may also affect the rate. Cars with drivers are also available for hire. Rentals are available at the port by calling: (064) 712-9353

- In order to secure a car it is necessary to:
- Be a minimum of 21 years of age.
 - Have at least 1 year of driving experience.
 - Show an international driver's license.
 - Show your state / national issued driver's license.
 - Show a valid passport.

Bicycle Rental: Bikes are available for rent on the island. The main road that circles the island, Highway 12, has a bike path along side. Many sections of the path are very good. Some sections are not as good and local drivers have a reputation of being a bit impatient with bikes on the road. Some parts of the island have many hills.

If you do decide to rent a bike, check closely with the rental facility and get their advice on the best route to take.

Useful Words

Good morning	Joh-oon achim imnida
Good afternoon	Joh-oon O-hoo imnida
Please	Chebal
Thank you very much	Mau kamsa hamnida
I am sorry	Mian hamnida
I don't speak Korean	Nanun hankuck mareul mottamnida

This information has been compiled for the convenience of our guests and is intended solely for that purpose. While we work to ensure that the information contained herein is correct, we cannot accept responsibility for any changes that may have taken place since printing.

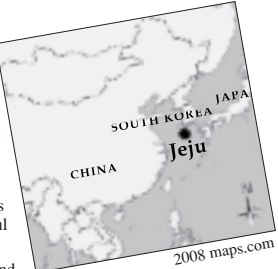
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Jeju Island Korea

Port Explorer

General Information

Approximately 80 million years ago, give or take a million, a volcano now called Hallasan rose out of the East China Sea and soon began its violent eruption. Great rivers of molten lava flowed from Hallasan until the volcano created the island we know today as Jeju (Cheju-do). Just 60 miles off the southwest coast of the mainland, Jeju is Korea's largest island paradise.



Hallasan, together with its 350 satellite volcanoes, is now dormant. Its last eruption was over 800 years ago. Dormant or not it is Korea's highest mountain and rises over 6,000 feet above sea level to dominate the beautiful island of Jeju.

Wherever you find ancient volcanoes you usually find ancient myths and legends. Jeju is no exception. Due to volcanic activity there are many wondrous caves and tunnels on the island. Legend has it that three god-men appeared from one of the caves and began the first villages on the island. The locals still celebrate the event with a tri-annual festival to honor their forefathers and to show gratitude for the island's prosperity.

With rich volcanic soil Jeju has the widest variety of plants and trees in all of Korea. Groves of swaying palms line the beautiful white sand beaches. Gently rolling hills are blanketed by manicured rows of sweet green tea. Floating in the calm blue waters of the East China Sea...this beautiful island of Jeju has become the romantic honeymoon getaway of Korea.

It was not long ago that Jeju City was little more than a quaint and sleepy seaside town. Today Jeju City is the prosperous and modern capital of Jeju Island, established by the government of Korea as a Special Self-Governing Province.

Once outside of Jeju City the stunning countryside, thatched villages and the warm smiles of the people of Jeju confirm the reputation of the island as a tranquil place where visitors are truly welcomed.

It is said that Jeju is bountiful in three ways and deficient in three others. The island has an abundance of rocks, gentle winds and attractive women but is lacking in paupers, robbers and door locks. This is a nice way of saying that the people of this volcanic island, with its cool ocean breeze and bounty from the sea are hard working, honest and trusting.

In years past the majority of island families earned at least part of their living from the sea. Even today, though not as numerous due to the increases in tourism, the lives of many of the islanders are still linked to the ocean that encircles them. Perhaps the most remarkable and honored of the islanders are the women (men are not allowed) who dive for abalone, sea cucumber, urchin, octopus, slugs, conch and an assortment of other shellfish. These are the "Women of the Sea", the famous "Haenyo", who continue the tradition that has been passed down by their mothers, grandmothers and great-grandmothers for hundreds of years.

The courage and determination of the Haenyo is amazing. Free-diving with just a single breath of air, these incredible women descend to depths of nearly 70 ft. (almost 4 atmospheres) for 3-4 minutes at a time. Stinging jellyfish, sharp coral, shifting rock formations, sharks, powerful currents and immense pressure upon the lungs all combine to make this an extremely dangerous occupation.

