

## 1 Suraksan & Buramsan (Mt.) Course

Nowon-gu, Dobong-gu

Length: 18.6km | Duration: 8h 10min | Difficulty: high

This course connects Suraksan Mountain and Buramsan Mountain. You can enjoy "forest bathing," that is, a stroll through the forest. Don't miss out the magnificent view from the observation deck at the quarry. Please bear in mind that the Buramsan Mountain Course overlaps the Buramsan Mountain Trail Course.

**Start** Dobongsan Sta. Exit 2

**1** In front of Seoul Iris Garden Information Center

**2** Royal Azalea Hill

**3** Gongneung-dong Neighborhood Park / Hwarangdae Station Exit 5

**4** Hwarangdae Station Exit 5

**5** Hwarangdae Station Exit 5

**Suraksan (Mt.) 638m**  
The name Suraksan is derived from the shape of water drops falling from a huge rock cliff. Although there are many exposed rocks, it is not very hard to climb. It is one of the four famous mountains in the suburbs of Seoul, along with Bukhansan, Dobongsan and Gwanaksan.

**Buramsan (Mt.) 508m**  
Buramsan was named after the large rock on the mountain top that resembles the Buddha.

**Seoul Iris Garden**  
It is an iris-themed ecological park in Seoul with a total area of 52,417 m<sup>2</sup>. The park is divided into 12 themes to provide citizens with ecological education, recreational activities and resting areas.

**Hangnimsa Temple**  
Hangnimsa Temple is a branch temple of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism, Jogyesa Temple. The great Buddhist priest Wonhyo founded this temple in 671 (11th year of King Munmu of Silla). During the reign of King Gongmin (1351-1374) of the Goryeo Dynasty, monk Hyegeon practiced in this temple.

**Hakdoam Temple**  
In the second year of King Injo's reign (1624) during the Joseon Dynasty, Mugonghwang moved this temple from Buramsan Mountain to its current place. It has sanctuaries such as Grand Buddhist Sanctum and Samsonggak Pavilion. Rock-carved Seated Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva (Tangible Cultural Heritage of Seoul No. 124) that is 22.7 meters high and 7 meters wide stands behind Daegunjeong Hall. It was made in 1622 at the wish of Empress Myeongseong. It is considered to be an outstanding example of a rock-carved Buddha from the late Joseon Dynasty.

## 2 Yongmasan & Ahasan (Mt.) Course

Jungnang-gu, Gwangjin-gu

Length: 12.3km | Duration: 5h 10min | Difficulty: medium

This course connects Mukdongcheon Stream, Mangusan Mountain, Yongmasan Mountain and Ahasan Mountain. It runs along the mountain ridge and has the best views among the Seoul Trail. It is full of historical and cultural resources such as Ahasan Fort and Mangu Cemetery Park.

**Start** Hwarangdae Sta. Exit 5

**1** Sinnae Eoul Park Entrance

**2** In front of the Ahasan Management Office

**3** In front of the Ahasan Management Office

**4** Sagajeong Sta. Exit 4

**5** Gwangnaru Sta. Exit 1

**Yongmasan (Mt.) 348m**  
Yongmasan Mountain is the highest peak on Ahasan Mountain. Along with Ahasan Mountain, it is the end of the Gwangju Mountains that branch from the Baekdudaegan Mountain Range.

**Ahasan (Mt.) 295.7m**  
In the past, Ahasan Mountain was called Namhaengsan Mountain, for it bulged towards the south. Locals also call it Akkisan, Akisan, Ekkesan, or Ekisan Mountain.

**Jungnang Campground**  
Jungnang Campground is an experience park for school and family picnics. It is an ecological learning park with healthy forests and less artificial facilities. It is a cultural park for the youth that features a small-scale outdoor stage.

**Mangu Cemetery Park**  
Mangu Cemetery Park is a cemetery park in the area of Mangusan Mountain. 17 notable people including Han Yong-un, Bang Jeong-hwan and Lee Jung-seob are buried here. The park is also good for strolling and jogging.

