

## Welcome to Jeju Island, Korea !

You can take a break from body and mind in stunning paradise Jeju surrounded by the crystal-clear coastal waters, and appreciate artworks made by volcanoes.

Besides the magnificent landscape, Jeju is also of great significance in terms of academic research, as there are traces of volcanic activities occurring from 1.8 million years to one thousand years ago in their original states. Recognition of the natural and cultural values of Jeju is demonstrated internationally by the inscription of parts of the island as a UNESCO Man and The Biosphere Reserve (2002) and as the Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes World Heritage Area (2007).



## 6 Conference Outline

### Theme

- Quaternary Environmental Changes and Human Response

### Dates

- 4-8 September, 2017

### Venue

- Lotte City Hotel, Jeju, Korea

### Host

- Korea Association for Quaternary Research (KOQUA)  
- Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources (KIGAM)

## 7 Easy Accessibility



Jeju, Korea  
4-8 September 2017



# QUATERNARY ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AND HUMAN RESPONSE

## 1 The 3<sup>rd</sup> ASQUA Conference, Jeju Island, Korea

KOQUA (Korea Association for Quaternary Research) and KIGAM (Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources) are honored to host the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASQUA (Asian Quaternary Association) conference in Jeju Island, Korea, from 4 to 8 September, 2017.

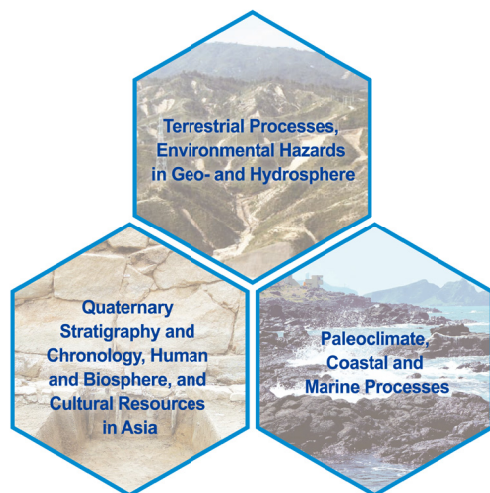
The meeting will offer an opportunity to discuss about "Quaternary environmental changes and human response" and to experience the magnificent artworks made by volcanoes.

ASQUA agreed to initiate in 2007 during the International Symposium on the 50th anniversary of the Japan Association for Quaternary Research (JAQUA). It aims to serve as an important platform for scientific communication and cooperation among the Quaternary scientists from Asia.

The 1st ASQUA Conference was held in Beijing/China, October 19–23, 2009. The 2nd ASQUA Conference, on 9–15 September, 2013 in Ulan-Ude /Russia.

## 2 Conference Theme

The organizing committee of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASQUA conference warmly invites colleagues and friends around the world to join the conference. The theme of the conference is "Quaternary Environment Changes and Human Responses".



## 3 Field Excursion

We will give you an opportunity to observe the fantastic geological landscape of Jeju Island during the field excursion.



### Suweolbong Tuff Ring

Suweolbong is a low-relief mount of pyroclastic deposit located at the western margin of Jeju Island. The mount represents the partly preserved rim beds of a tuff ring, whose vent lies several hundred meters seaward of the present shoreline.



### Sanbongsan Lava Dome and Yongmeori Tuff Ring

Sanbongsan is a gigantic lava dome located in the southwestern margin of Jeju Island, rising 395 m above sea level. And Yongmeori, meaning 'dragonhead', tuff ring consists of three stratal packages that are bounded by a large truncation surface or an extensive erosion surface.



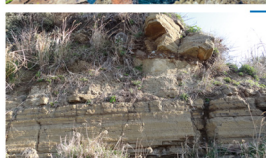
### Biyang Island and Hyupjae Beach

There are two cinder cones around Biyang bog in the center of the island and the part of disappeared cinder cone is remained in the northwest seashore of the island. And Hyupjae Beach is consist of shell sand.



### Columnar Joints at Jungmun

The best exposures of columnar-jointed lavas in Jeju Island are found along the coast of Daepodong where dark gray trachybasalt lava crops out for about 3 km.



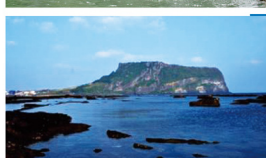
### Seogwipo Formation

The 40m thick exposure of the formation is composed of mainly basaltic volcanoclastic rocks and subordinate amounts of non-volcanic sedimentary layers.



### Cheonjiyeon Waterfall

A 20m deep lake is formed where this 22m high and 12m wide water fall drops down. The formation of sub-tropical forest in the valley are designated as natural monument.



### Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone

Seongsan Ilchulbong, also called 'Sunrise Peak', is an archetypal tuff cone, 179 m high, dominating the eastern seaboard of Jeju Island like a gigantic ancient castle. The tuff cone was produced by a hydrovolcanic eruption upon a shallow seabed about 5 thousand years ago when the sea level was identical to that of the present.

## 4 Conference Schedule

### 4 September, 2017

- Registration at Lotte City Hotel (Jeju Island)
- Ice breaker party

### 5 September, 2017

- Registration at Lotte City Hotel (Jeju Island)
- Opening ceremony and Three Oral Sessions
- Poster Session
- Evening: Conference banquet

### 6 September, 2017

- Morning: Oral sessions and closing ceremony
- Afternoon: Free tours; Museum, City tour, Seongsan, etc.

### 7 September, 2017

- Conference excursion (Hyupjae Cave, lunch, Gosan-Songak Mt., Yongmeori Sites, etc.)
- Evening: Farewell dinner

### 8 September, 2017

- Departure from Jeju Island

## 5 Introduction to KOQUA and KIGAM

### KOQUA (Korea Association for Quaternary Research)

KOQUA was organized in 30 October, 1985, and now established as a non-profit corporation in the field of Quaternary science covering stratigraphy and chronology, terrestrial processes and resources, human ecosystem and cultural resources, paleoclimate change, coastal and marine processes, and so forth.

### KIGAM (Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources)

KIGAM, as co-organizing research institute for the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASQUA, established in 1918 and having 100 years history, aims to lead earth science researches for sustainability and prosperity of future earth, focusing on groundwater resources, geo-environmental hazards, energy and mineral resource development, human interaction and adaptation of geological environments under the global warming.