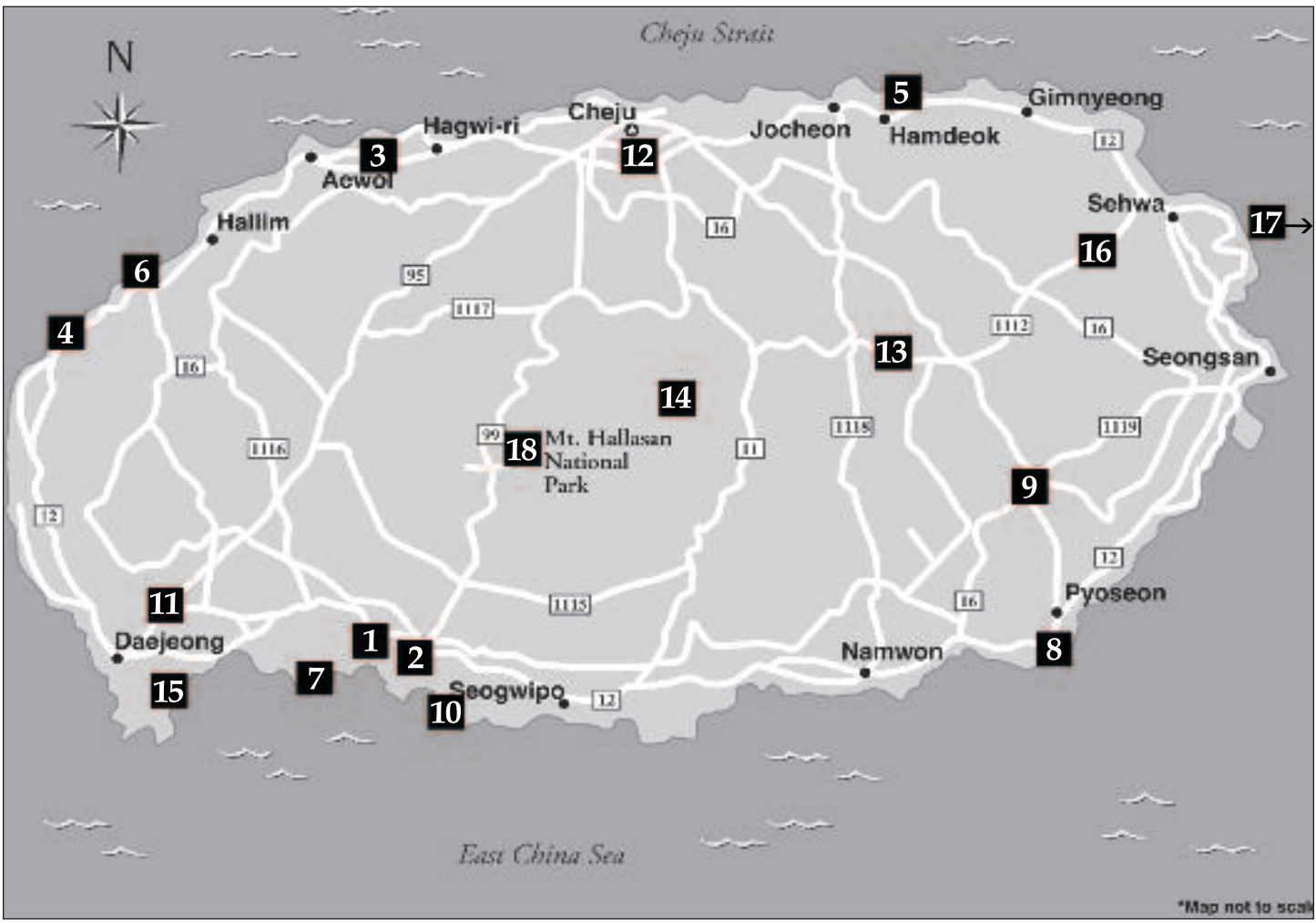
As late as the 1950's there were over 30,000 Haenyo. Today more than half of the women are over 60 years old and some of them have continued to dive well into their seventies. They are obviously strong in body and spirit. So remarkable are they that as far back as 1653 a Dutch sailor by the name of Hendrick Hamel, who had been shipwrecked and marooned on Jeju, wrote of the Haenyo's daring exploits in his journal that was later published upon his return to Holland.

Unfortunately the days of the Haenyo seem to be numbered. Today the young women of Jeju are afforded the benefits of a good education thanks to the determination of their mothers who seek, in a modern society, enhanced and less dangerous opportunities for their daughters.

The "Women of the Sea", the Haenyo, are the true pearls to be found in the waters of the island of Jeju.