**Ahasan (Mt.) Fort**  
Considering the excavated relics and methods of its fortification, the forts in Ahasan Mountain appear to be remains from the Three Kingdoms period. Because of their distribution, the remains are considered to be highly valuable as they identified the situation around the Hangang River during the period of the Three Kingdoms between the late 5th and mid-6th centuries. More of the relics that were excavated here include Goguryeo ruins of building sites, dolneol graves, floor heating, pottery, and iron.

## INDEX MAP

Seoul Trail

Seoul Trail completely encircles Seoul. It consists of eight hiking courses that weave the city's history, culture and ecosystem into a single storyline, in which both domestic and foreign hikers can feel, learn, and experience them.

The Seoul Trail features a forest trail, riverside trail, and village trail. Service facilities, book cafes and rest areas are available for the citizens to take breaks in nature. Hikers can also find traditional temples and historical sites along the way.

It is easy to access the trail via public transportation. It is mostly composed of dirt roads with gentle slopes where anyone can hike safely and comfortably.

The Seoul City Wall Trail is a historical tour course where you can observe the history and culture of the Seoul fortress. It is divided into six sections.

Along the fortress surrounded by Namsan, Inwangsan, Bugaksan, and Naksan Mountain, you can retrace the spirit of our ancestors and feel the history and culture of their times.

## SEUL TRAIL + Seoul City Wall Trail

gil.seoul.go.kr

People and nature go together

**SEUL TRAIL**  
+ Seoul City Wall Trail

Seoul Trail : 8 courses  
Seoul City Wall Trail : 6 courses

Seoul Trail Information Center  
▶ Changpovon (916 Maedul-ro Dobong-gu) 02-779-7902-4  
▶ Maeheon Citizen's Forest (99 Maeheon-ro) 070-4465-7905

발명특허 제1076790호 | 원시식 책자의 제조방법 | 판매지역 02) 516-8881  
Patent No. 1076790 | Manufacturing Method of foldable booklets

## 3 Godeoksan & Ijisan (Mt.) Course

Gangdong-gu, Songpa-gu

Length: 25.6km | Duration: 8h 50min | Difficulty: low

This course includes the Hangang River, Godeoksan Mountain, Ijisan Mountain, Seongnaechon Stream, and Tancheon Stream. Feel the harmony of river, forest, and stream trails, and encounter various sides of Seoul.

**Start** Gwangnaru Sta. Exit 2

**1** Gwangjinyo Entrance

**2** Myeongil Neighborhood Park Entrance

**3** Bangji Ecological Learning Center Entrance

**4** Under the Gwangpyeonggyo Bridge

**5** Suseo Sta. Exit 5

**Godeoksan (Mt.) 86.3m**  
Lee Yang-jung, a loyal supporter of the Goryeo Dynasty, left his government service and moved to the country after the fall of the Goryeo Dynasty, and this was when the Joseon Dynasty was founded. He came to this mountain and lived in seclusion. The mountain was named after this event.

**Ijisan (Mt.) 134m**  
Ijisan Mountain sits on the outskirts of Seoul. From Baedari in Gambuk-dong up to Choi-dong, it stretches from north to south about 5 km in length. In 1971, it was designated as an Urban Nature Park. There are recreational facilities and walking trails here.

**Amsa-Prehistoric Settlement Site**  
These are Neolithic ruins of dugout huts that date to between 4000 and 3000 BC. The dugout huts at the site were restored between 1981 and 1988 during an archaeological excavation. Afterwards, the Amsa Prehistoric Settlement Site Park was built.