Places of Interest



1 The Yeomiji Botanical Garden is certainly one of the finest in all of Asia, if not the world. In addition to the astounding beauty of the garden and arboretum's collection of 1,700 plants, trees and flowers, the Yeomiji Botanical Garden has nurtured a cooperative relationship with over 150 botanical conservatories spanning 130 countries in their effort to preserve and reinstate to the wild more than 2,000 species of rare and endangered plants. The marvelous arboretum is divided into French, Japanese, Italian and Korean style gardens.

2 Cheonjeyeon Waterfall is one of the three largest waterfalls on Jeju. It is referred to by the islanders as "The Fountain of God". Surrounded by natural plant growth, the waters flow from the mouth of a large cave. The two other main waterfalls on Jeju are the beautiful **Cheonjiyeon** and **Jeongbang**. Located close to the village of Seogwip, Jeongbang is unique as it cascades from over 20 meters down the cliffs directly into the sea.

3 Ilju Road is the coastal highway of Jeju and circles the entire island. The road provides a fantastic opportunity for visitors to explore and enjoy the many natural wonders of the island. The road is well paved with popular sites clearly marked. Do not worry about getting lost. You are on an island and anyone from the local community will be happy to point out directions on your map. When you get hungry and ready for refreshment there are many good roadside cafes that serve fresh seafood.

4 Hallim Park is a peaceful garden overlooking the ocean and Biyangdo Island. Established in 1971, the park is rich in tropical and sub-tropical plants that cover different areas such as the Water Garden, the Stone and Bonsai Garden and the beautiful Palm Tree Road. Some additional attractions include the Caves of Hyeopjaeul and Ssangyonggul, a special amusement area for children and an interesting cultural village.

*Map not to scale
2008 maps.com



5 Hamdeok Beach, located near Hallim Park, is a wonderful family beach with calm clear water, clean white sand and swaying pine trees providing shade. There are cafés close by that serve snacks, light lunches and cool drinks. The beach has restrooms, showers and dressing rooms available that help make a day at this beach a pleasant experience.

6 Hyeopjae Beach, another of the island’s great family beaches, is located just west of Jeju City close to Hallim Park. Together with clean white sand dotted with seashells, the area also has beautiful rock formations, cliffs and mysterious caves.

7 Jungmun Beach is located in the town of Seogwipo in the **Jungmun Tourist Park**. This large and beautiful beach is a mix of soft white, red and black sand. There are cold fresh-water springs, towering cliffs and the famous Haesikgul cave that are all fun to explore

8 Jeju Folk Village is a very interesting reconstruction of the ancient architectural styles and cultural life of the people of Jeju. Many of the authentic buildings and artifacts that help to depict everyday life are over 300 years old. They have all been brought to this site from throughout the island and meticulously rebuilt. The island’s three main styles of architecture are represented: The Mountain Village from the high elevations, the Hill Country Village from the central lands and the costal Fishing Village.

9 The Seongeup Folk Village is located near the town of Seongeup at the base of Mount Hallasan. Once the capital of Jeju during the Koryo Dynasty this wonderfully preserved mountain village displays thatched homes, schools, places of local government and ruins of an ancient fortress along with countless artifacts that were used by the community of that period. The village is an interesting look back into the history and way of life of the people of Jeju.

10 The Jusangjeolli Cliffs with their towering pillars and amazing rock formations date back 100,000 years and are the result of the island’s volcanic activity as molten lava reached the ocean. Along the southern coast of Jeju, the cliffs are over a mile long and rise almost 70 feet up from the sea.

11 The Kim Residence is the historically preserved home of Cheong-hi Kim, a high ranking government official who, during the Chosun Dynasty in 1840, was banished from the mainland to Jeju. Kim was a renowned scholar of Confucian, a gifted calligrapher and artist. Kim lived, studied, worked and taught from this home for eight years until the King lifted his exile. The home has been meticulously maintained with many of Kim’s personal possessions on display.

12 The Samseonghyeol Caves are the legendary site where the founders of Jeju’s people and culture are said to have come up out of the earth. In 1526 King Chungjong built the beautiful entrance to the caves and established the festivals of thanksgiving that the people of Jeju still observed today.

13 The Sangumburi Crater is located in the eastern area of Jeju. It was formed as a result of an earlier and extremely rapid eruption of this now extinct volcano. Over 300 feet deep and a mile in circumference, the area surrounding the crater is a botanist’s treasure trove of rare and exotic plants. Visitors are welcomed to walk the well manicured paths that circle the crater’s rim.