## 10 principles for climbing

- Together is safer than alone
- Always stay on the designated route
- Never get close to any dangerous places
- Return before it gets dark
- Bring the necessary safety equipment
- Don't climb in harsh weather conditions
- No alcohol or smoking while climbing or hiking
- Climb at the pace that is comfortable for you
- Call 119 or 1588-1119 (MT, S&R) in case of emergency
- Protect nature and be considerate of others

## 4 Daemosan & Umyeonsan (Mt.) Course

Gangnam-gu, Seocho-gu

Length: 18.3km | Duration: 8h 10min | Difficulty: medium

This course connects Daemosan Mountain, Guryongsan Mountain, Yeouicheon Stream, Maeheon Citizen's Forest, and Umyeonsan Mountain. The gentle slope of this course makes it accessible to everyone. You can enjoy forest bathing while walking along the dense forests of Daemosan and Umyeonsan Mountains.

**Start** Sadang Sta. Cross

**1** Daemosan Entrance

**2** Maeheon Citizen's Forest

**3** Umyeonsan Entrance (after passing Maeul-gil)

**4** Maeheon Citizen's Forest

**5** Maeheon Citizen's Forest

**Daemosan 293m**  
Daemosan Mountain is located south of Gaepo-dong and Ilwon-dong of Gangnam-gu in Seoul. It was also called Halimsan because it resembles an old lady. After Heolleung, the Royal Tombs of King Taejong and Empress Wongyeong, was constructed south of the mountain, it was officially named Daemosan by the king.

**Guryongsan 306m**  
The name Guryongsan (mountain of nine dragons) originates from the legend of a pregnant woman who screamed at the sight of 10 dragons ascending to heaven. This caused one of the dragons to fall to its death, and only nine dragons made it to heaven.

**Umyeonsan 293m**  
Umyeonsan Mountain was given the name because it resembles a sleeping cow. It has more other names. It is called Gwanamsan because the mountain looks like a huge rock wearing a crown. Another name is Sajongsan because there is an archery field and pavilion on the mountain. The mountain has an elongated shape just like a cow lying down from east to west.

### Maeheon Citizen's Forest

Maeheon Citizen's Forest is a park located in Yangjae-dong. It is known to be the best place to go on dates. There is a very dense forest here, which is rare in the middle of a city. In autumn, trees bear all sorts of fruits including persimmons and quinces. Come and enjoy the nature.

### Seoul Arts Center

The Seoul Arts Center consists of a festival theater, concert hall, art gallery, museum, learning center, and many more facilities that can accommodate a wide range of arts activities. The outdoor space is equipped with world-class facilities such as a circular plaza, wide street, traditional Korean garden, theater, and marketplaces.

### Daeseongsang Temple

Daeseongsang Temple is an old temple that is said to have been founded in 384 A.D. by Marananta, a monk from India. The great Buddhist priest Bou stayed here and sought a renaissance of Buddhism in the period of King Myeongjong of the Joseon Dynasty. In modern times, monk Baek Yong-seong promoted the renaissance of the nation and religion with Han Yong-un, Son Byeong-hui of Choendism, and Gil Seon-jung and Lee Pil-ju of Christianity.

**1** Daemosan Entrance

**2** Maeheon Citizen's Forest

**3** Umyeonsan Entrance (after passing Maeul-gil)

**4** Maeheon Citizen's Forest

**5** Maeheon Citizen's Forest

## Seoul Trail Stamp Tour Info

Eight courses of the Seoul Trail

These courses have been divided into 21 sections, taking into account individual ability and purpose of use. There is a total of 28 stamp desks on these courses.

Section (8 Courses)	156.5 (Km)	Duration	Description
1 - Suraksan (Mt.) - Buramsan (Mt.)	1-1 06.3 1-2 05.4 1-3 06.9	2:50 2:50 2:30	Dobongsan Sta. to Dangoggae Park Fork Dangoggae Park Fork to Royal Azalea Hill Royal Azalea Hill to Hwarangdae Sta.
2 - Yongmasan (Mt.) - Ahasan (Mt.)	2-1 07.7 2-2 04.6	3:00 3:10	Hwarangdae Sta. to Kkalttagogae Rest Area Kkalttagogae Rest Area to Gwangnaru Sta.
3 - Godeoksan (Mt.) - Ijisan (Mt.)	3-1 09.3 3-2 07.7 3-3 08.6	3:00 3:15 2:35	Gwangnaru Sta. to Godeok Sta. Godeok Sta. to Ogeumgyo Bridge 1 Ogeumgyo Bridge 1 to Suseo Sta.
4 - Daemosan (Mt.) - Umyeonsan (Mt.)	4-1 10.7 4-2 07.6	4:50 3:20	Suseo Sta. to Yangjae Citizen's Forest Sta. Yangjae Citizen's Forest Sta. to Sadang Sta. Fork
5 - Gwanaksan (Mt.) - Hoamsan (Mt.)	5-1 05.7 5-2 07.3	2:30 3:30	Sadang Sta. Fork to Gwanaksan Park Entrance Gwanaksan Park Entrance to Seoksu Sta.
6 - Anyangcheon - Hangang River	6-1 08.0 6-2 10.2	2:05 2:25	Seoksu Sta. to Gull Sta. Gull Sta. to Gayangdaeyo Bridge (North)
7 - Bongsan (Mt.) - Aengbongsan (Mt.)	7-1 07.7 7-2 09.1	2:10 4:15	Gayangdaeyo Bridge to Jeungsan Sta. Fork Jeungsan Sta. Fork to Gupabal Sta.
8 - Bukhansan (Mt.) - Dobongsan (Mt.)	8-1 05.9 8-2 07.4 8-3 06.0 8-4 07.1 8-5 07.3	2:45 4:00 2:50 3:30 3:25	Gupabal Sta. to Bukhansan Eco Park Bukhansan Eco Park to Hyeonjeong Peak Entrance Hyeonjeong Peak Entrance to Iijum Gate of Hwagyesa Temple Iijum Gate of Hwagyesa Temple to Bukhansan Ui Sta. Bukhansan Ui Sta. to Dobongsan Sta.

Stamp desks in the shape of mailboxes are set up for hikers on the Seoul Trail. Anyone who collects all the stamps from each section will receive a Seoul Trail Completion Certificate. Please contact the Info. Center (02-779-7902-4) for further inquiries.

**Walk Healthy with Bigwalk!**  
Bigwalk is a charitable app with which users can make donations by walking anywhere at any time. The app automatically donates KRW 1 for every 10 meters of walk to kids who need artificial legs. It also helps take care of your health by displaying the lap time and distance with the number of calories burned while walking.

ANDROID | IOS

# 6 Anyangcheon & Hangang Course

L: 18.2km | Duration: 4h 30min | Difficulty: low

This is the only course accessible during night time. It runs alongside Anyangcheon Stream and the Hangang River. It has lots of wonderful views that change with the seasons. There are several subway stations along the course which make it easy to access.

**Anyangcheon (Stream) 34.8km**  
Anyangcheon Stream was given the name because the stream originates from Anyangsa Temple on Samsongsan Mountain. The section from the border of Anyang-si and Seoul to the meeting point of the Hangang River is designated as a national stream. The stream flows through Gwangmyeong-si, Geumcheon-gu, Guro-gu, and Yeongdeungpo-gu, and meets the Hangang River at the west side of Seongsandaeyo Bridge.

**Hangang (River)**  
The name Hangang originates from the Korean word "hangaram" which means "a large stream." "Han" means big, accurate, and ongoing, and "gang" is an old name for a river. Thus, Hangang stands for "big river." The river was called "Daesu" until the early Three Kingdoms period. It is recorded as "Arisu" on the Gwanggaeto Stele. It was called "Ungniha" during the Baekje period. It was recorded as "Hansanha" or "Bukdok" in the Jiriji section of the Samguk Sagi (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms). The time when it was referred to as Hangang was when Baekje began to exchange goods with Dongjin of China. Since then, the river has been called Hansu or Hangang.