14 Seongpanak, is the largest of the over 300 satellite volcanoes that encircle the great Hallasan Volcano. Climbing nearly 4,000 feet into the sky, this beautiful volcano has some of the most popular and effortless walking trails on the island. Hikers well enjoy trekking through the mountain’s dense forests filled with waterfalls and rare plant life.

15 Yongmeori Cliffs are located in the town of Seogwipo where the mountains and the ocean come together. Below the cliffs are the wonderful Yongmeori Beach and the interesting rock formation of Sanbansan known as the Dragon’s Head. This is the site where the Dutch sailor Hendrick Hamel and 36 survivors of 64 men from the shipwrecked “Sparrow Hawk” washed ashore in 1653 as the first westerners to set foot on Jeju. The people of Jeju Island still have a small monument erected to Hamel and his crew.

16 The Bijarim Forest is another of Jeju’s best hiking areas. The thick forest is home to close to 3,000 Bija trees, most of which are 4-500 years old. The great tree in the middle of the forest is said to be 800 years old, the oldest surviving tree on the island. Together with the Bija trees the forest also has many rare and beautiful orchids.

17 Udo Island is located off the eastern tip of Jeju. A small island, just 10 miles in circumference, it has a population of 1,500 people, the majority of whom make their living from farming and the sea. It is a peaceful island with cobblestone streets and spectacular views looking back towards the main island of Jeju. The easiest and best way to explore Udo Island is by renting a bike.

18 Hallasan Volcano National Park is the highest mountain in Korea, the majestic centerpiece, the representative heart and soul, the force of nature that over 1 million years ago brought forth the island of Jeju. Climbing over 6,000 feet above sea level, visible from anywhere on the island, with its rim often covered in clouds, Hallasan has been designated as one of Korea’s National Monuments. Due to the volcano’s great height there is an amazing variety of birds, reptiles, plants and wildlife that change with the different temperature ranges. Scientists from around the world come to study and research the biologically and botanically rich mountainside. Inside the volcano’s crater is the crystal clear Baekrokdam Lake. The park has wonderful hiking trails to accommodate visitors.



History

Archeologists have discovered evidence to suggest that the island of Jeju has been inhabited as far back 500,000 years, to the mid Paleolithic period, commonly referred to as the Stone Age. Tools, bones and fragments of artifacts have been discovered in some of the many large caves that are found throughout the island. Over 100 dolmens (ancient burial tombs exemplified by the use of large stone slabs) that date back to the Bronze Age (3,500 BC) have also been discovered throughout Jeju.

The traditional oral folklore of the island tells the story of three men who came out of the Samseonghyeol caves and established the first settlements on Jeju. Descendants of one of these men, by the name of Ko-ulla, are in the official palace records of the Silla Dynasty (southeast Korea 57 BC - 930 AD) as having been granted audience to the King. Records also show that the people of Jeju traded with mainland Korea’s famous Three Kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekche and Silla) as well as China’s Han Dynasty beginning as far back as 210 BC.

Korea’s Silla Dynasty was followed by the Koryo Dynasty (900 - 1400 AD) and with it came the control of the island of Jeju. It seems clear from historical records that even though officially controlled from the Korean mainland by one ruling dynasty or another, a great deal of autonomy and self governance had always been given to the people of Jeju. Korea’s dynastic kings had more with which to concern themselves than a small peaceful island which in and of itself held little or no intrinsic value.

By 1270 AD Korea had been invaded from the north and conquered by the Mongols. Jeju once again changed hands as the island was put to good use with the grazing and breeding of Mongol horses. Today the equine descendants of the first imported Mongolian ponies are extremely popular, highly prized and can still be found on Jeju.

Today the island of Jeju is a warm and inviting getaway where the people will make you feel welcome and the spectacular beaches and mountains will make you wonder what took you so long.



Shore Excursions

To make the most of your visit to Jeju and surrounding areas we suggest you take one of our organized Shore Excursions. For information concerning tour content and pricing, consult your Shore Excursion Brochure or contact the Shore Excursion Desk.

- When going ashore, guests are advised to take with them only the items they need and to secure any valuables.
- If you are planning to visit a temple or shrine be sure to dress modestly and respectfully.
- Take plenty of bottled water and sun screen.



Local Customs

Korean social customs are built largely upon 500 years of following Confucius. The good of the family comes first then society at large before the needs of the individual.