**Anyangcheon Cherry Blossom Walkway**  
On the walking trail at the Anyangcheon Embankment, about 900 cherry blossom trees are in full bloom. The flower gardens consist of bleeding hearts and pasqueflowers, which are all flowers indigenous to Korea. There is a nature exploration area with various lakeside flowers such as daylilies, pussy willows, and Japanese inises.

**World Cup Stadium**  
The World Cup Stadium is located in Nanjido-gil, Mapo-gu. It became famous for hosting the 2002 FIFA World Cup. It can accommodate 66,806 people.

**Bongsan Ecological Landscape Conservation Area**  
Bongsan Ecosystem & Landscape Conservation Area (73,478 m<sup>2</sup>) has a large colony of sorbus trees, which are rare in Seoul.

# 7 Bongsan & Aengbongsan (Mt.) Course

L: 16.8km | Duration: 6h 25min | Difficulty: medium

This course connects Gayangaeyo Bridge, Hangang Park, Noeul Park, Haneul Park, World Cup Stadium, Bulgwangcheon Stream, Bongsan Mountain, and Aengbongsan Mountain. It lets you encounter various sides of Seoul.

**Bongsan (Mt.) 209m**  
Bongsan Mountain is on the border of Gusan-dong, Eunpyeong-gu and Goyang-si in Gyeonggi-do. It is called Bongsan because of the beacon on top of the mountain.

**Aengbongsan (Mt.) 235.1m**  
The name "Aengbong" means "the mountain of many nightingales." About 100 tree species including hornbeams inhabit the area. The natural beauty of the forest is well preserved compared to other mountains. It has maintained "species diversity" and retains a healthy ecosystem.

**World Cup Park**  
World Cup Park was constructed together with the World Cup Stadium, which was the main stadium of the 2002 FIFA World Cup. It is organized into five areas which are Pyeongwha Park, Haneul Park, Noeul Park, Nanjcheon Park and Nanji Hangang Park. Peace Park, which is connected to the World Cup Stadium, was made to celebrate the first World Cup game of the 21st century, and to pray for the unification of Korea and the world.

**World Cup Stadium**  
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**Bongsan Ecological Landscape Conservation Area**  
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# 8 Bukhansan & Dobongsan (Mt.) Course

L: 33.7km | Duration: 16h 30min | Difficulty: medium

This course connects Bukhansan and Dobongsan Mountains. From Seollimsa Temple to the Dobong Information Center, this course overlaps the Bukhansan Mountain Trail course. Hence, there are no Seoul Trail signs along this section, so please follow the Bukhansan Mountain Trail signs. Please contact the Bukhansan Mountain Trail Information Center (+82-2-900-8085) for further inquiries.

**Bukhansan (Mt.) 835.6m**  
Along with Baekdusan, Jirisan, Geumgangsan, and Myohyangsan Mountains, Bukhansan Mountain is one of the five great mountains in Korea. It stands the highest near Seoul, and its grand shape made it the city's guardian mountain. The 8 km-long Bukhansanseong Fortress runs along the ridge of Bukhansan Mountain, with an average height of 7 meters. Out of the 14 fortress gates, Daenamun, Daeseomun, Daeseongmun, Bogumun, and Yongnamun Gates still retain their original shapes.

**Dobongsan (Mt.) 740.2m**  
Dobongsan Mountain is on the border of Dobong-gu in the north of Seoul and Yangju-si in Gyeonggi-do. It is 739.5 m in height, and its highest peak is Jaunbong Peak. Along with Bukhansan Mountain, Dobongsan Mountain is a part of Bukhansan National Park. It stands next to Bukhansan Mountain, bordered by Uiryong Pass, or the Bawigogae Pass. Sapaesan Mountain stands to the north.