Age is highly respected in Korea. For example; as in many western countries, it is expected that the elderly be seated first at a dinner gathering or, if on a bus, for a young person to offer their seat to a senior.

Unlike Japan, raising a bowl of rice to the mouth then using chopsticks to scoop it out is not practiced. Bowls stay on the table.

In Korea the public display of affection is not considered socially acceptable.

“Face”, an individual’s self-respect or reputation, is extremely important in Korea. To become visibly angry or to criticize someone in public is to be avoided at all cost. It would cause one to lose face.

Bargaining: If a store has marked prices and most of them do, bargaining is not policy. Most street markets and vendors will bargain. Remember, be polite and do not press too hard to get a better deal.

Tipping: This is not a custom in Korea, but many restaurants will automatically add a 10% service charge.

Local Cuisine:

Korean cuisine is usually very spicy. Being an island Jeju has developed several of their own dishes and adapted various mainland recipes to their own tastes. Some of the country’s favorite and most common dishes are:

Chari-hoi is a small but tasty fish caught locally, similar to a perch. It is usually grilled and served with a mixture of rice and fresh vegetables.

Chonbok-juk is a cross between a creamy soup and risotto that is made with locally caught, very rare and expensive abalone.

Mom-guk is a soup made with the local seaweed that has been seasoned with kimchi and soy paste then boiled with roasted pork bones and onions.

Kimchi is vegetables, usually cabbage, fermented with ginger, garlic and chili pepper.

Pulgogi is thinly sliced and grilled beef that has been marinated in a combination of onion, soy, and ginger and sesame oil.

Jangeo-gui is grilled eel that has been seasoned with sugar, soy and sesame oil.

Dongnae paejon is a pancake that has onions or other vegetables and is eaten with a side dish of seafood.

Kimbab is a mixture of rice and vegetables wrapped in seaweed.

Bibimbab is a combination of rice with egg, vegetables and chili sauce.

Mandu is a tasty spicy meat dumpling.

Patpingsu is a mixture of fresh fruit combined with ice cream and red beans.

Kongnamulbap is rice cooked with bean sprouts and seasoned with sesame salt, garlic, oil and soy.

Yangnyeom Tongdak is sweet and sour chicken that has been slow roasted.

Maeun-tang is a very spicy soup made with leftover fish that is boiled with red pepper paste, vegetables, soy, black pepper, garlic and spicy red bean paste called kochujang.

Gaji namul is egg plant that is seasoned with red pepper powder, soy, sesame oil and seeds, coated with an egg batter and deep fried.

Drink Specialties:

Soju is the national drink of Korea. It was introduced in the 1300’s by the invading Mongols. Made from distilled rice and sweet potatoes, unless you have had it before, chances are slim that it will become one of your favorites. The alcohol content can reach as high as 45% though 20% is most common.

Omegi-sul is locally produced liquor distilled from barely. It has a very high alcohol level and is a favorite of the older generation.

Makkoli is a milky drink distilled from white rice. It packs quite a punch. Moderation is the key...unless you happen to enjoy a terrible hangover.

Cass, OB and **Hite** are the most popular beers in Korea.

Bottled water is recommended.



Shopping Facilities

There are few good deals to be found in Jeju. As the island is a tourist area not known for shopping, variety and selection are limited. There are also a few things to remember;

Few if any of the shop-keepers or vendors speak a language other than Korean.

It is best to exchange your currency at a local bank.

Be extremely careful if you are buying antiques. If the antique is authentic the Korean Cultural Properties Preservation Law restricts the piece from being taken out of the country without special permission from Korea’s Office of Arts and Antiques. A reputable store will inform you of the rules and procedures to follow in order to be able to take your purchase out of the country. If the seller does not give you the necessary information, your antique is probably not authentic.

It is illegal to purchase items that are counterfeit or bootleg. Customs Officers will confiscate all counterfeits and the buyer will be out of luck.

The Jeju Folk Arts Complex is located in the town of Jocheon. The store has a wide selection of locally made arts and crafts that reflect the distinctive culture of the island. Many of the artisans create their pieces here and it is possible for visitors to watch them as they fashion their distinctive works.

Tap-dong Street is the main market and tourist shopping drag of Jeju City. If there is something specific you are looking for, if it can be found on the island, it can probably be found here. Together with the many shops and stores there are a number of fine local restaurants.

Silla Duty Free shop is the major market for tourist. This shop has wide varieties of native arts, crafts and produce such as well known Ginseng and Kimchi.