**World Cup Stadium**  
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**Bongsan Ecological Landscape Conservation Area**  
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# 9 Seoul City Wall Trail

L: 1.1km | Duration: 1h | Difficulty: low

This course starts from the back street of Jangchung Arena, leading to Namsan Park. In geomantic terms, Namsan Mountain (Mokryeonsan Mountain, 243 m) is the "Ansan" of Seoul. From the early Joseon Dynasty, a national shrine was placed here to wish for the national prosperity and welfare of the people. On the top, a beacon fire station was installed to inform the palace of any disturbances on the border. Currently, Namsan Mountain is the center of Seoul's administrative district. On top of the mountain is a point that marks the geographical center of Seoul.

**Namsan (Mt.) - Sungnyemun (Gate) Course**  
This course starts from the back street of Jangchung Arena, leading to Namsan Park. In geomantic terms, Namsan Mountain (Mokryeonsan Mountain, 243 m) is the "Ansan" of Seoul. From the early Joseon Dynasty, a national shrine was placed here to wish for the national prosperity and welfare of the people. On the top, a beacon fire station was installed to inform the palace of any disturbances on the border. Currently, Namsan Mountain is the center of Seoul's administrative district. On top of the mountain is a point that marks the geographical center of Seoul.

**Inwangsan (Mt.) Course**  
This course starts from the Site of Donmun Gate, passing through Inwangsan Mountain, until reaching Yun Dongju Hill. Inwangsan Mountain, which is 338 m above sea level, corresponds to the white tiger on the right according to geomancy. It is a rocky mountain, and huge boulders are open to view. It has many weird shaped rocks such as Chimabawi Rock, Seonbawi Rock, and Gichabawi Rock. Inwang is a patron saint of Buddhism. It is said that the great Buddhist priest Muhak suggested that the mountain could be a Jusan (guardian mountain) that will help Buddhism prosper.

**Baegaksan (Mt.) Course**  
This course starts from Changlimun Gate to Baegaksan Mountain and Hyehwamun Gate. Baegaksan Mountain (Bugaek Mountain, 342 m) is the highest of the inner four mountains of Seoul, and was the old Jusan (guardian mountain) of Seoul. It was once called Gonggaesan Mountain or Myeokak. The shape of the mountain is so beautiful that it is often compared to a peony just before it comes into full bloom. After the prohibition on January 21, 1968 by North Korean spies, it became a limited access zone for about 40 years. It was reopened to the public in 2007.

**Naksan (Mt.) - Heunginjimun (Gate) Course**  
This course starts from Hyehwamun Gate, passes Naksan Mountain, and continues to Heunginjimun Gate. Naksan Mountain (126 m) is the blue dragon on the left according to geomancy, and it is the lowest of the inner four mountains of Seoul. It is shaped like the back of a camel and is thus called Naktasan or Taraksan. This course has a gentle slope suitable for casual walking.

# 5 Gwanaksan & Hoamsan (Mt.) Course

L: 13km | Duration: 6h | Difficulty: medium

This course connects Gwanaksan Mountain and Samsongsan Mountain. You can enjoy forest bathing while walking through Gwanaksan Mountain, one of the famous mountains in Seoul. There are various historical and cultural resources here, such as Nakseongdae, Catholic Samsongsan Sanctuary, and temples.

**Gwanaksan (Mt.) 632.2m**  
The top of Gwanaksan Mountain is composed of rocks. The mountain is named Gwanaksan because it looks like it is wearing a gat, a Korean traditional hat. The large rocks and huge peaks form a magnificent view.

**World Cup Stadium**  
The World Cup Stadium is located in Nanjido-gil, Mapo-gu. It became famous for hosting the 2002 FIFA World Cup. It can accommodate 66,806 people.

**Bongsan Ecological Landscape Conservation Area**  
Bongsan Ecosystem & Landscape Conservation Area (73,478 m<sup>2</sup>) has a large colony of sorbus trees, which are rare in Seoul.

# 6 Next to Dobong Info. Center

L: 1.1km | Duration: 1h | Difficulty: low

The seven columns of the tower represent the spirit of the April Revolution. The 20 funeral odes and guardian statues surround them.

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